# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX — THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.




CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

## CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Leading Features of the Current Number.

Among the contents of THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE for March 12 are the following:

EDITORIAL—The Old State-Sovereignty Issue Revived—Unreconciled and Rebellious—The City Nominations—Thurman and Jeff Davis—The Speakership of Congress—Another Keene Transaction—Democrats at the Confessional—Paragraphs.

LOST—Almost Certainty that Fourteen Vessels Have Gone Down—One Hundred and Forty-six Residents of Gloucester, Mass., Thought to Be Beyond Hoping For.

WASHINGTON—The Extra Session—The Speakership Fight—Jeff Davis and Him Glorified—Secretary Sherman and Financial Matters—The Four-Per-Cent Certificates—Text of the Arrears-of-Pensions Act—Etc., Etc.

CRIME—Incendiarism in Columbus, O.—Killing a Burglar—Outraging a Little Girl.

THE GREAT WHEAT-DEAL—Archie Fisher Deceived by a Bogus Dispatch from New York—All the Wheat He Sold Friday Bought Back Saturday Without Loss.

FOREIGN—Accession of Yakoob Khan to the Throne of Afghanistan—Terrible Floods in Hungary—Arrival of Gen. Grant in India.

MONETARY—Chicago Money and Stock Markets.

COMMERCIAL—Chicago, London, Liverpool, New York, Milwaukee, Toledo, and St. Louis Produce Markets; Chicago, East Liberty, St. Louis, Watertown, Kansas City, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Cincinnati Live-Stock Markets.

The terms of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE are as follows (postpaid): One copy, per year, $1.50; club of four, $5; club of ten, $11; club of twenty, $20. Single copies can be obtained at the Counting-Room (in wrappers) for 5 cents each.



## FOREIGN.

The City of Szegedin, Hungary, Swept by an Angry Flood.

Fifteen Feet of Water in Many Places, and the Tide Still Rising.

Hundreds of Buildings Carried Off by the Resistless Current.

Eighty Thousand People Rendered Homeless by the Visitation.

Thousands of Victims Confined in Upper Stories of Dwellings.

Great Loss of Human Life, and Still Greater Disaster Threatened.

The French Impeachment Scheme to Be Discussed and Decided To-Day.

A Large Majority Against the Radical Impeachers Predicted.

Significant Correspondence on the Subject of the Berlin Treaty.

Russian Agents Charged with Impeding Its Execution.

### A SWEEPING FLOOD.

A CITY INUNDATED.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Szegedin, Hungary, this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, says: "After a fearful night of anxiety all efforts proved useless. The water broke through with immense force at 3 o'clock, carrying away part of the railway-station, the embankment, and rolling-stock. Within three hours the town was many feet deep in water. Terrible suffering is commencing, and shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing by the score, and in many cases carrying their inmates with them. God knows what we shall do to-night. There is no gas, the works being fifteen feet in water. I fear we shall run

SHORT OF FOOD.

One boat was just going to save a barge-house full of people, when the building fell with a fearful crash and carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heartrending. Over 80,000 people are out of house and home. Hundreds are drowning, and the water is still rising rapidly."

SZEGEDIN

is the second commercial town in Hungary, and has been in imminent danger the past week of inundation from the River Theiss, which flows through the town. Several large dykes protecting the back of the town burst, and the safety of the town depended on the embankment of the Alfold Railway, to strengthen which all efforts were concentrated.

FLEEING FOR LIFE.

SZEGEDIN, Hungary, March 12.—The catastrophe, for some days apprehended, occurred this morning. Aided by the gale, the water broke through this morning, and rushed in a broad stream toward the town. The inhabitants are fleeing.

The Synagogue has fallen, burying a number of people who had sought refuge in it.

EXCITEMENT AT PESTH.

PESTH, March 12.—The greatest excitement is caused here by the Szegedin disaster.

CONFIRMATORY.

LONDON, March 12.—Another dispatch from Szegedin, Hungary, says the last embankment of the River Theiss burst early this morning, causing immense destruction and, it is feared, great loss of life.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

PESTH, March 12.—The latest telegrams announce that the flood, with a terrific roar, is rushing from two sides over Szegedin. The horrors of the situation baffle all description. The town is in fact destroyed. Two-thirds is now submerged, including the Citadel and the post and telegraph offices. Whole rows of houses are falling. The Orphanage and Synagogue are destroyed. All the inmates of the former are buried in the ruins. Two manufactories are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szegedin, and the more elevated parts of the town.

ASSISTANCE.

The Municipality of Pesth is making every effort to send assistance to Szegedin. Two relief-trains have started. Accommodations for the fugitives have been provided in the barracks and public buildings of Pesth.

LATER.

LONDON, March 12.—An official telegram confirms the reports of the terrible aspect of the town, and the destruction of hundreds of houses. It is stated that the removal of the inhabitants is proceeding without disorder. So far only four corpses have been found. Dams are being out in several places to allow the water to run off. No excesses are reported, but precautions have been taken for the protection of property.

ONE HUNDRED MILES OF TERRITORY INUNDATED.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Standard's* Pesth dispatch says a hundred square miles in the neighborhood of Szegeden are flooded. The crops in the district are lost. The Government sent 40,000 florins for the relief of the inhabitants. The Radicals in the Diet violently attacked the Government for neglecting to take precautions to prevent the calamity.

WORSE AND WORSE.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Daily News* special from Szegedin says: "Since the last telegram the water has risen in the town five feet. The situation is becoming worse and worse. Sixty thousand persons are without a roof to cover them. It is feared the loss of life has been very great, and it will increase during this terrible night."

The foregoing coming directly from the spot is probably more trustworthy than the official account previously received from Pesth.

Violent attacks in the Hungarian Diet will possibly cause the Government to make its report of the disaster as favorable as possible.

Accounts of the disaster received from Vienna say the upper floors and all high houses are crammed with people in momentary fear of death. It is thought that some few houses which are built of stone may stand.

LATEST.

LONDON, March 12.—A *Times* dispatch from Pesth states that the latest report this evening from the special Government Commissioner at Szegedin says, besides the four corpses which have been brought in, thirty more are reported from other quarters. Several fires occurred, and there is strong suspicion of incendiarism. The water is yet rising, but communication towards Temeswar is still open.

The irruption of waters came at last so suddenly that the workmen barely had time to reach the town. Ample provision of boats has been made throughout the town, but it is feared that such an inundation happening in the depth of the night cannot but have drowned many persons.

Telegraphic communication with Szegedin was interrupted during a great part of Wednesday until evening.

### FRANCE.

THE IMPEACHMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, March 12.—A Paris correspondent says: The order of the day shelving the impeachment scheme, in order to secure the support of the majority the Republicans, must be couched in such terms that the De Broglie and Rochebouet Cabinets, while escaping the judgment of any formal tribunal, will be none the less condemned. Such an order of the day, though the Right could not vote for it, would receive the support of a large majority of the Republicans, and would be adopted. Such will doubtless be the issue of the debate.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

PARIS, March 12.—The Committee of Inquiry on the acts of the Ministry of the 16th of May met to receive a communication of very important documents which have been addressed to its President.

THE PROGRAMME.

It is reported that during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, Louis Blanc will make startling revelations. The debate will probably proceed as follows: Leon Renault will combat the Committee's conclusions. Waddington, President of the Ministry, will explain why the Government opposes impeachment. Brisson, Madier de Montjau, Louis Blanc, and Lockroy will support impeachment. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, will make the matter a Cabinet question.

It is believed that none of the Ministers of the 16th of May will speak, and probably none will even attend the sitting. The intention is to dispose of the question to-morrow even if a night sitting is necessary.

The new Prefect of Police, Andrieux, has decided to suppress the detective corps known as the "Political Brigade."

FOR AND AGAINST.

PARIS, March 12.—A meeting to-day of 130 members of the Republican Left declared almost unanimously against impeachment, but another meeting of seventy members of the Republican Union resolved, with only three dissensions, to support it.

WADDINGTON'S PROBABLE COURSE.

LONDON, March 12.—A *Times* Paris special says: It is expected that Waddington will make the rejection of impeachment by a majority of the Left a question of confidence, by giving in his speech Thursday evening a clear indication of the Government's policy.

### THE BERLIN TREATY.

SIGNIFICANT CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, March 12.—Diplomatic correspondence between Russia and England in regard to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin is published. It shows that Lord Salisbury, in his reply of the 26th of January to the Russian representation made Jan. 3, as to the danger likely to arise if the work of the International Commission be retarded by disagreements, points out that the Russian delegates on the Dobrudscha Boundary Commission have been opposed to all their colleagues relative to the Silistra question. The Russian members of the Commission for settlement of the boundaries and constitution of Eastern Roumelia also occupied the same position.

Lord Salisbury says he does not cite these facts for the purpose of throwing blame on the Russian delegates, who doubtless had sufficient reasons for their conduct, but only to defend the British delegates from

THE CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTION.

The British Government is aware that the execution of the treaty is a delicate task, requiring good will and harmony, and will continue to impress upon its representatives the necessity of pursuing the conciliatory policy to which Prince Gortschakoff alludes. At the same time the Government would be wanting in sincerity if it did not point out certain cases in which the Russian agents, disregarding the loyal and enlightened policy the Czar has declared it his wish to pursue, are endangering the execution of the treaty. The conduct of the Russian functionaries in Eastern Roumelia distinctly tends to impress the people that they will be united with Bulgaria, and even shows a disposition to furnish them with means for resisting the establishment of a separate regime.

Lord Salisbury cites in proof of these assertions the fact that the Government of Eastern Roumelia is subordinate to the Governor of Bulgaria, and is apparently intended to remain so until the close of the occupation, thus making transition to the new regime as sudden and abrupt as possible, and decidedly

TENDING TO ENCOURAGE RESISTANCE

to the transition; also, that recruits for the militia are indiscriminately drawn from Bulgaria and Roumelia, while, according to the treaty, the forces of the two provinces should be distinct. The British Government cannot believe, considering the sentiments the Emperor has expressed, that these dispositions are in accordance with his will, and considers that they should cease as soon as possible. Roumelian resistance to the treaty cannot be successful, as it will have to deal with far superior forces; but it might lead to a renewal of the untold sufferings endured in the late war. The responsibility of fostering an illusion which might lead to such consequences is very grave.

The *Times* in a leading article, referring to the passage about superior forces, says: "It is imperative for the British Government to make it plain that it will insist upon the fulfillment of the treaty. On this point it is satisfactory to observe that Lord Salisbury's dispatch is perfectly explicit."

The *Political Correspondence* says the foregoing is a confidential dispatch from Lord Salisbury to Lord Augustus Loftus, who was then British Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

DELAYED.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from St. Vincent says: "There is immense delay here in coaling the transports conveying the troops to South Africa. The facilities are altogether inadequate. Steamships from Russia, England, France, Egypt, and Spain are here, some several days, and still far from full of coal."

HURDLE RACE.

LONDON, March 12.—The Croydon international hurdle race was won by "The Bear," Boniface second, Blue Ruin third.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

LONDON, March 12.—The mill-owners of Blackburn, Darwin, Accrington, and a number of smaller towns met at Blackburn to-day, and, with only one dissenting voice, decided to advise the Central Committee of the North and Northeast Lancashire Association to declare a 10 per cent reduction in wages. It was announced that the Preston Barnsely masters had passed a similar resolution. The final decision will not be promulgated till the meeting of the Central Committee on Friday, but the proposed reduction, which will cause much dissatisfaction among operatives, is inevitable.

### GERMANY.

PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, March 12.—The *National Gazette* repeats that it is expected Bismarck will dissolve the Parliament as soon as the budget is voted.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Alsatian Parliamentary Committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the hope that Alsace-Lorraine may obtain a separate Constitution as a Federal State, having its seat of Government at Strassburg, and a Representative in the Federal Council. The Lorraine members refused to adhere to this resolution unless it was further stipulated that there should be no Prince-Governor of the new State. As this amendment was not taken into consideration, the Lorrainers left the room prior to a vote.

RESIGNED.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Ultramontane newspaper, the *Germania*, mentions a report that Admiral Von Stosch, chief of the Imperial Admiralty, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Gen. Von Voigts Rhetz.

APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says Herr Bottscher, a stanch Protectionist, has been selected for the influential office of Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, and Herr Radowitz will be summoned to Berlin during the summer to represent Count Von Bulow, Prussian Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, during the latter's absence.

### FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the offerings of English wheat have been moderate, both at Mark Lane and in the country. The general aspect of trade shows a greater confidence on the part of buyers, and a more active demand than for some time past. Prices continue to improve. The advance of a shilling per quarter on both English and foreign wheat was well maintained at market on Monday last, when, with unusually light imports, millers bought with tolerable freedom. Subsequent markets held in London have, it is true, been less animated, but holders have shown no inclination to low pretensions, now that wheat stocks have fallen low, and confidence in the future is to some extent restored by the firm attitude of the American markets and a revival of the Continental demand.

Considerable sales of fine Russian and American have been made at an advance of one shilling and sixpence per quarter from the recent lowest point.

Except maize, which has given way from three pence to six pence per quarter under the pressure, the continued liberal import business in feeding-corn has not quotably changed. The demand is mainly of a retail and consumptive nature, at about the late rates. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 44,491 quarters, at 39s 1d, against 35,748 quarters, at 50s 2d, the corresponding period the previous year.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 1 were 537,721 cwts wheat and 132, 913 cwts flour.

### ROME.

DENIAL.

ROME, March 12.—The Vatican organ, the *Voce Della Verita*, gives great prominence to the following: "Several Liberal papers have reiterated the statement that the Pope, in consequence of the presence of Cardinal Manning and the French Bishops, has changed his policy and ranged himself behind a *non-possumus* and for the revindication of the temporal power. We are able to most decidedly contradict this fiction. The Pope, in no other way than did his predecessor, has protested, and will protest, until such provisions are made as right and reason require for the dignity and liberty of the Holy See."

### BULGARIA.

UNION WITH ROUMELIA FAVORED.

TIRNOVA, March 12.—A violent speech was made in the Bulgarian Assembly in favor of the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff.

THE RECENT UPRISING.

LONDON, March 12.—A *Times* Tirnova special says the premature uprising of the Turks near Osman Bazar was purposely brought to a head by the Government, which had received information of extensive preparations for an outbreak. The Government is confident of its ability to repress further agitation.

### DAHOMEY.

BLOCKADED.

LONDON, March 12.—Upon the petition of the Consular delegates at Whydah, a Portuguese man-of-war has blockaded that port in consequence of the arrest of a Portuguese subject by the King of Dahomey. The King has blockaded the roads leading into the interior.

### TURKEY.

POSTPONED.

LONDON, March 12.—The withdrawal of the British fleet has been delayed in consequence of the desire of the Sultan to give a banquet in honor of Admiral Hornby.

### RUSSIA.

STRANGLED.

LONDON, March 12.—Russian advices report that Col. Knoop, of the genadrmerie, has been strangled by the Nihilists.

### CANADA.

Sitting Bull—Parliament—A Railway Scandal—Louise Will Go to England Often—Cattle—The New Montreal Mayor "Talks Pretty" to His Incorrigible Fellow-Citizens.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OTTAWA, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the Letellier matter was continued. Thomas White strongly censured the Lieutenant-Governor's conduct, contending that the act was unconstitutional, and made a bitter attack on the Hon. William McDougall for the stand he had taken in opposing the vote of censure. The Hon. Mr. Huntington replied, upholding the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, and claiming that, as Parliament had already disposed of the question, it was entirely out of order to bring it forward again. The debate was adjourned.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, has consented to become patroness of the association of ladies for the purpose of encouraging the immigration of a superior class of girls and women from Europe.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OTTAWA, March 12.—A letter received by Dr. Schultz, M. P., from Mr. P. Breeland, a Manitoba trader at the Moose Mountain, near Sitting Bull's camp, states that the snow is disappearing and the buffalo are moving north. There is strong talk of joining the American hostile tribes in the spring.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OTTAWA, March 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to amend the act for the repression of betting and pool-selling. He said the object of the bill was to provide that it should not be unlawful to register bets, or make bets, or sell pools on race-courses that were under the supervision of properly authorized racing associations.

Mr. Pope introduced a bill to provide against contagious diseases affecting animals. He said the principal part of the bill was the present act on the subject. The operation of the existing measure could only be accomplished by proclamation issued by the Government in Council. The first six sections would always be in operation, and these sections provided that if such diseases were discovered in any part of Canada, and that if any individual knew that his cattle were diseased he was bound to give notice of it to the Department. A proviso similar to that of the English bill declared that cattle under such circumstances should be paid for when it was found necessary to kill them, but in case of a party knowing that his cattle were diseased and not giving notice of it to the Department, such person would not be entitled to any compensation. When the diseased cattle were brought from a foreign country and the owner or railway did not give notice of the presence of disease the penalty could be exacted.

The delay of the Government in bringing down the papers in relation to the payment of $10,000 in December last to Mr. Clarke, of Boston, is considered suspicious. The Hon. Peter Mitchell has threatened personal violence against Sir Albert Smith should he press for an investigation.

It is said the Government only allowed the American firm of Andrews & Co, of New York, three days in which to make its deposit for a contract on the Thunder Bay & Winnipeg section of the Canada Pacific Railway. The sum being large and having to go to New York to arrange for the money the firm was not able to make the deposit in time, and the Minister of Public Works hurriedly gave the contract to a Halifax company. Perhaps the fact that the Minister represents Halifax had something to do with this. The affair is looked upon as a miniature "Pacific scandal," and it will probably be brought before Parliament.

Maj. Lewis, of the Canada Wrecking Company, who was appointed by the Government to prepare a disinterested report on the wrecking question, has presented his report. Prominent ship-owners say the report is practically worthless because they, knowing that Maj. Lewis was an agent of the Canada Wrecking Company, refused to give him any information on the subject.

The London *World* says: "The Princess Louise, it is said, does not contemplate remaining in Canada uninterruptedly during the term of Lord Lorne's appointment. She will probably visit England every year, and has announced her intention of continuing her personal interest in the various homes and institutions of which her Royal Highness is the patroness and the head."

Extensive preparations are being made here for the reception of Bishop Duhamel on his return from Rome.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

TORONTO, March 12.—At a meeting of the cattle exporters held here the opinion was expressed that the disease with which the cattle labored which were recently slaughtered in Liverpool was caused by deficient ventilation on shipboard. A resolution was passed recommending the Government to appoint inspectors to examine the vessels engaged in the cattle-carrying trade. A resolution was also passed approving of the action of the Government in prohibiting the importation of United States cattle.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 12.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who visited the Indian Reserve when in this country, has, through the Colonial Secretary and his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, communicated his desire to be placed on the subscription-list for a liberal amount to the memorial to be erected to the memory of that distinguished Indian Chief Capt. Joseph Brant (Thayendenega). The memorial is to cost $20,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MONTREAL, March 12.—It is currently reported here that Mr. C. J. Brydges has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, vice Mr. D. A. Smith, deceased, at a salary of $10,000 and traveling expenses. His head office will be in Montreal.

Mayor Rivard, in his inaugural address, speaking of the Orange difficulties, said: "I firmly and conscientiously believe that the sad occurrences which we had unfortunately to encounter in the past will not occur again, and what encourages me in this belief is that I have faith in the good sense and sound judgment of the great majority of the population of Montreal, who, I am satisfied, think with me, that, because it so happens that we have agglomerated together different nationalities and creeds, it does not follow that we must rouse and battle against one another. On the contrary, we are all Christians, and, consequently, members of the same family, and as such, there is no reason why we should not love one another, leaving to each denomination perfect liberty to follow the form of the religion of its choice. I am confident that the citizens of Montreal generally will make it a point of honor to justify the handsome device, 'Concordia Salus,' which is written in golden letters upon our coat-of-arms, and which I would like to see enshrined in the hearts of all my fellow-citizens."

The *Minerve* makes an appeal to the public for more general and generous support. The history of the paper, which was established in 1815, is reviewed, and the complaint made that it has not had the patronage of the Government since 1873, nor the patronage of advertisers generally.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 12.—Another landslide at Fort Dufferin carried away 400 feet of the bank on the eastern side of the breakwater. The break now extends to within a few feet of the guns, and has taken out 100 feet of the fence which incloses the battery.

## WASHINGTON.

Latest Speakership Figuring by Parties Most Interested.

Randall Very Confident and Blackburn Morally Certain.

The Democratic Programme for the Coming Extra Session.

They Will Pass the Legislative Bill with Its Political Riders.

If the President Vetoes It, They Will Go to Their Wigwams;

Repeating the Operation Until Hunger Dictates Otherwise.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Cameron-Oliver Breach-of-Promise Case.

The Tender Epistle from the Ancient Simon to the Fair Widow.

Showing the Head and Front of the Old Senator's Offending.

### THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A LITTLE MORE ACTIVITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—There has been more activity in the Speakership camp today. Mr. Randall has opened his headquarters, and some fifty Congressmen are now here. At Blackburn's headquarters to-night increased confidence is manifested. The only understood basis for this is the fact that Blackburn has received letters from two Western Democratic Congressmen, supposed hitherto to be doubtful, who announce their intention to support Blackburn. But Randall's friends claim that their leader has already won the race. The Randall tactics are not so open as those of Blackburn. The burden of street-talk is against Randall, and it comes to a great extent from the opponents of the present organization of the House. There can be no doubt that Randall's weak Chairmen of Committees are

HANDICAPPING HIM SOMEWHAT

in the race. Thus far his most efficient workers seem to be these very Chairmen, while Blackburn certainly numbers among his advocates some of the very strongest men in the House. The energies of both candidates are directed to capturing the new members. Singleton, of Illinois, who arrived to-day, has received some attention, and has created interest by the announcement that he does not intend to go into the Greenback caucus, as the Greenbackers have claimed that he would do. The latter, however, do not abate their enthusiasm because of Singleton's apparent defection. Randall still claims 95 votes, and Blackburn 90. Both of these claims cannot be correct, as there are only 148 Democrats altogether.

RANDALL CONFIDENT.

The significant feature about Randall's campaign is his remarkable confidence. He stated today that he has ninety votes which the opposition cannot touch. It has been claimed in Blackburn circles, too, that Senator Wallace would be able to secure four of the Pennsylvania Democratic votes for Blackburn on account of his hostility to Randall, but the latter says to-night that he will have the solid vote of Pennsylvania. Randall also says that he will have every vote in New York, except that of Sam Cox. If Randall is correct, Blackburn will be mistaken about the Tammany votes which John Kelly was to give him. A New York Democrat is responsible for the following statement as to

THE INNER HISTORY OF RANDALL'S VISIT

to New York as to the Manhattan Club affair: It has leaked out that, upon Mr. Randall's arrival in New York, he learned to his surprise that Mr. Tilden would regard his appearance at the Manhattan Club festival as a sign of hostility, Mr. Tilden having withdrawn from any active interest in that organization. Mr. Edward Cooper, it further appears, positively refused in writing last week to allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election to the office of Manager of the Club. Randall therefore abandoned his purpose of making a speech on the occasion, and did not go near the Club.

ONE SENSIBLE MISSISSIPPI EDITOR

has been found. His name is Wright, and he is editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*. Wright, who is now here, says that the people of the Mississippi Valley have a much deeper interest in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases and yellow fever than in a contest over the Speakership or the repeal of the Federal Election laws. Speaking of this subject, and of the fact that the State rights Democrats from the South have just defeated the only bill which could have successfully established a national quarantine, Mr. Wright somewhat warmly said: "We don't want any more nonsense about State rights, particularly when so-called State rights mean death and desolation to the people. In this particular instance I regard it as

A MOST UNBLUSHING IMPERTINENCE

to ask the National Government to appropriate money and insist that State officers shall have charge of its disbursements." Mr. Wright says the Southern Representatives who defeated the National Quarantine bill will be severely criticised for their stupidity by the press and people. He says the Republicans who supported the bill are better representatives for the people of the Mississippi Valley, and that he will proclaim this belief in his journal, and thank the Republicans of the North in Congress for their wise and patriotic efforts on behalf of the stricken people.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

has been postponed until Monday, as it is not expected that there will be a full attendance of members before that time.

### THE NEW SENATE.

A DISAGREEABLE STATE OF THINGS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The publication of the standing order of the Senate forbidding the removal of any employe under the Sergeant-at-Arms or Secretary without the approval of the Vice-President has excited universal attention to-day in the army of place-hunters. The first inquiry was whether it had not long been a dead letter, but an examination

shows it has been repeatedly enforced by the Republicans, and its validity has several times been decided by a vote in the Senate. In the early part of Secretary Gorham's administration only two removals were made, both for cause and both on the approval of the Vice-President. In May, 1867, the Sergeant-at-Arms desired to dismiss one Phipps, an employe, and made out a letter, but

MR. WADE DISAPPROVED OF IT,

and so indorsed the letter. The Sergeant-at-Arms, however, persisted in assigning him to a lower grade of duty. The man refused to consider himself properly reduced, and two years afterwards, after holding himself all the time ready for duty, he secured the attention of the Committee on Accounts, and a resolution was reported paying him for full time at full rate. The case came up for debate in the Senate. Mr. Edmunds held that the law of the Senate when a person had once been appointed kept him in office until removed with the approval of the President of the Senate. The Sergeant-at-Arms had attempted to remove Mr. Phipps without such approval, and had put another person in actual possession. This person was an intruder, and was

NOT ENTITLED TO A CENT OF PAY

in the contemplation of the law. Phipps could not come to the door of the Senate, even when backed by its President, and fight for the privilege of discharging his duties. He had, however, held himself in constant readiness, and had been making continual claims for his pay. "The question is," said Mr. Edmunds, "aside from justice and law to this man, whether we shall acquiesce in a violation of our own orders or whether we shall enforce them, and do this man justice." One or two Senators had doubts as to whether Phipps by his action accepted his discharge or not, but when it came to a vote there was so little question with regard to the main principle involved that the resolution passed

WITHOUT A DIVISION.

Mr. Phipps' account was thereupon made up in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and there was found to be due to him the sum of $3,914, less the amount of $1,194, which had been paid to him for the performance of other duties than those of his position as Assistant Doorkeeper.

A number of other cases are found on record, and several of late date, and all showing that the Senate has maintained the validity of this order whenever a case has occurred under it.

## THE EXTRA SESSION.

### DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—*The Post*, the Democratic organ here, announces this morning on authority the following as the programme of the Democrats at the extra session:

The popular plan among the Democrats of the House, as expressed by those now in the city, is to confine business to the two appropriation bills. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill will be reported and disposed of promptly, just as it passed the last House. As a very prominent member expressed it yesterday, not an additional i will be dotted or a t crossed. It will go to the Senate and be passed there with as little delay as possible. Meantime the House will do nothing. Not even the Army-Appropriation bill will be touched until it is seen what Hayes proposes to do. If he sees fit to approve the Legislative bill, then the Army bill will be passed as quickly as possible, and Congress will immediately adjourn. Should Hayes veto the Legislative bill, then the Democrats of Congress will conclude that no time need be wasted fooling with him, and they will adjourn at once. If Hayes sees fit to call another extra session, it will convene and enact the same programme over again, and even again if necessary. The Democrats will not yield an inch, and are willing for Hayes to try the experiment of running the Government without money, if he wants to.

It is said that twenty-five men have agreed to this programme. It will be difficult, however, for a few Democratic leaders to sit in a corner and make any disposition of the action of the two Houses.

## SIMON'S PERSECUTOR.

### THE FAIR WIDOW OLIVER.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The suit of the Widow Oliver against ex-Senator Simon Cameron is set for a hearing in the court here to-morrow. The venerable Simon promises to be present in court himself, and submit evidence which will immediately stop the trial. Subpœnas have been issued in behalf of the Widow Oliver for a number of distinguished persons, including C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate; Christopher Critzman, Clerk of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; W. E. Creary, Postmaster of the United States Senate; J. S. Shead; Dr. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate; Dr. D. W. Bliss; James Kelleher, livery-stable keeper; and ex-Gov. McCormick, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A subpœna duces tecum was issued for Secretary Sherman to compel him to produce at the trial a letter of Mr. Cameron to Secretary Bristow, in which Mr. Cameron urged the appointment of Mrs. Oliver to a position in the Treasury Department. Simon Cameron's counsel simply characterize the suit as one

FOR BLACKMAIL,

and say that the former Senator aided the poor woman to get employment, and that this is his thanks for it. Mrs. Oliver is fat, fair, and forty. She has blue eyes, a heavy stock of brown hair, and a round, full figure. She claims to be a native of Georgia, and that her husband died in the cause of the South during the late War while serving as an officer in the Confederate navy. Mrs. Oliver claims to have in her possession a letter, of which the following is a copy, which she makes the basis of

THE ALLEGED PROMISE TO MARRY HER:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25, 1875.—MY DEAR MRS. OLIVER: I will carry you to a better home than Washington. You should not stay there. I think I shall have a safe place for you, with relations to protect you. You will be my wife. S. C.

Mrs. Oliver's friends say that the principal obstacle in the way of the marriage was a niece of Mr. Cameron's, who strongly opposed the union.

## CHIN LAN PIN.

### WHAT HIS CELESTIAL EXCELLENCY IS ABOUT TO DO.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Chinese Minister to this country, Chin Lan Pin, is now making preparations to proceed to Spain for the purpose of establishing a Legation at Madrid, and will probably take his departure accompanied by a large suite in about a fortnight. This is in pursuance of the original programme determined on when the Embassy left China. Chin Lan Pin would not have remained here as long as he has but for the vigorous agitation of the Chinese question in Congress and uncertain attitude of this Government in the premises, which rendered it necessary that he should remain until the subject was disposed of. The veto of the bill passed by Congress, and final defeat of the measure, now enables him to proceed and carry out the instructions of his Government. After establishing a Legation at Madrid, Chin Lan Pin will go to Peru and establish a Legation there. He will then return to the United States, and take up his residence in Washington, exercising a supervision over all the Legations established by him. During Chin Lan Pin's absence Yung Wing, the Assistant Minister, will have charge of the Legation here.

## PEKIN WHISKY RING.

### COMMISSIONER RAUM EXPLAINS THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, commenting upon the recent attacks upon him on account of the prosecutions of the Pekin Whisky Ring, made a statement which may be thus summarized:

Nothing could be more unjust, ridiculous, or untrue than the published charges that the Internal-Revenue Bureau has been attempting to shield the Peoria Whisky Ring, or any branch of it. The McIntyre frauds, to punish which the prosecutions are now being conducted, were not discovered at the time of the Bristow raids. Mr. McIntyre was then believed to be an honest man. He succeeded in escaping suspicion, and even received a "character" at the hands of Bluford Wilson, who was managing the campaign against the whisky-thieves. Collector Merriam, of that district, did not think McIntyre dishonest; and it was not until last fall that the suspicions of the Government were directed to him. Chief Special-Agent Sewell went to that district, and several of the best men in the service were working up the case from clews the Government had received. One of the employés of McIntyre, who knew of the frauds, was given money to go away. He went to the Hot Springs, and staid there until his money was expended, when he returned. The Government officers found him, and learned all that he knew. Later, additional details were obtained from a son of McIntyre, who knew of frauds committed by both McIntyre and by his father-in-law. The case now appears to be clear against them. The only fear that the Government has is, that the cases may continued until another term of the Court, and that the evidence for the prosecution may be in some way destroyed, or the witnesses be run off. But the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the District-Attorney, and Collector Merriam are endeavoring to prevent this. The cases have been pressed ever since the first clews were obtained. Commissioner Raum has tried to have special allowances made by the Attorney-General for the expenses of the Court, so that there may be no danger of delay or failure from want of Court funds. Gen. Raum thinks that the indicted persons will all be convicted.

## CONFEDERATE PROGRAMME

### THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH OF SENATOR BECK, OF KENTUCKY, NOW PRINTED—THE PRESIDENT TO BE COERCED.

The closing debates in the Senate have just been printed in the *Congressional Record*, and among them is the speech made by Senator Beck early Tuesday morning, in which he disclosed the Democratic programme for the extra session. Frequent reference has been made to this speech in the newspapers, but neither the text of it nor even an extract from it has yet been printed in any public journal. Mr. Beck, after some general remarks upon the report of the Committee of Conference, said:

Not desiring to revive any political animosities or any discussion at this late hour, I will only state very briefly what seemed to be the condition of things. The House insisted that the armed soldiers of the United States should not be allowed to approach the polls for the mere purpose of keeping the peace; that there should be an honest jury obtained in the courts of the United States in all cases where the rights and liberties of citizens were involved; that the States should be allowed to conduct their own elections in their own way, free from all Federal interference; and the Democratic conferees on the part of the House seemed determined that unless those rights were secured to the people in the bills sent to the Senate, they would refuse under their constitutional right to make appropriations to carry on the Government if the dominant majority in the Senate insisted upon the maintenance of these laws, and refused to consent to their repeal.

They seemed further to agree, and I agreed with them, that if an extra session must be called, much as it is to be regretted, the very moment it is called the committees of both Houses would be organized, and separate bills would be framed and passed as soon as possible asking the President of the United States to agree with the representatives of the States and people in repealing all laws that authorize the soldiers of the Republic to be sent by any authority whatever to the polls at State elections under the pretense of keeping the peace, and in repealing all laws that prevent men who are by intelligence and interest in the public welfare fit and competent to do justice between citizens and between the United States and citizens in the jury-box from exercising that right, thus depriving the courts of the benefit of fair jurors; and they will promptly pass another bill declaring that the United States shall not, either through Supervisors, Marshals, or Deputy Marshals, interfere with the States in conducting the elections held within the States. We insist that those matters pertain solely to the States, and are a part of their absolute right, and that they are perfectly competent to attend to them fairly and honestly.

When these three laws are submitted to the President for his approval, as they will be, and are approved by him, as they ought to be, the next Congress will, in my opinion, be ready to pass every appropriation bill just as it is now, adjourn and go home without attempting before next December to perfect any further legislation. If, however, the President of the United States in the exercise of the power vested in him should see fit to veto the bills thus presented to him, which, I repeat, simply are to keep soldiers from the polls, and to allow proper jurors to serve who will try cases honestly and allow the States to control their own elections, then I have no doubt those same amendments will be again made part of the appropriation bills; and it will be for the President to determine whether he will block the wheels of the Government and refuse to accept necessary appropriations, rather than allow the representatives of the people to repeal odious laws which they regard as subversive of their rights and privileges. We have the undoubted right to repeal them in any form, and on any bills we choose. Most of them were imposed upon the country as parts of appropriation bills. Whether that course is right or wrong it will be adopted, and, I have no doubt, adhered to, no matter what happens with the appropriation bills.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

### DR. WOODWORTH ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Chicago, Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, lies very ill here from a combined attack of erysipelas and pneumonia, and there are grave fears that he will not recover.

### MORE BONDS CALLED IN.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called the following bonds; principal and interest to be paid after June 12 next. Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867: Fifty dollars, No. 105,001 to No. 111,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 195,001 to No. 208,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 104,001 to No. 108,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 185,000 to No. 194,000, both inclusive. Total coupon, $7,000,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1872: One hundred dollars, No. 23,651 to No. 23,700, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,551 to No. 11,560, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 44,501 to No. 44,550, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 15,101 to No. 15,800, both inclusive. Total registered, $3,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

### SILVER PURCHASE.

Bids for the sale of silver were opened to-day at the Treasury Department, and the Secretary purchased 200,000 ounces for delivery at San Francisco.

### THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan since yesterday's report amount to $1,529,150.

### THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

The Treasury Department will probably change the rate of commission proposed to be allowed on the sale of the $10 refunding certificates from ¼ to ⅛ per cent, as it appears that no greater allowance can be made out of the ⅛ of 1 per cent allowed by law for paying the expenses of engraving, printing, transporting, and converting the certificates into 4 per cent bonds. The commission offered in the circular will be allowed, however, upon subscriptions made prior to this date.

### CONGRESSMAN WHITTAKER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Congressman Whittaker arrived this morning from Oregon, and took a special train to overtake yesterday's overland express.

### DOUBLE POSTAL-CARDS.

The language of the section of the Appropriation bill which authorizes the use of double postal-cards and double envelopes is as follows:

SEC. 32. That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps to introduce and furnish for public use a letter-sheet envelope, on which postage-stamps of the denominations now in use on ordinary envelopes shall be placed. And the Postmaster-General is also authorized to introduce and furnish for public use a double postal-card, on which shall be placed two one-cent stamps, said card to be so arranged for the address that it may be forwarded and returned, said cards to be sold for two cents apiece; and also to introduce and furnish for public use a double-letter envelope, on which stamps of the denomination now in use may be placed, and with the arrangement for the address similar to the double postal-card; said letter-sheet and double postal-card and double envelope to be issued under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. *Provided,* That the appropriations for postal-cards and letter-envelopes for the years ending June 30, 1879 and 1880, shall be available for the purchase of said letter-sheet envelopes, double or return postal-cards, and double-letter envelopes. *And provided,* That no money shall be paid for royalty or patent on any of the articles named.

## Cook's Tourist.

*London Thrift.*

One of those heartless iconoclasts who want to overrun existing organizations, and reduce us to the condition of the Dutch and of the Venetians, ruthlessly strikes out at a cherished British institution. He writes: *Scene*—Hotel Cluny. *Dramatis Personæ*—A party of Cook's tourists, or to use the American, "Cookies," personally conducted. Guide: "This is the bath of Julian the Apostate." Male Cookie: "Who was Julian?" Feminine Cookie (in beef-eater hat and ulster, disgusted at his ignorance): "Don't you know?—we had some of his soup at dinner yesterday: he invented it." M. C.: "Oh, I know Julian, we used to go long ago to his concerts at Covent Garden." Guide collapses, and calls up the next witness.

## Russian Fun.

Wealthy Russian merchants, with a touch of savagery in their nature, often give way to riotous enjoyments. A party of them call at a first-class hotel, order a costly dinner, with a profusion of champagne and other wines, lock the doors, and give themselves up to wild revelry, eating little, but drinking enormously. Unable to consume all the wines, they seize the bottles, shout, "smash," and then rush upon the mirrors, furniture, and ornaments of the apartments. The next thing is to pay the bill and decamp. Some of the hotel proprietors, used to such visits, hide the valuable pieces of furniture, and charge high for the breakage.

# CRIMINAL NEWS.

## A Young Italian in Georgia Assaults a Man with a Hatchet.

## He Is Sent to the Penitentiary, and Flogged Day After Day.

## He Refuses to Work or Eat, and Withers His Hand with Fire.

## Material for a High-Drawn Romance from Ulster County, N. Y.

## Brutal Murder of a Brave Policeman in Rock Island, Ill.

## A Budget of Important News from Bloody Texas.

### MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 12.—A case that has excited great interest among the Italians of the South, and is a remarkable one in its aspects, is pending before the Governor of Georgia. About one year ago a young Italian named Pimonti, savagely assaulted one Guiffridi with a hatchet and horribly mutilated him. The assault was ferocious and malignant, and it was with the utmost difficulty that outright murder was prevented. Guiffridi was a barber and had discharged Pimonti. One night as he was putting up his shutters, Pimonti rushed in the shop brandishing a hatchet. He made directly for Guiffridi and struck him in the back of the neck, burying the hatchet in the flesh. Guiffridi dodged the second blow, but the first has left him deformed for life,—with his head down to one side. The assault was murderous and unjustifiable.

When in jail Pimonti was violent, sullen, and defiant. He showed no repentance or sorrow, and seemed to regret only that he had not killed his enemy. He could hardly speak a word of English, and appeared to have an ungovernable temper that at times went almost into paroxysms. His friends say that Guiffridi treated Pimonti wrong about his wages; that he brought him out from New York to Augusta, and, after promising to increase his wages, discharged him with probably a balance due; and that, writhing under the sense of wrong, in a strange land, half-starved and helpless, he threw himself upon the man that had wronged him. He was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

And now comes the strange part of the story. He became very violent at receiving his sentence, and declared that he would die before he would work. Upon reaching the camp he refused to take hold of the pickax. Under the discipline of the camp, he was stripped, tied up, and whipped. He laughed and cursed in broken English as the cruel lash cut into the flesh, and when the whipping was over said, "Whip some more; me want more." He was whipped again until the Superintendent, seeing that he was exhausted, ordered him down. He was whipped again the next day and the next, but never would he touch the pickax. His back was lacerated, and it must have been torture every time the lash touched him, but he never winced. He would curse his keepers, and laugh at their efforts to conquer him. About this time it was discovered that he had not eaten a mouthful since he was brought to the camp, and that under the effects of whipping and starvation he was very near to death. Mr. Twiggs, the engineer, went to see him, and asked him why he would not eat. He said he would never eat again until he was given a new trial. He seemed thoroughly convinced that he had been unjustly treated, and that if he could get a new trial he would be cleared. He said, "Nigger stole money.—four years,—me ten years,—why?" alluding to a negro who had been sentenced when he was. He was so weak that he could hardly stand up. Mr. Twiggs asked him if it didn't hurt him to do without food. "Hurt first three days; very nice now; nothing hurt me." To Mr. Twiggs' horror, he then staggered to the fire, and, picking up some live coals, held them in the palm of his hand, and, turning towards Twiggs, said: "Can you do that? Nothing hurt me." Mr. Twiggs says the smoke from the burning flesh rose from Pimonti's hand, but he did not wince. When the coals had blackened he threw them to a guard, saying: "You get plenty dem when you go down-stairs." Mr. Twiggs asked him if he wanted to die, why he didn't run and let the guard shoot him. He said: "Den me go down-stairs." "But if you don't eat you will die!" "Yes; but no killee myself. Judge killee me. Christ go to Jerusalem when knew Jews kill him. Judge he Jews. He kill me." At last Mr. Twiggs promised to write to the Governor, asking for a new trial, and asked Pimonti to eat something. "No," he said, "me write, me live five, six day, no eating." "But you may be dead before the Governor can reply?" "Then you write Governor and tell him man dead—take no more trouble." At length, after showing him a letter to the Governor, the stubborn fellow was persuaded to take something to eat. He was then almost literally dying, and presented a shocking spectacle. He has not worked at all, and when ordered to do so, simply says "Bring strap." His case excites great interest, as the stubbornness with which he acts induces the belief that there may be extenuating circumstances. The Italian Minister has written to Gov. Colquitt about the case, and asked that the man be given a new trial, promising that a capable interpreter shall be present to see that the prisoner has a fair showing, and can have his story understood. A purse is being raised among the Italians of Georgia and Carolina for his benefit. The Governor is looking over the papers in his case.

### A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 12.—A brutal murder occurred here between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. Joseph Rosenfield, a brave city policeman, was killed by a gang of drunken roughs whom he was trying to arrest. The crowd consisted of four of the hardest characters of Davenport, all of whom have been in jail, and one fellow belonging here. The first four were Mike Henry, Pat Henry, Thomas Ross, and Jim Burns, alias Cavanaugh, alias "Dublin Jack." They had been at a family carouse during the early part of the night, at which a vast amount of liquor was stored away, and were returning to Davenport, noisy and quarrelsome, when met by Officer Rosenfield at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street. The police attempted to arrest "Dublin Jack," and had secured his man, when the rest joined in the struggle. The officer's heavy hickory club was wrenched away from him and broken over his head, producing a severe fracture of the skull and felling him to the ground. The brutes then jumped upon the prostrate man, and with stones and brickbats pounded in his head and completed their horrible work, leaving the poor fellows in a dying condition, and taking to their heels. Rosenfield was found a few minutes later. A physician was immediately summoned, but the victim expired before his arrival, without speaking a word. Four of the murderers was arrested within an hour and a half after the occurrence of the tragedy. Of these three—Burns, and Mike and Tom Henry—were arrested single-handed by Officer Metsch, while the fourth, "Dublin Jack," was captured by the guard at the Iowa end of the railroad bridge. Only one of the men, Thomas Ross, is still at large, and it is thought he will be taken in to-night. The murder caused great excitement throughout the city, and the usual threats of lynching were indulged in. The City Council met in special session and passed a resolution, and the Mayor issued a proclamation, remonstrating against any proceedings of lawlessness, but urging the proper officials to diligence in driving the criminals to justice. The murdered man was one of the best officers on the force, reliable and brave, of German birth, 36 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children without any means of support. A subscription for the benefit of the family was started to-day.

### STORY OF A SKELETON.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 12.—The skeleton of the man found recently in the abandoned lead-mine at Ellenville, Ulster County, which was being reopened, has been identified as the remains of a telegraph operator named David Smith, who disappeared mysteriously from that village in February, 1866. Smith, then aged 22, was supposed by his family to have left on account of a love affair. His mother, residing at Accord, Ulster County, has identified the clothing. A medical examination of the skeleton disclosed a stiff hip joint, which was the case with Smith. Neither watch nor money were found with the remains, though Smith carried both. The general belief in Ellenville is that Smith was murdered. Rumor charges the crime to a dead man whose home was near the mine where the body was found. Just before his disappearance, Smith, at a dance, had trouble with this man, whose name was Joseph Fleicker, who was of a violent temper and cruel to his family. Three years ago Fleicker became insane, and, before being confined, frequently visited the old mine. Pointing to the mine, he would say, "There he goes! There he goes!" seeming to see some one going down the shaft. He was taken to Williard Asylum, at Ovid, N. Y., where he died. Remorse is supposed to have caused insanity.

### A NEW CONFIDENCE GAME.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—A new confidence game is being played with considerable success in this part of the country, the modus operandi of which is as follows: A young, well-dressed man puts up at some town on a railroad where there is an express office, and ingratiates himself into the confidence of a hotel-keeper. He generally claims to be a Mason, engaged in selling Masonic charts, or else he is a picture-dealer. After a few days, his accomplice in the city sends him by express, C. O. D., a quantity of charts or pictures, in reality worth a few dollars, but marked at anywhere from $25 to $50. The young man is short of funds when the package arrives, and borrows $20 or $30 from the hotel-keeper to pay expressage, saying the charges are much more than he expected. He pays the bill, removes the charts or pictures to the hotel, and almost immediately disappears, going back to the city to share with the shipper of the goods. The hotel-keeper finds the articles to be of the commonest description, and is compelled to stand the loss. The game has recently been played successfully in several towns in the oil regions, and other parts of Western Pennsylvania.

### THE LURAY TRIAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KEOKUK, Ia., March 12.—Interest in the preliminary examination of William Young, at Luray, Mo., for the murder of the Spencer family, is unabated. Large crowds are in attendance. James Brady testified to-day that, at a late hour on the night of the murder, he saw three men, one of whom he identified as Young, one mile east of Spencer's, going in the direction of the house. George Parks, a pardoned convict, testified that, previous to the murder, Young proposed to him to rob Spencer, but he did not accept the proposition. Young said he and another man had been to the place twice to rob him, but had been baffled. After the murder, Parks said to Young: "It did not pan out very well." To which Young replied: "No, not over $250 apiece." Parks said there was an understanding between him and Gov. Phelps when he was pardoned that he was to testify or procure testimony against Young. Other evidence was adduced tending to connect Young with the murder. Laura Sprouse, the most important witness in the case, will be on the stand to-morrow.

### THE NEW ACT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—Frank L. Bixby, the absconding lawyer who two months since left suddenly, it was supposed to join Mrs. Lulu Dwinnell in the East, to-day surrendered himself to the custody of a United States Marshal on a charge of embezzlement and breach of trust as Assignee in bankruptcy. He returned here ten days since, and has been at the home of a friend, intending to deliver himself when his health had been sufficiently restored. This afternoon he sent a letter to the Marshal, and was at once put in charge of a Deputy. He expresses the greatest contrition for his crimes and abandonment of his family, and is anxious to do all he can to atone for his faults. He claims to have taken away only $500 from all sources, and, with this amount, spent three weeks traveling in Eastern cities, in company with Mrs. Dwinnell, whom he voluntarily left four weeks ago. He has been in correspondence with his mother here, and his return was arranged with her.

### THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The *Globe-Democrat* has specials from Texas stating that several Mexicans, the murderers of Judge Howard and Messrs. Atkinson and McBryde at San Elizaro several months ago, have been arrested and jailed. The Mexicans threaten to rescue them.

Three men named Cavitt, Miller, and Garret went into a field near Bryan, Tex., and forced W. W. Armstrong, at work there, into a quarrel, and Cavitt shot and killed Armstrong.

An old feud between the Dillards, Jones, and Murphy families, living on Sulphur Creek, between Titus and Red River Counties, was fought out a few nights ago, near Clarksville, with shotguns, and one of the Dillards was killed. One of the Joneses was mortally wounded, and another of the party dangerously injured.

During an attempt by three horse-thieves to break jail at Bellville, last night, one of the party, named Farrell, was shot dead by Sheriff Lewis.

Postmaster John M. Crewell, at Schell City, Mo., was arrested to-day for rifling registered letters.

### LINCOLN, NEB.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—John Handley, a prominent harness-maker, and William Graff, both of Seward, got into an altercation while drinking freely last night, and Handley knocked Graff down and kicked and pounded him so severely that he cannot recover. Graff is a young man, and is generally liked. Handley is under arrest.

W. H. Longfellow, found guilty of assault with intent to rape Amanda J. Clay last October, was to-day sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary, and Michael Maguire, for taking mortgaged property from the State, got eight months.

### WESTERMAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, March 12.—Henry P. Westerman appeared in the United States District Court to-day and gave $4,000 bail to answer indictments returned against him in connection with the Pekin Ring. Westerman says he has been from home on private business, and denies that he has been seeking to evade arrest, or endeavoring to spirit away witnesses, as has been charged.

### ARRESTED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CLINTON, Ill., March 12.—A gang of thieves was intercepted at Long Point, Ill., north of Clinton, to-day, and three of them arrested. This gang have for six months operated in the northern portion of the county, and farmers have suffered many depredations. It is estimated that $5,000 worth of property has been stolen during that time.

### PARDONED.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—William E. Bloomer, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company of $200,000 in the scalping business, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year, with a fine of $100, has been pardoned by Gov. Carroll. The term of imprisonment would have expired in May.

### BEHIND IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

DERBY LINE, Vt., March 12.—A. G. Woodward, Secretary and Treasurer of the Stanstead and Sherbrook Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, is reported behind in his accounts some $125,000. He has been suspended from office.

### DELIBERATE MURDER.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the killing of Alston by Cox was willful and premeditated murder. Cox is in jail to await trial.

### M'CRARY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 12.—In the case of McCrary, of Mills County, charged with deliberately murdering two men near Pacific Junction last summer, a jury at Glenwood yesterday returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree, with a recommendation that McCrary be sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

### SAFE-ROBBERY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—During last night the safe in Adam Dillman's Old Menomonee saloon was opened by some person unknown, and robbed of $150.

## WHEAT.

### The Export-Trade.

*New York World, March 11.*

Our wheat market has been but little affected by the flurry that has occurred at Chicago. A small band of "scalpers," who haunt the "tapes" which record the fluctuations in Western markets, were, of course, confounded by the fluctuations in prices there, but as their operations are made in those markets very little effect was produced there.

The forgery and its results have, however, had the effect of directing attention to the wheat market. A change of some importance has taken place in this branch of our trade since the active demand for our wheat sprang up from the Continent. It began last season with the great improvement in the quality and quantity of the "winter" wheat reaching this market. Formerly our dealings were almost exclusively in "spring" wheat, as those of Chicago still are, but thus far this season winter growths have taken the lead. "No. 2 red winter" has been most active for the speculative account as well as for export, with amber and white next. The change is due, as we have said, to the demand from the Continent. The Continental buyers will not take spring wheat. They are not acquainted with its merits; the red winter is what they require, and in consequence of this preference No. 2 red winter has for some time brought more money than No. 1 white, which under ordinary circumstances would be worth several cents a bushel more. Another fact which has detracted from the importance of spring wheat is the inferior quality and deficient yield of the last crop. The crop of 1877 nearly all graded No. 2, while that of 1878 is nearly all graded No. 3 or rejected, while very little grades as No. 2. Besides, English dealers, who are the principal foreign buyers of our spring wheat, have gradually acquired the habit of supplying most of the needs at the Western markets on through engagements of freight.

The decline in Chicago had therefore but a slight and temporary effect here. It was met by an active demand for our winter wheat from the Continent, and enabled shippers to fill large orders on rather better terms than they could otherwise have done,—nothing more.

However, attention is naturally directed to the position and prospects of the wheat market. At the commencement of the marketing of the crop it was found that we had exported in the previous year from the United States (including the Pacific Coast) and from Canada about 100,000,000 bushels, a quantity wholly unprecedented, and yet it was estimated that we should be able to spare from the crop of 1878 no less than 120,000,000 bushels, the deficiency in the yield of spring wheat in the Northwest being more than made up by an increased yield of winter wheat and of the crop on the Pacific Coast. At the same time it was estimated that Great Britain would require not less than 100,000,000 bushels and the western part of the Continent of Europe not less than 50,000,000 bushels, making an aggregate of 150,000,000 bushels or more. Not only were we to be called upon to contribute the principal portion of this great deficiency but also to supply the increased wants of South America and other countries, which were unable to obtain their accustomed supplies from the Mediterranean ports. The statistics of the first half of the "crop year" are now made up. Reducing flour to wheat and partly estimating the movement from the Pacific Coast, we exported for the six months ending the 1st of March about 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, leaving 45,000,000 bushels yet to go forward between the 1st of March and the 1st of September. The exports from the Atlantic ports were about 65,000,000 bushels, of which 33,000,000 went to the Continent, 28,000,000 to Great Britain, and the remainder to other countries. In the meantime our visible supply has increased to about 21,000,000 bushels against about 9,000,000 bushels a year ago. This seems a heavy load to carry. But it appears that large as our exports have been, the foreign markets have not been fully supplied. There has consequently been a steady rise in prices, especially in the last two months. No. 2 red winter has advanced from $1.10 to $1.17 per bushel and No. 3 spring from 90 to 98 cents per bushel. Imports into Great Britain have fallen below last season. From the 1st of September to the 15th of February her imports of wheat after deducting re-exports were only 33,600,000 bushels against 56,300,000 bushels for the corresponding period in the previous season—a deficiency which in spite of increased deliveries of home-grown wheat, more than compensates for the excess in our visible supply, and becomes significant in view of the fact that supplies of wheat now reaching our own markets show little increase over last year.

We have reached a period, however, when crop accounts must have more or less effect upon the course of values. It is, of course, too early to speak of spring wheat. Of winter wheat the prospects are nowhere flattering. Much has been winter-killed in the United States and Canada. The Pacific Coast has suffered from drought, succeeded by storms and floods. Accounts from Great Britain and the west of Europe are indifferent. The progress of the plague excites alarm regarding the prospect of supplies from Russia. The export demand for our wheat can therefore suffer little abatement for at least another year.

## TALMAGE.

### A Committee Brings Charges of Falsehood and Deceit Against Him—Whereupon He Demands an Immediate Trial and Threatens to Try the Presbytery.

*New York World, March 11.*

The Brooklyn Presbytery met as a Grand Jury yesterday, and found an indictment against the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage for falsehood and deceit. The Committee which had been appointed to investigate the charges which "common fame" made against Mr. Talmage made its report. The Presbytery having assembled in the Rev. Mr. Crosby's church, at Clinton street and Fulton avenue, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Ludlow was made Moderator. Among the preachers were the Rev. Drs. Cuyler, Spear, McClelland, Van Dyke, Green, Wells, Hall, Tayler, the Rev. Messrs. Greene and Crosby, and Maj. B. R. Corwin. Mr. Talmage and his wife entered during roll-call, and a great many of the ladies and some of the gentlemen of the Tabernacle congregation were present. Mr. Talmage took a whole pew to himself. The report of the Committee was read by Mr. Crosby. Mr. Talmage smiled occasionally as some of the more unpleasant passages were read, and took frequent notes. When not taking notes Mr. Talmage sat with his eyes turned to the ceiling, while the spectators watched his face for some symptom of discomfort. But apparently he was not affected. When a list of names of witnesses to be called in event of a trial was read, he spoke for the first time, asking that the names be read more deliberately that those who didn't write shorthand could take them, and then he wrote them down. The report is as follows:

Our task has been both painful and difficult, but, by careful consideration and painful discussion, we have been able to arrive at full and complete agreement, so that our report expresses our absolutely unanimous opinion. In reference to Dr. Talmage's methods in the pulpit and their effect, your committee report that common fame, as viewed by the public press and otherwise, is a very unreliable accuser and witness. Of this, however, we are certain. It does not charge Dr. Talmage with heresy. Neither from his published sermons nor from any other source, public or private, have we learned anything against his doctrinal soundness. Indeed he might, perhaps, increase his popularity in some directions did he not so boldly and persistently preach the old doctrines as formulated in our confessions and catechisms, nor do we doubt that the truth which he preaches is instrumental in the salvation of souls. We are obliged to add, however, that some of his methods are out of harmony with those of Christ and His Apostles, with the practice of the Christian Church in the persons of her ministers generally, and, judged by their effects, with the suggestion of our "Directory for Worship," Chap. 2, Sec. 2: "In time of public worship let all the people attend with gravity and reverence, etc." There is too often in the public ministrations of Dr. Talmage the want of reverence for God, His word, and His house.

In the sermons on "Night scenes," as reported in the papers, expectations of startling revelations in the future were occasionally excited which do not seem to have been afterwards met. But, apart from this, which may have been due to forgetfulness or change of plan, we cannot but think that in the preparation and delivery of those sermons some very serious mistakes were made:

*First*—Going to places of evil resort, not to rescue the fallen, but rather for the purpose of unveiling before excited multitudes what many of them are only too eager to see.

*Second*—Attempting to cure vice in the vicious and prevent it in the virtuous by depicting it as seen in its dark and loathsome haunts. To unmask such haunts before large audiences, even though localities and names are carefully withheld, is to imperil the purity of many with a slight probability of saving a few. Men learn their sinfulness and ruin more in the light of Emmanuel's glory than in the darkness of the pit.

*Third*—As "faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God," a series of sermons made up chiefly of vivid descriptions of human wickedness in its manifold forms is not promotive either of the salvation of the lost or of the edification of the body of Christ.

It certainly is not desirable or possible to bring God's ministers to the dead level of tameness, and it is not right to condemn unless we are well assured that God condemns, but we believe that the use of the improper methods we have noted does tend to bring religion into contempt. It has been from the first the sincere and earnest desire of every member of your Committee to find that the rumor charging Dr. Talmage with untruthfulness was of such a nature that we might be able conscientiously to report to the Presbytery that there was no need of further action in the case. But as our investigation proceeded we became convinced that the rumor specifying the sins of falsehood and deceit fulfills all the conditions of Chap. 3, Sec. 5 of our "Book of Discipline." We believe that a full and impartial trial is clearly due to Dr. Talmage, to the Presbytery of Brooklyn, and to the honor of Christ. If Dr. Talmage be innocent of the sins laid to his charge, we believe that the more thorough and searching the investigation is, the more brightly will the integrity of his character shine forth and the more complete will be the vindication of the good name of our church, while the honor and influence of the Christian ministry will be enhanced. If, on the other hand, he be guilty, the purity of the Church demands that the fact should be known. We therefore recommend that the Rev. T. De W. Talmage, D. D., be cited for trial upon the following charges and specifications:

The Rev. T. De W. Talmage, D. D., stands charged by common fame with falsehood and deceit.

*Specification* 1. In that he acted deceitfully and made statements which he knew to be false in the matter of his withdrawal from the editorship of the *Christian at Work* in the month of October, 1876.

*Specification* 2. In that at various times he published, or allowed to be published by those closely associated with him without contradicting them, statements which he knew to be false, or calculated to give a false impression in defense of his action and statements referred to in the first specification.

*Specification* 3. In that he repeatedly made public declaration in various and emphatic forms of speech from his pulpit that the church of which he was pastor was a free church, and that the sittings were assigned without reference to the dollar question, although he knew such declarations to be false.

*Specification* 4. In that in the winter of 1876-'7 he falsely accused J. W. Hathaway of dishonest practices, and afterwards denied that he had done so.

*Specification* 5. In that in the early part of the year 1878 he endeavored to obtain false subscriptions towards the payment of the debt of the Church to be deceitfully used for the purpose of inducing others to subscribe.

*Specification* 6. In that in the year 1878 he acted and spoke deceitfully in reference to the matter of the re-engagement of the organist of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

*Specification* 7. In that he publicly declared on Sunday, Feb. 2, 1879 that all the newspapers said that he was to be arraigned for heterodoxy, and used other expressions calculated to give the impression that he expected to be arraigned on that charge, although he knew that he would be arraigned, if at all, on the charge of falsehood, thereby deceiving the people.

ARTHUR CROSBY,
J. D. WELLS,
A. MCCLELLAND,
E. H. BABCOCK,
H. MCDOUGALL,

BROOKLYN, March 10, 1879.

Many members spoke both for and against the resolution to investigate the rumors. Suddenly Mr. Talmage arose and said: "We have been ready for trial nine years at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. One month ago I stood up before this Presbytery and demanded an investigation and trial. It was decided that I could not be heard." Then he stepped out from the narrow boundary of the pew into the broad aisle and, waving his hand, continued: "I want an investigation, not for one year, but for forty-seven years; that, that's the time I arrived in this country."

Applause followed. The Moderator sternly requested silence, and Mr. Talmage asked his friends present to refrain from further demonstration. "Between my soul and God," he continued, "I have 10,000 sins; but between myself and the Church I challenge trial." Then advancing a step down the aisle he said in a loud voice, "Next Sunday morning in the Tabernacle, if I am not tried, I'll try the Presbytery." The applause broke out again, and the Moderator again administered a severe reproof. Mr. Talmage advanced almost to the Moderator's desk shouting, "I tell you an atrocious crime has been committed against me as a minister of Christ. I am ready now for trial at twenty minutes to 5."

Finally the vote was called on the adoption of the charge against Mr. Talmage, and it was carried by 35 yeas to 5 nays. Mr. Talmage said "Aye." When a vote was taken on the first spetification it resulted 24 to 15 in favor of its adoption. A standing vote was taken on the remaining six, Mr. Talmage voting in the affirmative each time. On the last three specifications the minority vote dwindled down to three.

*Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

NEW YORK, March 11.—There was great excitement in the Brooklyn Presbytery to-day when Dr. Talmage bearded his foes on the question of his trial. He inquired whether, during the trial, the members of the Common Fame Committee would be allowed to make charges. He said that he some time ago appeared before that Committee and had material at hand to overthrow every statement in the charges. "I have," shouted Dr. Talmage, "friends, and a good many of them. I was not allowed to bring my witnesses. O, no! I was green. I knew nothing about ecclesiastical matters. Is it right for these brethren to rake New York and Brooklyn, and for my enemies! I know I have some. Men have left my church with profanity on their lips, and one said he would pursue me to my grave or eternity, I've forgotten which. I will call my counsel in a moment. I am a prisoner at the bar. I will remain quiet, at least for a while."

The members of the "Common Fame" Committee were terrible excited, and were all anxious to vindicate themselves from the remarks made by Dr. Talmage. Dr. Wells, speaking of what was done by the Committee and its fairness toward Dr. Talmage, turned to that gentleman and asked:

"Don't you think we were fair, Dr. Talmage?"

"No, sir," said the Pastor of the Tabernacle, with asperity

Drs. McClellan, Vandyke, and others spoke in defense of the "Common Fame" Committee. Dr. Talmage said that he was impressed from what Mr. Crosby said to him when he appeared before the Committee that his doom was sealed.

The trial was set down for March 24th.

## BLUE JEANS.

### How He Socked It to the Indiana Legislature.

The message of Gov. Williams to the Indiana Legislature in extra session says, among other things:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: I regret that I have been compelled to cause you to convene in special session to complete the business which should have been accomplished during the regular session which closed yesterday. In concluding my biennial message I expressed the hope that, realizing the limited term for which you were convened, you might be able at an early day to consider the matters communicated to you, and that your most important business might not be delayed until the confusion incident to the closing hours of the session should involve you in errors which you would afterwards regret. The present condition of your business justifies the admonition which the experience of many years then had taught me. I presume that I may not officially know what has created this emergency, but the people whose servants we are will in due time fix the responsibility where it belongs, and administer the chastisement which faithless and incompetent representatives may always expect from an outraged constituency. During the fifty-nine days ending last Saturday, and before the "two days next previous to the final adjournment" had commenced to run, the Joint Committee on enrolled bills presented to me eighteen bills, which had originated in the Senate and twelve which had originated in the House of Representatives. These, being thirty in all, I have signed. They constitute the legislation upon which you must have been judged without the opportunity now afforded you by the exercise of the constitutional power vested in me. An examination of these acts suggests that our modern idea of legislation not only contemplates a special session of the General Assembly, but in addition expects that a large part of that time shall be devoted to setting right the errors of town and city officers, and other agents of the people, defining existing laws, relieving sureties on official bonds, changing judicial circuits to accommodate personal prejudices against presiding Judges, changing the terms and times of holding court in counties to suit the convenience of a select few at the expense of the great mass of the people, who have become accustomed to the existing calendar; enacting under the form of general laws that which is of necessity local and special and in direct violation of the Constitution, and thus, while affording to small localities the temporary relief given by an act of doubtful sufficiency, leave the measures for which the people have long waited to fall into confusion and neglect. Twelve of the acts received and signed may be classified with those described.

## THE CHEYENNES.

### Findings of Gen. Crook's Court of Inquiry—No Military Officer Censured.

The Board of officers of the army, convened by order of Gen. Crook, with instructions "to examine into and report the facts attending the arrest, confinement, disarmament, escape, and recapture of a number of Cheyenne Indians," has made its report, which, after giving a detailed history of the affair, concludes as follows:

It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of all motives which influenced the Cheyennes in their desperate course, without going beyond the strict limits of this investigation or considering facts not developed by it. The village of those Indians, numbering over 1,000 souls, was destroyed by Gen. McKenzie in the Big Horn range in the fall of 1876. Left at an inclement season without a tepee, they applied to their allies, the Sioux, for shelter, and were refused, or were at least received very coolly. Having no other course, they surrendered at Camp Robinson, and were persuaded to go to the Indian Territory, largely influenced thereto by Chief Standing Elk, supposed to be a Southern Cheyenne. It is not known to the Board what assurances were given to them by the Government, or what promises, if any, were broken. They were probably received very coldly by the Southern Indians, and they are very unanimous in their complaints of their treatment by the Southern Indians. It is easy to imagine that they were quite justified in their flight—in least in their own minds.

After their surrender and incarceration at Fort Robinson in October last, it is understood that certain State authorities intended to make a demand upon the General Government for the surrender to their tribunals of the perpetrators of certain outrages charged upon these Indians. That demand would be eminently proper and right, but it could only refer to the guilty individuals upon due identification. The punishment for these acts of an entire band, tribe, or nation, as a body, was the province of the Government, and not properly to be delegated to any inferior authority. It is quite probable that identification of the guilty might have been impossible, but might it not as well have been attempted at Fort Robinson as elsewhere? Could not the State officers have gone to that place for the purpose? Apart from these outrages, did the dignity of the Government require the forcible removal of these people back to the Indian Territory? At any rate, prior to a full investigation into the merits of their complaints, it is neither the province nor the intention of the Board to criticise its superiors. But it is convinced that the return of these Indians to the south could only have been accomplished by bloodshed; and it desires to point out the only course which it seems to think could have avoided that issue.

In view of the orders received, the only question left with the military authorities at Fort Robinson was, What steps to be taken by them would involve the least shedding of blood? The recourse to measures of starvation bears too strong an analogy to the ancient but now exploded practice of torture applied to the prisoner to compel confession, not to startle the supporters of modern leniency. But what military course could have been devised? It was evident to the Indians that they had no alternative but to consent to return; that a violent outbreak of some sort must occur, should have been apparent to every one who considered the temper of the Indians. Had it been practicable to secure barricades to prevent their actual exit from prison, it is altogether probable that they would have immolated themselves rather than surrender. That they would attempt to escape on the night of Jan. 9 seems to have been clearly indicated that day, and was even predicted. In view of these circumstances, it would seem that sufficient precautions were not taken. It was manifestly an error of judgment to relinquish the guard, or at least the watch over the Indians when discovered in their intrenchments; but it is so much easier to point out after the event what might or should have been done before it, that the Board finds it difficult to condemn an officer who was otherwise zealous in the discharge of his duty, who seems to have acted upon the best of his judgment, and who afterward crowned his works by deeds of gallantry.

It must be borne in mind that he supposed the prisoners to be without firearms, and that such was not the fact is a state of things which the Board finds itself unable to clear up. The responsibility for the continued possession of firearms by the prisoners seems, of course, to rest upon the officer who was in command when they were captured. To disarm them was the first and most natural idea. Yet the Board is satisfied that its accomplishment was impracticable at Chadron Creek. After their imprisonment at Fort Robinson, while they were apparently contented and satisfied, and before the determination of the Government was announced to them, it is possible that disarmament might have been effectually and thoroughly done. The officer who undertook it certainly supposed that he was being successful in his attempt. The Board is of opinion that the arms and ammunition used by the Cheyennes in their outbreak (except those captured by them from the troops) were previously in their possession, and had been introduced into and concealed by them in the prison. It is possible that a very few might have been conveyed to them by visitors, but certainly not all nor nearly all. With regard to his arms the Indian is so adroit and cunning that it is not surprising that he should have eluded the vigilance of his jailers. The arms were most probably taken apart and concealed upon the persons of the squaws until a favorable opportunity of hiding them under the floor of the room presented itself.

Col. Carlton, in his evidence, has given his reason why he deemed it impracticable or unwise to convey the men separately from the women and children. It has occurred to the Board that the latter class might have been simply placed in camp near by, without creating their distrust and without precipitating an attempt to escape. This suggestion is founded upon similar cases that have occurred in Arizona and Texas, and at first view commends itself to the judgment. But this marked difference seems to exist: that in those cases the Indians seem to have been thoroughly whipped, while here this was not only not so, but the ultimate escape of the bucks would have been greatly facilitated by the absence of the incumbrances of flight; and it is doubtful if this separation could have been made without exciting the suspicions of the Indians and quickening the final result.

While the Board has felt its duty to be to call the attention to what it deems errors of judgment committed by Capt. Wessells, it cannot overlook the fact that that officer was so fortunate as to succeed to the policy inaugurated by his predecessor and superior in command, Maj. Carlton, and almost necessarily committed in advance to the pursuance of his system. Capt. Wessells found those Indians imprisoned in a certain fashion, and seems, if anything, to have added precautions to their security. It was natural and reasonable that he should suppose that they had been really disarmed. The Board has pointed out certain errors it believes to have been committed, but beyond that attaches no blame to any one in the military service; and in view of all the circumstances of this unfortunate business, of the manifest fact that collision with these Indians and consequent loss of life was unavoidable, of the evident desire of every one concerned to carry out the orders of the Government in the most effective manner, and of the probability that no one else of usual experience or judgment could have done any better, respectfully recommends that no further action be taken.

The foregoing document, which is signed by the three officers of the Board, is indorsed by Gen. Crook as follows: "I have nothing to add to the findings of the within Board, which are very complete, and which are approved."

No action has been taken upon the report by the authorites at Washington.

## A French Variation on the Merry-Go-Round.

*Paris Letter.*

I noticed at this fete for the first time a singular and seemingly dangerous contrivance for amusing people. A car containing six or eight persons and elevated about six feet from the ground, slides down an iron track bent like a bow and about forty feet in length. The momentum of the car carried it up the other elevated end of the track, from whence it recoils and slides back to the point from whence it started. Here the persons operating it detained it for a second, and when next it runs down the incline the entire body of the car whirls round and round on its track, thus making the whirling and forward motions at the same time. To a spectator it seems as if the car and occupants must be momentarily pitched off the track, but in almost every instance the effect on the occupants themselves seemed to be one of a highly exciting and enjoyable character, for the girls, especially at the third or fourth gyration, would howl and scream in a manner befitting bedlam. I know that this description is not very clear, and if it will help anybody further to comprehend this piece of recreative mechanism, I would say that the car and the people in it go up and down, forward and backward, and round and round, all at the same time, and this singular combination of motions so deceives the eye that the car seems to toss as on a rough sea.

# THE COURTS.

## An Important Decision Relative to the Collection of Checks.

## The Judges to Consider the Appointment of Peace Justices on the 21st Inst.

## Frank Chapman Sues Wilbur F. Story for $25,000 Damages.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning rendered a couple of decisions in cases which were recently heard by him. The first was that of the Mutual Benefit Life-Insurance Company vs. The Third National Bank. This was a suit to recover the amount of a check which had been deposited with the bank by plaintiff's agent for collection. According to a stipulation the facts were that King, the Company's agent, kept an account with the bank in 1877, and in the course of business received a check of the Company in Bloomington for his balance due the Company. This check was drawn on the Home National Bank of Bloomington, and King asked to have it deposited to his credit as cash. The Third National refused to allow this, but agreed to forward it for collection. This was accordingly done after King had indorsed it. It was sent direct to the bank on which it was drawn, reaching them the morning of June 13. The drawer did not at the moment have enough funds in bank to meet it, but during the day he made his account good, and the next day the Home National Bank sent a draft on the Union National Bank to King for the amount of the check. It went through the Clearing-House on the 16th, but was thrown out, as the Home National Bank closed its doors that morning. It also appeared outside of the stipulated facts that King was anxious to have the check collected without cost, and himself proposed to have it sent to the bank on which it was drawn. The draft was never collected, and the Company who owned it brought suit, claiming that the Third National Bank had been guilty of negligence in not sending the check to the drawer for collection, and in sending it to the drawee, when it should have been sent to some other bank, which would have had an interest in collecting it.

The Judge said the facts disclosed outside of the stipulation materially changed the aspect of the case. King, the plaintiff's agent, in effect waived the legal obligation the Company might have been under if it had taken the check in due course of business and forwarded it for collection. By directing the check to be sent to the Home National Bank, the Third National was made a mere conduit through which to make the collection. The Home National was really the agent of the Company. It was no doubt true that the drawer was discharged by the negligence in presenting the check, but if there had been a loss, it was by the negligence of the Home National, and not through the Third National. The latter was merely a volunteer agent, and it would be grossly unjust to hold it liable for the amount of the check under all the circumstances. Judgment would therefore be rendered in favor of the defendant.

J. B. HALL & CO.

The other case decided by Judge Blodgett was that of John B. Ellison & Sons, of Philadelphia, vs. R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of J. B. Hall & Co. The complainants on the 8th of April, 1878, recovered about thirty judgments before a Justice of the Peace against J. B. Hall & Co., for the aggregate sum of about $6,400. They also swore out executions the same day, and placed them in the hands of a Constable. On the 7th of April, the day before, J. B. Hall & Co. had made a voluntary assignment under the State law to one Stitt, and he had taken possession thereunder of their assets. April 13 the creditors of the firm filed an involuntary petition against them, on which J. B. Hall & Co. were adjudicated bankrupts, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Assignee. Stitt then transferred the assets of the firm over to Jenkins. Ellison & Sons then filed a bill against Jenkins, claiming that their executions were a prior lien on the assets of J. B. Hall & Co., and asking to have their judgments paid first out of the proceeds of the sale of the property.

Judge Blodgett held that the complainants were not entitled to a lien as claimed, and dismissed the bill, on the ground that the legal title and possession of the property had passed to the voluntary Assignee before the execution liens reached the hands of the officer, and, the Assignee having transferred his possession to the Assignee in Bankruptcy, there was no time in which the lien could have attached.

DIVORCES.

William J. Sutherland filed a bill yesterday against his wife Mary T., charging that she has, on divers occasions since their marriage in August, 1874, been guilty of beating, striking, pinching, biting, and kicking him. More than this, he says she has been unfaithful to her marriage promises, and he wants to dissolve all connection with her.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Margaretha Kaufman from Joseph Kaufman on the ground of bigamy. This was the case tried Saturday, in which the defendant married a divorced woman and then left her, claiming the marriage was illegal, she being a Catholic, and married her 14-year old daughter.

The same Judge also granted decree to Ida Emerich from Charles Emerich on the ground of desertion, and to Celia Hubbard from Steven L. Hubbard for drunkenness.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett has only two more passed cases to hear on his calendar, and those will be disposed of to-day. To-morrow he will take up motions for new trials.

In the case of Young vs. The Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, Judge Blodgett yesterday authorized the Receiver, H. B. Plant, to procure safety locks or catches for the cages at the LaSalle shaft at an expense not to exceed $300.

The Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts will meet a week from next Friday to consider appointments for Justices of the Peace.

In the foreclosure case of E. W. Blatchford et al. vs. Mahlon D. Ogden, to foreclose a trust-deed for $75,000 on the Ogden homestead, James S. Norton was yesterday appointed Receiver by Judge Moore under a bond for $1,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Charles H. Smith filed a bill yesterday against W. S. Reyburn, E. A. W. Hunter, and Byron P. Moulton, to restrain them from infringing his patent for lightning-rod conductors.

BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of J. H. Bowen et al. an order was entered for the sale of the assets at auction after three weeks' notice by publication.

Like orders were issued in the cases of L. C. Doemicke, Sidney P. Walker, W. H. Reed, William Vale, and Charles W. Kreigh.

A discharge was issued to Vernon H. Branch.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Frank Chapman commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Wilbur F. Storey, claiming $25,000 damages.

Maurice Rosenfeld filed a bill against Adele Strauss, Sarah Despres, Samuel Despres, Simeon, Immanuel M., and Carrie Strauss, Benjamin W. Eisendrath and George W. Campbell, Assigneee, to foreclose a trust deed for $1,200 on Lots 1 to 24, inclusive, Block 6, in Samuel A. Ostrom's resubdivision of the S., 22 acres of the E. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 36, 38, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Emelia Peters, arrested with one Eva Geisler, on a charge of larceny, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that she was arrested without a warrant, and that no evidence has ever been shown against her sufficient to warrant her incarceration.

Charles E. Adams began a suit by attachment against Louis Lochbibler to recover $7,524.65.

Conrad Badke and Annie Reinsch, of No. 428 Clybourn avenue, also filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. They were arrested the night of Feb. 17 last on a suspicion of having stolen some handkerchiefs from George Cheyne and a picture-frame from T. A. Lantery & Co. The arrest was made without warrant, and they charge no evidence has been found which will justify holding them in jail.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, began a suit for $2,500 against John M. Reynolds.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed cases 168, Erskine vs. Palmer, and 228, Weed vs. Moisley. To-morrow motions for new trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—30. Judson vs. Leiter; 32, Fame Insurance Company vs. Maur; 33, Preston vs. Jones; 37, McNarniy vs. Schlesinger; and 38, Munson vs. Weldron. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—445 to 473, except 448, 449, and 455. No. 432, Richter vs. Germania Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 430, Rend vs. McKillop, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—15, 17, 19, 20. No. 14, Cuscio vs. Olsen, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—72, 74 to 85, inclusive, except 79, 83, and 84. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—65, 67, 69. No. 23, Scheuring vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—203 to 215, inclusive, except 208 and 209. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2 365, Star vs. Moulton, and 1,706, Ryan vs. Ryan.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 56, 57, 58, 72, 76, 77, 78, 239, 927, 937, 1,062, 928, and 1,064.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 to 10 a. m. Calendar, Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Anna C. J. Erickson vs. Eva L. Swanson, $411.—Edmund Baggott vs. W. A. Sheridan, $242.17.—B. F. Sherman vs. Charles S. Cameron, $273.33.—Chicago Carpet Company vs. J. P. Koons, $230.74.—Samuel Myers et al. vs. Walter Treleven, $230.62. Malcolm McNeill, executor, etc., vs. Gilbert S. Baldwin; verdict, $275.62, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Robert Milnes et al vs. A. S. Jarvis and —— Roberts; verdict $1,422.39, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Harriet Marsh vs. James A. and Martha R. Devon, $2,200.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Sarah M. Wheaton vs. Michael Doran, Geo. F. Harris, and D. F. Parkhouse; verdict $125, and motion for new trial.—A. K. Holden vs. Henry S. Carter and Frank L. Warren, $1,290.—Wilhelmina Thuman vs. James and Hannah Young, $387.—Joseph Shaw vs. Charles P. Lange; verdict $367.46, and motion for new trial.

SPRINGFIELD.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Drummond rendered a decision in the case of John F. Zelby vs. The City of East St. Louis. He holds that the bonds sued on were legally issued, and judgment was entered for the amount thereof. In the case of George W. Ballou vs. The County of Richland, a decision was rendered overruling the demurrer to defendant's bill. This virtually decides that the election at which the bonds were issued by the county to the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad was legally called, and that the county is liable for their payment. Judge Zane, of the Sangamon Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Vagrant act.

# EDISON'S ASSOCIATE.

## A Lecture by Him, at Which He Exhibits the Edison Electric Light.

*Boston Advertiser.*

The first public exhibition of Edison's inventions, with explanatory lecture by Mr. Johnson, the inventor's assistant and coworker for years, was given in Tremont Temple last evening, and proved an occasion of absorbing interest to all present. Mr. Johnson first gave a brief sketch of the life of Edison, leading up naturally to an account of his principal inventions. Of late Edison has applied to his telephone, instead of of a magnet, the principle of his electro-motor. By its means he has succeeded in producing a receiver which gives out the sounds transmitted with such force that the words of the speaker at the other end may be heard distinctly at a great distance. The device was tested last evening, and, although it was of the crudest character, the invention being as yet in its infancy, the result was that the notes and words of singers stationed in the basement of the building were transmitted with sufficient power to be heard distinctly across the entire length of the hall.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibition was that of the principle of Edison's electric light. Two samples of the lamps based on Edison's inventions, showing the exact form that they will have in actual use, were shown. The lamp consists of an ornamental bronze standard, surmounting which is a transparent glass case looking much like an ordinary lamp-chimney, except that it is closed at the top. Within this is suspended a spiral of metal wire, hardly larger than a knitting-needle in diameter, and perhaps three-quarters of an inch in length. When the electricity is turned on this spiral glows with a white light, the character of which for steadiness surpasses the best gas-jet ever produced,—in fact, in this particular at least, it is perfection. Unfortunately, the inability of the lecturer to procure an electro-dynamic machine in Boston, as he hoped to do, compelled him to employ a battery, with which less perfect results could be obtained than would otherwise have been the case; but he hopes to have this remedied by this evening. The essential devices, also, by which Edison claims to have obviated some of the difficulties which the best authorities have said could not be removed, in the way of the perfection of the light for practical use, Mr. Edison, with a caution born of experience, refused to allow Mr. Johnson to remove from the laboratory. Mr. Johnson, however, stated unqualifiedly that Mr. Edison had practically accomplished all that he claimed, and had actually produced a practical light for house use, of full twenty-one-candle power, the power of an ordinary gas jet. The only motive for keeping it back from the public was to give an opportunity for the inventor to secure his devices from danger of piracy, and also to systematize the light in such a way that when once introduced every little detail will be complete, and it will be an assured success from the start. Mr. Johnson promised without hesitation that the light would be in actual use in the houses of New York within a year's time.

# THE PLAGUE.

## History of the Disease.

The report of Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, for this week contains the following interesting history of the plague:

Official reports of European medical officers in China show conclusively that the true "bubonic plague" has prevailed extensively in that country during the thirty years preceding 1873, when it was supposed to be wholly extinct. The reports also show that, owing to the meagre facilities for communication with Central Asia, virulent epidemics may ravage extensive districts of that country without any knowledge of their existence reaching Europe. The reports present records of the disease having prevailed in the Province of Yunnan twenty out of the thirty years in question, varying in intensity in the different parts of the Province, and in different years. The appearance of the disease was coincident with the breaking out of the rebellion against the Imperial Government, which was longer maintained, and suppressed with more violent measures in Yunnan then in any of the other Provinces; conditions which undoubtedly contributed greatly to its virulence, as did also the superstitious practice of refusing to bury the dead, who are exposed on a bier to the sun until completely decomposed. The plague was very prevalent in Yunnan in 1871-'72-'73, and in the latter year suddenly reappeared in Mesopotamia and Persia, gradually extending its area until, in 1877, it reached the shores of the Caspian Sea, prevailing especially at the Town of Restch, which has a direct trade with Astrakhan. In May and November, 1877, a fever of intermittent type, accompanied with glandular swellings, prevailed in the port of Astrakhan and in Wetlyanka and other villages of that Province, and in November, 1878, a similar affection again appeared at Wetlyanka; few deaths had occurred up to this time, but about December the disease assumed the malignant character that has marked the present outbreak. The report of the Russian Medical Service for the Interior for 1877, which has just been made public, announces that 241 cases of Siberian plague were reported during the year, the mortality being 21 per cent; the principal outbreaks occurred in the Provinces of Viatka and Tcherizow, which are at a considerable distance from each other, and were cotemporaneous with, or occurred soon after, the virulent prevalence of the disease in Persia.

From the above facts, which have been obtained from official sources, and are in the main well attested, it seems proper to conclude that, instead of the late outbreak being due to the spontaneous regeneration of the virus of the plague in the Valley of the Volga, or, at the farthest, in Persia, the disease was reintroduced from China into Persia, and thence to Russia, local conditions in each instance probably favoring its development. Of these conditions no authentic account will be obtained until the International Commission of Experts who are visiting the infected district make their report. The return of cold weather, together with the stringent measures adopted by the Government, seems to have confined the late violent outbreak to the limited district where it first appeared. The American Ministers to Austria and to Russia report that the disease has manifested such an extremely virulent and contagious character that great alarm exists in the whole of Eastern Europe, and urge upon the Government the necessity of taking measures to prevent the possibility of the introduction of the disease into the United States. The measures already taken by this Government for preventing the importation of goods from the infected districts, except under proper precautions, are, for the present, considered sufficient for this purpose, especially if the ports of entry are kept free from the unsanitary conditions that favor the spread of epidemic disease.

(Signed) JOHN M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.

# THE COUNCIL.

## The Appropriation Bill Finally Disposed Of.

## The Amount to Be Raised by Taxation Is $3,975,616.

## A Vault for the City Treasurer---Countersigning the Scrip.

The Council held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. McCaffrey in the chair, and absent Pearsons, Stauber, Schweisthal, and Wetterer.

The Appropriation bill was taken up.

Ald. Tuley moved to insert under the head of

"CITY TREASURER"

the following item: "For hire of vault in which the public money shall be kept in kind, $1,000." Although the Council had refused to increase the salary of the Treasurer, there was nothing to prevent the vault appropriation being made.

The item was put in, yeas 16, nays 9, as follows:

*Yeas*—Tuley, Sanders, Phelps, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Cook, Niesen, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly, and Jonas—16.

*Nays*—Ballard, Cary, Gilbert, Oliver, Beidler, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, and Waldo—9.

Ald. Tuley moved to insert this item: For salary of employe, to be selected by the Mayor to

REGISTER AND COUNTERSIGN CITY SCRIP

before its issue, for nine months, $1,200.

In reply to a question, Comptroller Farwell stated that last year 64,000 pieces of scrip, representing in round numbers $1,635,000, were issued.

Ald. Tuley urged that it was absolutely necessary to have a check. While not intimating anything against the Comptroller, it was against public policy or interest to put entirely into the hands of one man the power to flood the city with scrip illegally, if he were so disposed. The scrip was printed in blank, with the name of the Mayor on it, and all that was necessary was for the Comptroller to sign it; and he could put half a million out before any one was aware of it.

Ald. Gilbert didn't see any such danger, and thought there was no necessity for the appropriation.

Comptroller Farwell explained the system in vogue. The name of every person was entered on a warrant-book, with the amount and number of the warrant, and the fund from which it is drawn. There were two sets of numbers,—a warrant and serial. Then they were entered on another book—a series-book—and both numbers checked by clerks,—one attending to the warrant and the other the serial numbers. And the Treasurer had a similar series-book from which he checked the warrants when they were received by him.

Ald. Tuley asked what would prevent him (Farwell), if he were criminally disposed, from putting out any amount of scrip.

Mr. Farwell replied, Nothing, if there were collusion with the clerks.

Ald. Tuley—Suppose you numbered the warrants yourself, couldn't you put them on the market?

Mr. Farwell—Yes.

Ald. Cary—How could you get rid of them?

Mr. Farwell—Sell them.

Ald. Tuley said his idea was to have some one not under the control of the man who countersigned the paper.

Ald. Cary asked why the Mayor could not assign a clerk to act as a check.

Ald. Rawleigh favored the proposition. It was a good one, and ought to pass.

The motion to insert was agreed to,—yeas 22, nays 4,—as follows:

*Yeas*—Tuley, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Turner, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Beidler, McNurney, Eiszner, Cook, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Niesen, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly, and Jonas—22.

*Nays*—Ballard, Gilbert, Knopf, Waldo—4.

Ald. Daly made an effort to increase the salary of the City Physician from $1,700 to $2,000, but failed.

Ald. Tuley moved to fix it at $1,800, and this was agreed to.

GAS.

The old, old subject of "gas" then occupied the attention of the Council for some time, it coming up on a motion of Ald. Janssens to reconsider the vote by which $235,000 was set aside for illuminating purposes. It came out in the course of the debate that the object was to make up a deficiency, the gas bills being larger than the amount appropriated last year. The oil men were as lively as usual, and wanted to save money by doing away with gas.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to,—yeas, 19; nays, 13,—as follows:

*Yeas*—Tuley, Sanders, Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Niesen, Waldo, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas—19.

*Nays*—Ballard, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Beidler, Smyth, Eiszner, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Ryan, Daly—13.

Ald. Cullerton moved to adopt the item as reported by the Finance Committee,—$325,000.

After some more talk, Ald. Knopf moved to make the amount $225,000. This provoked still more talk, during which Ald. Phelps made his maiden speech, advocating economy, and putting in a plea for the taxpayer.

Ald. Tuley moved to make the amount the same as last year,—$290,000.

The motion of Alk. Knopf was not agreed to, yeas 8,—Cary, Phelps, Smyth, Eiszner, Rawleigh, Knopf, Ryan, and Daly; nays, 22.

The motion of Ald. Tuley met the same fate, yeas, 6,—Tuley, Ballard, Oliver, Smyth, Thompson, Waldo; nays, 26.

That of Ald. Cullerton was agreed to,—yeas, 18; nays, 14,—as follows:

*Yeas*—Sanders, Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Beidler, McNurney, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Niesen, Janssens, McCaffrey, and Jonas—18.

*Nays*—Tuley, Ballard, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Smyth, Eiszner, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Ryan, Waldo, Daly—14.

No other changes were made, and Ald. Rawleigh moved to

ADOPT THE BILL

as amended. This was agreed to,—yeas, 22; nays, 10,—as follows:

*Yeas*—Ballard, Sanders, Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Beidler, McNurney, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Ryan, Niesen, Waldo, Janssens, McCaffrey, and Jonas—22.

*Nays*—Tuley, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Smyth, Eiszner, Thompson, Knopf, Daly—10.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote.

Ald. Ryan moved to lay the motion on the table.

The latter was agreed to, and a sigh of relief went up because the Appropriation bill of 1879 was a thing of the past.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NET AMOUNT

recommended by the Finance Committee was $3,362,225.31; the Council added $613,390.76, making $3,975,616.07 to be raised by taxation, or, including the cost on hand and to be on hand ($400,000), a total appropriation for 1879 of $4,375,616.07. The Mayor, of course, has power to veto any of the items, but the impression is that he will not interfere. He, however, hasn't examined the bill yet, and therefore it is impossible to say what he will do.

### Oglesby's Little Intermission.

*Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A good thing occurred at the breakfast table in the Union Depot Restaurant. Senator McMillan and ex-Senator Oglesby, the latter of whom has been succeeded by John A. Logan, were seated at a table with two or three other travelers. Senator McMillan inquired:

"When will you get home, Governor?"

"To-morrow night."

"Will that give you plenty of time to get back?" innocently inquired a third traveler, who had failed to keep posted on the changes brought about by stalwartism.

The ex-Governor, ex-Senator, looked up with a grim smile upon his ruddy face and a bright twinkle in his sharp little eyes, as he replied:

"Time? Yes, plenty of time—about forty years."

### A Contraction of a Contractor.

A Boston paper thus tells how a poor contractor was ill-used, so to speak: "In a city not far from Boston, the authorities have been accustomed to advertise for proposals for furnishing 1,000 tons of coal and '400 cords of wood, more or less.' When the last proposals were received, a shrewd dealer, knowing that the amount of wood actually used by the city was only about fifty cords a year, named a high price for his coal and $1 a cord for his wood. Reckoning 400 cords at $1 a cord with the coal, made the aggregate of his bid for both items the lowest one offered, and it was accepted. A member of the city government who say the trick deremined to beat the dealer at his own game. Having to do with the supply of fuel to paupers, he began to give orders for wood instead of for coal,—to the astonishment of the contractor. Hauling two feet of wood a mile or two, and getting only 25 cents for wood and carting, don't pay, especially as the wood cost $6 a cord. He demurred. Public functionary insisted that he would not deliver a pauper a ton of coal, costing $5, when he could send a cord of wood for $1, 'cause it wouldn't be kind to the pauper. Dealer finally declined to fill orders for wood; public functionary 'allowed' that he would have them filled somewhere else, and charge the cost to contractor. Contractor declares that public functionary is 'mean' to hold him to the contract by which he tried to get a big price for coal, but concludes to fill orders for wood. Next time, when he agrees to furnish '400 cord of wood, more or less,' he will figure it at more than $1 a cord."

# INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

## Possibilities of Its Completion—Lieut. N. B. Wyse's Visit to This Country—The History of the First Surveys.

*New York Tribune, March 10.*

The mission of Lieut. N. B. Wyse, of the French Navy, to this city and Washington, revived interest in the question of a ship canal across the American Isthmus. Lieut. Wyse, who is a relative of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, has made two surveys across the Isthmus in the interest of a body of French capitalists and scientists, his own enthusiasm for the undertaking having excited them to render the necessary financial assistance. Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose name is inseparably connected with the Suez Canal, has interested himself in this more stupendous project of a canal, either over or through the chain of mountains to which the narrow Central America owes its existence above water. Whichever route is chosen, in the event of the enterprise's reaching a practical beginning it will still be a question for the engineers to decide whether the canal shall be carried over the highlands by from twenty to thirty-five locks, or shall be cut through the mountains. The latter plan will involve the novel feature of a tunnel six or seven miles long, 100 feet wide at the base, and about 150 feet in hight. Numerous surveys have marked out five or six different routes as being practicable, engineers think, for either a tunnel or a canal with locks.

Since Lieut. Wyse made his last survey, and secured also a concession from the Columbian Government, the French gentlemen who have interested themselves in the enterprise have shown a disposition to take active and practical measures to realize what would benefit the commerce of the world. They announce it as their intention to make the enterprise international in character. To this end M. de Lesseps has issued invitations to all maritime countries to send delegates to an International Congress which will be held in Paris May 15, and will have for its object the discussion of the various routes proposed for a ship-canal, and the determination, if possible, of the most feasible one. M. de Lesseps professes to feel no anxiety about raising the $80,000,000 or $120,000,000 needed to accomplish the work, for he has said that he will undertake to have the whole amount subscribed fifteen days after the Congress settles upon a practical route and mode of accomplishing the project. Lieut. Wyse has been sent to this country to confer with Government authorities about M. de Lesseps' plans, to urge American representation at the Congress, and also to examine the plans and maps of American explorers, and inquire into the results of their surveys.

The first survey of the isthmus for a ship-canal was made in 1851, at the expense of Frederick M. Kelley, of this city, then a Wall street banker, and F. B. James and a few others. The first surveys were made with a view to utilizing the Atrato and San Juan Rivers. In 1852 Mr. Kelley sent out two other surveying parties, and additional surveys were made in the two succeeding years. In 1858 he was the means of sending Brig.-Gen. Michler to verify previous surveys. The Civil War intervened to prevent the carrying out of plans for more exact surveys. In 1863 Mr. Kelley's attention was called to the San Blas route as being shorter and more feasible than any of those he had heretofore examined. He had exhausted his own means, but secured the co-operation of Cyrus Butler, of this city, who furnished three-fourths of the money need to make a survey of this new route. Luke T. Merrill, who has since died, also contributed to the enterprise. Capt. Norman Rude made a simple barometrical survey, which was followed by a regular survey under A. McDougall, a Scotch engineer. According to this survey it appeared that the San Blas route was the shortest of all and afforded good harbors at each terminus. The distance across the isthmus at this point is thirty miles. Begining at San Blas Bay on the Atlantic side, the plan was to construct a canal thirteen miles long over a level plain to the mountains; then to bore seven miles through the solid rock, forming a tunnel of the dimensions mentioned above, coming out on the Pacific side into the Bayano River, a tidal stream, emptying into the Bay of Panama, ten miles away. It is estimated that this route would not require above $82,000,000. Thomas O. Selfridge, who headed a Government survey party in 1870-'71, partly surveyed the San Blas route, and reported that it would require a tunnel ten miles long instead of seven. But those who made the previous survey, almost completing their work with instruments, claim that the Selfridge party jumped at conclusions that were erroneous.

Lieut. Wyse in his survey went further south, to the Atrato River, which empties into the Gulf of Darien on the Atlantic side. One of his surveys was for a line with twenty-four locks, utilizing about thirty miles of the Atrato, and the canal with locks joining this to the Tuyra River, about twenty miles from the Bay of San Miguel. A shorter cut between the same termini was surveyed by him for a line without locks, and including a tunnel six miles long. The estimated cost of a line over this route is $120,000,000. It is questioned, too, if the rainy season does not so flood the San Miguel district as to make this route impracticable. M. de Lesseps, it is said, favors a tunnel, and declares the necessary conditions to be good harbors, no locks, and the avoidance of other than tidal rivers.

### Living Jewelry.

*London World.*

The Parisiennes are wild about what they call the English fashion of wearing living jewelry. The fashion is, in fact, not English, but American; it was set by a fair American, once an ornament of the Court of St. Petersburg, whose Mexican beetle caused some sensation in London lately. Her beetle, however, was too rare a creature ever to become a fashion. The British Museum possesses a dead specimen, but there is, as far as I know, only this one alive in England; so that if the mode become established I suppose that humbler members of the family will be pressed into the service. The glossy black of the common cockroach, relieved with gold harness of exquisite workmanship, would really be more effective than the dull brown and black of the Mexican beetle. I strongly recommend the plentiful and unpretentious cockroach to the blonde beauty, while the brunette might make something of the cricket of the hearth.

## THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

## PERSONAL.

*In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.*

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTIES WHO CALLED at 209 West Washington-st. yesterday please call at 359 East Indiana-st.?

PERSONAL—WILL LOUISE MANROSE, OR ANY friend who reads this, send her address to her cousin, FRANK VICKERY, City P.-O.?

PERSONAL—JULIA SHAHAHAN, MRS. B, OF Englewood, would like to see you soon.

## MUSICAL.

AT A SACRIFICE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD UPright piano; has all new improvements. 842 Wabash-av.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS ARE THE BEST moderate-priced instruments in the market. They have stood the test of time, over 1,000 being in use in Chicago and vicinity, all of which have given perfect satisfaction. Pianos to rent. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
Second-hand upright pianos.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
Second-hand square pianos.
NEW ORGANS.
Second-hand organs.
Cash or monthly payments.
Largest stock to select from in the city. Every new instrument warranted five years. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
American, French, German, and Scandinavian salesmen to accommodate customers.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS, $125, $150, $175, $200; ORGANS, $60, $75, $85, $100. Largest stock in the city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

$85 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL-TONE PARLOR ORgan, with nine stops; carved walnut case; payable $15 cash; balance $10 a month. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD pianoforte; new improved; payable $25 cash; balance $15 a month. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Daily and Sunday Tribune for the year 1878, in good condition, cheap. Address C 6, Tribune offie.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—200,000 BEST SOUTH SIDE BRICK. B 35, Tribune office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

*In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.*

FOR SALE—$1,800 EACH—HERE ARE SIX 2-STOry and basement brick houses and lots 20x74 to alley. Houses have bath and gas, three rooms deep, and cost $2,200 each to build a year ago. They are within one block of Madison-st. cars and one block of Western-av. They rent now for $18 per month each, and are certainly the best bargains offered in Chicago in the way of brick houses. $500 to $1,000 down. Buy a house and stop renting. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES NEAR SOUTH PARK: 300 feet on Clark-st., corner Maple; 100 feet on Clark-st., corner Oak; 188 lots on Elston-road and Armitage-st.; 125 feet front, Stanton-av., Englewood. All of the above parcels must be sold to settle estates, at very low prices on very easy terms, with interest at 5 per cent. Apply for two days only (forenoons) at Room 9, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$14,000—THREE-STORY AND BASEment iron-front store, 33x66, and lot (adjoining National Bank building) on Douglass-st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., in Omaha, Neb.; this store will pay 10 per cent net on $14,000; it is a first-class building; cost $20,000 to build. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS in stone front residences in choice locations on West Side, with parlors, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main floor. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BARGAIN IN THREE LOTS on Warren-av., corner California-av. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE ARCADE BLOCK, NOS. 158 and 160 Clark-st., near Madison-st., size 40x115, five stories and basement; for a publishing-house or a wholesale and retail clothing store it has not its equal in the city; price $80,000; improvements cost $65,000. Call and examine it. E. H. CUMMINGS, 158 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$450, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, 12-ROOM two-story dwelling, and lot 50x125, four blocks from Rock Island car-shops, on Fiftieth-st., just west of Stewart-av.; house cost $2,000 to build five years ago; this is giving it away; buy and save rent. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100x178 FEET, CORNER LOT, BEST avenue South Side, offered gold bottom price, part time, $50; 109 feet on Twenty-third-st., west of Calumet-av.; 27 or 50 feet on Prairie-av., south of Eighteenth-st.; 40 or 112 feet on Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$65 PER FOOT, THIS IS A BARGAIN; lot 56x228, west front, on North Wells-st., between Monomonee and Eugene; it is right off exit to Lincoln Park; a splendid place for nice residence. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 FOR 2-STORY AND BASEment dwelling 22x52 feet, 482 Warren-av.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. This is the cheapest place on the street. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A CHASTE AND ELEGANT STONE-front dwelling; 9 rooms on two floors; laundry, furnace-room, and cellar below; nearly new; modern improvements; best neighborhood; medium size; moderate price. Inquire on premises, 162 South Wood-st., between Adams and Monroe.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$4,750—THE ELEgant marble-front house 585 West Jackson-st.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; all modern improvements; furnaces and gas fixtures; $6,000, four-story marble-front house 213 Ashland-av., first-class in all respects, stone sidewalks, range, furnace, and gas fixtures. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 135 FEET, west front, on Desplaines-st., corner Indiana-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, corner lot, 33x190 feet to alley, on avenue on South Side; also, a large frame house and brick basement, corner lot, 50x135 feet; two of the best bargains in market. Two-story and basement brick, newly furnished, $12,000. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front, 405 Forrest-av. Terms very easy. PIERCE & OUTHET, real estate, renting and collecting agency, 162 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., northwest corner of Oakley-st., with two-story frame house, modern conveniences. $5,000, on very easy terms. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTH PARK STATION AND park, on lake shore and Midway Plaisance, very neat and complete residence; good size lot, deep, with alley; corner; barn; trees, gas, water, sewer; $2,500. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES with 1 to 10 acres of land, on small monthly payments. The highest and cheapest land of any suburb. Come and see. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED farm in Illinois or Iowa—An elegant villa in the City of Waukegan, Ill., with 60 acres of land, highly improved, beautifully situated on the bluff, with a commanding view of Lake Michigan. PIERCE & OUTHET, real estate, renting and collecting agency, 162 LaSalle.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$8,000—80-ACRE farm just half-mile southwest of the Poor-House, 10 miles west of Court-House, all under good fence, two nice orchards, large framed house of 11 rooms, barns, water, etc., all under plow. Will take clear house and lot for half. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SULLIVANT LANDS AT SUM loaned, with cost of foreclosure added. DICKINSON & DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT MANItou (Colorado Springs). The Grace Greenwood cottage and grounds containing two acres, at this celebrated resort for health and pleasure, will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to C. E. CLARKE, 411 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE NEAR OAKLAND OR FAIRview station; about $2,000. Address, giving price and full particulars, C 61, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

AM NOW PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON diamonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 126 South Clark-st. Gold watches for sale at $10 and $15; silver lever watch, $5, warranted; old gold and silver bought or exchanged.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, or on other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

A $25, $50, $100, ETC., LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos (without removal), goods stored, or any other security. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

ANY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 89 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, etc. J. J. OWEN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR good collaterals; mortgages purchased. Apply at 76 Fifth-av., Room 8, between 10 and 3:30 p. m.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS and city improved, at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STOCK FOR SALE, IN CHICAGO, ON your own terms; no trade; not store, but stock. DRUGS, 75 Camp-st., New Orleans., La.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A BREWERY, ICE-houses, fixtures, horses and wagons, in Naperville, Ill., all in good order and in fine locality. Apply to A. WISNER, Real Estate Agent, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—splendid location; price, $75. C 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—DOING good business; location, West Side. C 16, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET; DOing good business; $400. C 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I OFFER MY HARNESS-SHOP AND dwelling, cheap, on account of ill health; the shop is doing a first-class business, and no opposition to contend with. Inquire of J. BOHLANDER, Hinsdale, Ill.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK, FIXtures, and lease; good location; low rent; well selected stock. Address C 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—HAT STORE; ONE of the best locations in the city; established and paying trade; stock will invoice about $6,000; can be reduced to $3,000 or $4,000, if desired. Best of reasons for selling. Address 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOTEL AT RAILROAD CROSSING—A pleasant home and good business. Address J. W. DOUGHERTY, Washington, Ill., or W. HOWARD, 152 State-st., Chicago.

$300—I MADE CLEAR LAST MONTH $225; I want more help in my business, and for $300 will give to the right party a half interest. C 38, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPITAL, OF GOOD standing and address, would like to form a connection with some jobbing concern doing a safe business. References given and required. Address C 50, Tribune.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 14 years' experience.

LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT WILL FIND A nice home with a doctor's family. Female diseases a specialty. Strictly confidential and private. Address Box 363, Chicago.

ONLY 49 DAYS LONGER, THEN BY-BY ALL. Until May 1 beautiful photographs only $1 per dozen. Those wishing duplicates from our negatives must order soon. Gallery for sale; possession May 1. O. F. WEAVER, 337 West Madison-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; private and confidential. Box 109, City.

RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED—VAN BUren's Compound never fails, even in the worst cases. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 1248 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—BOARD OF TRADE ticket, in good standing, dues paid for 1879, transfer fees included in price. Address for five days C 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CIGAR-STAND IN A WELL-FREquented hotel or restaurant. Address C 56, Tribune office.

## INSTRUCTION.

A TEACHER WISHES TO MAKE AN ENGAGEment for the summer. He teaches English, mathematics, classics. Address C 48, Tribune office.

TELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohio-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW DROP-LEAF Singer sewing-machine; also one folding-top Singer for one-third value. 422 West Jackson-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

## CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 884 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH, TO buy one-half interest in a first-class drug-store, located on corner and in a first-class neighborhood. Address C 59, Tribune office.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

*In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.*

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN HAVING ORdinary school education to take charge of the financial affairs of a light manufacturing business in this city, branch of a New York establishment, having the exclusive control and entire monopoly of their goods throughout the United States. Applicant must have $200. Men meaning business with the ready cash, no others, apply at 113 Randolph-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION AND DRUGclerk with city references. Address C 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS ENtry clerk; none other need apply. FRANK BROTHERS.

### Trades.

WANTED—
100
CARPENTERS.
None but first-class men need apply to W. PASHLEY, at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S
Carpenter Shop,
50 Pacific-av.

WANTED—GOOD PATTERN-MAKERS AND machinists at 76 Michigan-st.

WANTED—SOLDERERS ON ROUND CANS AT 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—COAT-MAKER FOR THE COUNTRY. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

WANTED—2 GOOD IRON-MOLDERS; STEADY work for steady men; whisky-drinkers and tramps need not apply. SHERWOOD SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY, 203 and 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS AND tool-dressers at SPRINGER'S machine shop, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN FOR COACHMAN and to do general work; must be young, active, and willing. Call, between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening, at 50 Loomis-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 13 YEARS OLD AS office errand boy in a wholesale boot and shoe store; must write a fair hand, have an aptness at figures, and must be of quiet and gentlemanly deportment. Address in own handwriting, stating age, residence, and references, B 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN OR MAN AND WIFE, with $150, to take charge of a small hotel (furnished) a few miles out of Chicago on one of the great thoroughfares. Address B 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN BARTENDER, AT THE southeast corner Clark and Jackson.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE CARE of horse and cow and do general housework; good references required. Apply at 201 East Lake-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—A YOUTH OF 18 YEARS; ONE NOT afraid to work; must come well recommended. A good place for the right one. C 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the retail cigar trade. Address C 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUTH; MUST BE A GOOD PENman, and come well recommended. NICOLL, the Tailor, corner Clark and Adams.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED BOY TO LEARN the prescription business and make himself generally useful. G. McPHERSON, Room 9, 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING goods. Prices always the lowest. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron and one for second work and to take care of children. Girls that have lived with German families preferred. Inquire at No. 914 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO DO GENERAL housework and a young girl to take care of children. 94 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG GERMAN GIRL TO assist in housework and take care of children. Apply at corner of Ogden-av. and Jackson-st., cottage.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and assist in taking care of baby; references required. 448 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook, washer, and ironer; to a competent girl wages $3.50 per week. 239 Park-av.

WANTED—A HEAD COOK (WHITE); REFERences required. Apply at ANDERSON'S Dining-room, 119 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German preferred. Inquire at 123 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK IN a small private family. Mrs. KELLY, 146 East Madison-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three. 742 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. MRS. BROWN'S, No. 210 South State-st., up-stairs.

### Milliners.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STRAW-SEWERS, AT A. A. TURNER'S, Monroe-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Take the elevator from Monroe-st.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS AT 274 West Indiana-st., to work on custom pants.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PANTALOON MAKer, to whom good wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Address JOHN W. McCRUMISH, Winona, Minn.

### Nurses.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD to take care of children. Address 556 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT CORNER OF FIFTY-SEVENTH-st. and Madison-av., Hyde Park, a competent girl for nurse and seamstress; one who is willing to make herself generally useful; references required.

### Miscellaneous

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A LADY OF GOOD education for a responsible position; need not be experienced in our business, but must have a good record. C 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY WITH GOOD SOPRANO VOICE who plays organ; steady employment; fair salary. Address W. HOWARD, 152 State-st.

WANTED—A LUCRATIVE POSITION TO LADY or gent who will loan employer $200; good security given for money. Address C 19, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### West Side.

TO RENT—695 JACKSON-ST.: 11 ROOM BRICK, IN excellent condition, furnace, range, gas-fixtures, screens; walls painted; possession any time. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

### South Side.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house 434 Michigan-av., furnaces, range, hot and cold water, barn, in good order; possession at once. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF NINE ROOMS, MODern improvements, desirable location, from 1st of May; only those willing to pay better rent than last year need apply. Address C 47, Tribune office.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, AT CORNER OF WOODlawn-av. and Forty-sixth-st., a two-story cottage, containing six rooms and cellar, with lake and soft water. C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE HOUSE IN EXCELlent order with furnace, etc., west of Hyde Park depot, at $20 per month. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS TO PERmanent and transient lodgers, at Walton House, 34 and 36 Washington-st. A. S. HIXON, Proprietress. Rent low.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Stores.

TO RENT—STORES, BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:
233 South Water-st., large store, east of Franklin.
206 South Clark-st., near Adams.
238 LaSalle-st., opposite Grand Pacific Hotel.
118 Quincy-st., 3-story and basement brick.
177 Jackson-st., 3-story and basement brick.
47 Third-av., near Van Buren-st., cheap. $15.
291 West Madison-st., near Carpenter, $35.
741 West Madison-st., near Lincoln, elegant store and basement in marble front block.
759 West Madison-st., good retail stand.
182 to 188 Wabash-av., elegant double stores in new building.
163 and 165 Fifth-av., second, third, and fourth floors, suitable for wholesale business.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 164 EAST Madison-st., from May 1; 30x105, well lighted. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES 162 AND 219 SOUTH WATER st. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, 81 and 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE 25X70 FEET IN Thompson Block on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie; business centre of the West Side; plate glass front, and suitable for any first-class business; from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 109 State-st.; location unsurpassed. Apply at Room 9, 146 Madison-st. GEORGE NICHOLS.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES, BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison:
191 and 193 Washington-st., Forbes' block, good offices on second story, with vault, from $10 up.
242 State-st., corner Jackson, large, pleasant offices, second story, cheap.
243 State-st., Tobey Building, several suites of fine offices, cheap.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—57 AND 59 WEST WATER-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington-sts., new building; rooms for manufacturing purposes, with or without power. $10 and upwards. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

## WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES AND ROOMS for housekeeping in all parts of the city for responsible tenants.
ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE,
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM JULY 1 TO OCT. 1, in some suburb of Chicago, a house with not less than nine rooms. A furnished house preferred, with good, large grounds; must be convenient to the cars. Address, giving particulars, ARTHUR MITCHELL, 451 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD A house of 6 or 8 rooms at moderate rent; must be convenient to depots. Address, giving price and location, C 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR SUITE OF 5 or 6 rooms suitable for housekeeping, within 15 minutes' walk of Madison and State-sts.; must be in good neighborhood, and moderate rent. Address C 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES, stores, and lofts, in all parts of the city. The demand is very great. PIERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate, Renting, and Collecting Agency, 162 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE ON South Side; rent must be reasonable; no children. C 68, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

*In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.*

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk (Swede). Address DRUGGIST, Drawer 23 Ishpeming, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER (double entry) in mercantile office in some Western city; good references. Address Drawer 56, Stratford, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMMERCIAL traveler; thorough business man of good address; strictly sober; desires a position to travel; good references. Address C 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR grain commission house by a young man of 21 as clerk. B 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman, or both, in a jobbing or retail business, by P. HENOCH, 202 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS young man in a wholesale dry goods or clothing house; has had seven years' experience in same business, and commands a fair trade in Southern Iowa; can give very best of reference. C 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man (Irish) in a wholesale or retail grocery house; good references. Address C 18, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom with a private family; five years' best reference furnished. Call at No. 201 Cass.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as groom and coachman, well used to indoor and garden work; best reference. C 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman or groom; age 25; willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Address C 40, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRACTICAL CUSTOM cutter; can furnish best of reference from this city and last employer. For particulars address for five days C 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CUSTOM-CUTTER; 12 years' experience; can give best of references; no objections to the country. Address Box 1198, Kalamazo, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored man cook. Call or address 393 State-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, CApable young man of good address and experience; knows Chicago thoroughly; want outside work; references. Address C 58, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook, hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house. Apply at 132 South Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY with a little girl 6 years old at general housework or any place of trust. 1039 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 496 Park-av., up-stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND COMpetent Swedish girl for second work or housework. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY, neat girl to do general housework; good reference given. Call at 321 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work in a private family; best of reference given. Apply at 224 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Please call for three days at 54 Vernon-av., Twenty-ninth-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do second work and sew or general housework in a nice private family, no objection to the country, or would travel with a family. Call for two days at 118 Brown-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, cook and second girl; the best reference given; city or country. 119 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Call down-stairs at 174 Twenty-seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework. Call on Thursday at 761 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; understands every branch of housework. Reference as to capability and honesty. 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as cook and laundress in a small family. Call for two days at 1065 South Dearborn-st.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH NURSE will take care of an invalid or a baby from birth; best of references. Call at 158 North Halsted-st.

### Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress; good references. 124 East Ohio-st.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS, city or country, furnished help of all nationalities; fee 50 cents; girls boarded. Apply to MRS. O'NEILL, 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S Office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESWOMAN IN A fancy dry-goods or book store. Address E. R., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION and ability would like a situation as copyist in an office. Address META, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

311 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT—TO RENT, with board, large room on parlor floor, nicely furnished, with accommodations for four gentlemen; reference given and required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

830 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen.

### West Side.

22 SOUTH ADA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED SINgle rooms to rent, with first-class board; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—VERY PLEASANT front alcove, also other rooms, with hot and cold water, to rent with board at low rates.

### North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board, $3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

### Hotels.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 81 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single warm rooms, $4.50 to $6.00 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, $3.50. Transients, $1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A large number of first-class boarding-houses and for many private families, who will not advertise. Reliable people wanting choice board or rooms will do well to call on us. No charge to boarders or tenants. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, by gentleman, wife, and two children; West Side preferred. Address, immediately, C 37, Tribune.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, ON South Side, for two adults, nurse, and two small children; have furniture for our own rooms, and also for a large house, if necessary. Apply to 378 Wabash.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR gentleman and wife, near Twenty-sixth-st., east of Wabash-av. Address C 83, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—100 HEAD OF HORSES WEIGHING from 900 to 1,400 lbs, at H. C. HOPKINS & CO.'S Sale Stable, 4141 and 4143 South Halsted-st., opposite entrance to Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 2 CAR-LOADS OF GOOD, heavy, cheap horses and mares at 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—THREE TEAMS FOR A SURVEYING-party; not too high-priced; wanted this week. H. EDGERTON, 37 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS for occasional use by a gentleman living in a suburban town, who has good barn, carriage house, and pasture; would loan a small amount on rig. Address B 8, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MARCH 8, AT KLARE'S HALL, OR MILwaukee-av., near Kinzie-st., an amethyst ear-drop. A liberal reward will be given for its return to C. D. PEACOCK, 98 State-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LARGE LIGHT-RED cow, the right horn of which was partly twisted off, and has a long slender tail; this cow is heavy in calf. Any one that can give any information as to where she will be found, or return her to 194 Sebor-st., will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A LARGE NEWFOUNDland dog. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked for his return to 116 Lake-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FACT—THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 508 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments. Low prices. Easy terms.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, AND BEDDING. MARTIN'S, 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, AND BEDDING sold on easy monthly or weekly payments.
MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

$65 BUYS A HANDSOME PARLOR SUIT, WITH rich coverings; payable $15 cash and $10 a month. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

## TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—HARDWARE, IN AMOUNTS FROM $2,000 to $6,000 for one-third cash and two-thirds good real estate. Goods are in original packages and in prime order, and well adapted to a retail business. Would sell much below market prices for cash or good security. Address P. O. Box 370, Chicago.

WILL EXCHANGE BOARD AND TUITION FOR A young lady at a first-class seminary in the country for a lady's board in the city. C 85, Tribune office.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL steam-engine; two 40-horse power boilers, with duplicate connections; copper still column worms, with copper connections complete; large lot of copper, wrought and cast-iron pipes, various sizes; lifting and force pumps, tubs, and receivers, from 10 barrels capacity to 200; elevator; one large mash-tub, with strainer; pulleys, belting, shafting, grist-mill, platform, hay and grain scales, separate or in one lot. D. D. MALLORY & CO., Detroit.

## STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, BUGGIES, FURniture, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

## BOOKS.

10,000 BOOKS FOR SALE AT LOWER PRICES than ever; all departments of literature, down-stairs at MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

# The Tribune.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Edition, one year | $12.00 |
| Parts of a year, per month | 1.00 |
| Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet | 2.50 |
| Saturday Edition, sixteen pages | 2.00 |

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy, per year | $ 1.50 |
| Club of four | 5.00 |
| Club of ten | 11.00 |
| Club of twenty | 20.00 |

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Orders for the delivery of The Tribune at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

The Chicago Tribune has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere. H. Mahler, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

A mysterious disappearance, which remained a mystery for over thirteen years, has at length been accounted for in Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., where the reopening of an abandoned lead mine disclosed the skeleton of a man who faded from view in February, 1866. It is presumed he was murdered and thrown into the mine by a man who subsequently became insane and is now dead.

---

The bill providing for driveways to the public parks of Chicago has finally been permitted to emerge from the obscurity in which it was for several weeks kept by the House Committee on Municipal Affairs, and is now in a fair way to be passed. Mr. Mose Wentworth is entitled to the eminence of having exerted himself to defeat a measure in which all Chicago is deeply interested, and which, as it concerns no other part of the State, ought to be passed without delay.

---

The report of the Provision Inspection Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, relative to the complaints received from Belgium of unsound meats shipped from the United States, is a practical and business-like presentment of the reasons for these complaints and the way to avoid being imposed upon in the purchase of exported meats that are imperfectly cured. The acceptance of meats of inferior quality packed under fictitious brands and inspected by inspectors not authorized by the commercial organizations whose interest it is that the inspection shall be uniform and reliable—this is shown to be the chief cause of the instances of dissatisfaction that have occurred in foreign markets. The purchaser of exclusively first quality and standard brands of provisions that have been regularly inspected need have but little fear of getting an unsound article.

---

The Washington *Post* has once more assumed to mark out the details of the revolutionary programme of the Democracy at the extra session. It was a true prophet at the last trial, when the plan of defeating the appropriations and compelling the call of another session was announced, and its predictions are liable to be verified again. The *Post* undoubtedly speaks for the bulldozing element of the party when it announces that the Legislative bill will be promptly passed precisely in the form that it passed the last House, and then, if it is vetoed by the President, there will be no attempt to pass the bill over his veto, but both Houses will at once adjourn, leaving the Legislative and Army appropriations unprovided for, and the Government without funds to keep it in operation. This is precisely the kind of statesmanship that is by the Republicans relied upon to insure their success in the next Presidential campaign, and it really looks as if the usual opportune blundering of the Democracy was not to be lacking this time.

---

The Common Council has finished the annual Appropriation bill, and it now goes to the Mayor for his examination. There is urgent need that he examine it closely, and that he freely exercise his power to return without his approval any or all items that shall to him seem extravagant or inopportune. The total of the bill has been swelled $613,000 since it came from the Finance Committee, and now amounts to $3,975,000, which must be raised by taxation, an aggregate appropriation for 1879 of $4,375,000, including the unexpended cash on hand and yet to be received from various sources. Mayor Heath is about to retire upon well-earned laurels as an able manager of the municipal finances and a careful conservator of the city's credit, and he cannot better conclude his successful administration than by vetoing such items in this appropriation ordinance as he knows to be unnecessary and extravagant. He could lop off the entire $600,000 increase without injury to a single interest that needs money.

---

The Governor of Indiana on Tuesday sent to the Legislature of his State about such a document as a non-jobbing taxpayer of Illinois would send to his own General Assembly if he were to make any communication at all,—that is, the Governor told the legislators that they had been "beating" the people, and should have been satisfied with sticking the State for a single session of such salaried soldiering and incompetency instead of piling on the rank outrage of an extra sitting for the sole purpose of passing bills to pay themselves and the rings in charge of the State institutions. Yesterday, after having slept over the lecture of the Governor, the legislators did some loud co-ordinate-branch blustering, coupling their kicking with the very amusing assertion that old Blue Jeans, in insulting them, had insulted the people whom the Legislature has the pleasure of swindling. He has, however, concluded not to take arms in defense of the insulted people just yet, and the loud-talkers were quietly muzzled and put on back seats.

---

The nominees of the Governor for members of the State Board of Health were yesterday confirmed by the Senate, including Dr. Rauch, concerning whom a majority of the Committee report that the charges of habitual intoxication, profanity, etc., are not sustained; while a minority report sets forth the painful fact that the Doctor is afflicted with the alcohol habit. The adoption of the majority report and the confirmation of Dr. Rauch shows that the weight of opinion was that the case was not so serious as to necessitate the amputation of the affected member.

---

The complete collapse of Daniel O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, and his withdrawal from the contest in New York is calculated to still further lower toward absolute disrepute the business of getting up walking matches for the gate-money that can be squeezed out of a silly public. O'Leary's downfall would excite sympathy and commiseration among his former friends and admirers in this city were it not for the very strong impression prevalent that his breaking down is the result of dissipation and excess. The man who but recently commanded the admiration of a muscle-worshiping world by reason of his extraordinary capacity as a pedestrian is reduced to the condition of a pitiful wreck, partly through the indulgence of gross appetites, but largely on account of the terrible strain his system has undergone in previous contests. He might have lasted longer if he had had the brain and will-power to withstand temptation, but the end was sure to come, and was only hastened by a little in consequence of his failure to get and keep himself in condition for such a test of endurance.

---

The City of Szegdin, in Southeastern Hungary, has become the scene of one of the most terrible catastrophes of modern times. The city contains some 80,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the River Theiss, which runs through its centre. It appears that the land is very low and marshy, and in ordinary times levees or artificial banks are needed to keep the river from encroaching upon the dwellers of the town. The spring floods from the Carpathian Mountains have set in and the river, swollen to an unprecedented hight, has broken its banks and inundated the entire city and surrounding country. Buildings of every description have been swept away by the force of the angry waters, and nearly the entire population are rendered homeless. The loss of life, it is estimated, will be great, and the suffering consequent upon this sudden and crushing visitation will be fearful. Already the cry for food is heard, and the prospect of early relief is not encouraging. The sight is said to be utterly indescribable. Where but yesterday lay a thriving commercial and manufacturing city is now only a watery desolation.

## THE CITY ELECTION—THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republicans have every reason to be satisfied with the action of the City Convention and the ward primaries in the nomination of a general ticket and candidates for Aldermen. For the good of the city, and to guard against emergencies, we hope the Democrats will do as well, though experience with Democratic conventions and primaries in the past makes it a case of almost hoping against hope. At all events, it is now certain that the Democrats cannot put a ticket in the field that will command any more respect or confidence than the ticket which the Republicans have nominated, and, if they put up an inferior ticket, then Republican success is assured.

The Republican ticket is essentially a business ticket, and inspires the belief that the city will be run on business principles if the Republican candidates shall be elected. Mr. A. M. Wright is a straightforward, matter-of-fact, and plain-spoken man, who is conceded on all sides to have positive and efficient executive ability. He will take hold of the Mayor's office with the purpose of running it in much the same fashion as it has been run during Mayor Heath's administration, which Mr. Wright heartily approves. In Mr. M. A. Farwell's hands the city moneys will be perfectly safe, for, as a successful business man, he will know how to take care of them, and his personal integrity is above reproach. Col. Ricaby is a popular and excellent lawyer, and, as the office for which he is a candidate is but a continuation of the practice of his own profession, he will bring to it all the requirements needed; he is also a vigorous and devoted Republican, and will be of good service in the national campaign of next year. Mr. Peter Buschwah is a young man of American birth and German parentage, a resident of the North Division, who is in every way competent for the position of City Clerk.

Excellent as the general ticket is, it is a matter for still more congratulation that the Aldermanic nominations include the very best men who could be procured. Messrs. Dixon and Ballard, of the First and Second Wards, are gentlemen of large experience in public affairs, and their records entitle them to continued confidence. Messrs. John M. Clark and Amos Grannis, of the Third and Fourth Wards, are representative men of the first-class residence districts in which they live, and their election is assured beyond any question. Mr. O. W. Barrett of the Eighth, Mr. Richard Jones of the Ninth, Mr. George B. Swift of the Eleventh, Mr. J. D. Everett of the Twelfth, Mr. John C. Enders of the Fifteenth, are all business men of good standing who will represent taxpayers' interests in the Council. There should be a special effort to re-elect Ald. Thompson in the Thirteenth Ward, because a special effort is being made by designing men to beat him on account of his steadfast adherence to an economical policy in the management of city affairs. No nominations have been made by the Republicans in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Sixteenth Wards, because it was thought wiser to make any combination in those districts which may be necessary to defeat the tax-eaters and Communists. Mr. Schweisthal, the present Alderman from the Sixteenth (though a Democrat), ought to be voted for by the Republicans for re-election, if he runs against a Communistic candidate, as he has made an excellent Alderman. There is danger that the Communists may elect in the Fourteenth Ward also; Mr. Louis Martin, whom the Republicans have nominated, deserves to be elected, and will be if he receives the support of the elements opposed to Communism. Ald. Janssens is probably as good a man as stands any chance of election from that ward, and we hope the Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward will present the right sort of material upon which the full strength of the party will unite.

This is a ticket which will put Carter Harrison and his peculiar friends to their spurs, if he is to be the State-Sovereignty candidate for Mayor. Harrison himself will have to adopt a more courageous policy than that of going to Kentucky to escape a decision about accepting the Greenback nomination and to avoid embarrassing questions if he has any idea of beating A. M. Wright, backed up by so strong a ticket as the Republicans have put in the field. He cannot come back any too soon nor rid himself any too quickly of his Fiat associations if he intends to make the campaign. Whatever may be the result, it is a satisfaction to feel that the Republicans have nominated reputable men throughout, and have catered to none of the low and dangerous elements that enter into local politics.

## ENGLAND'S EASTERN WARS.

The two wars which England now has on hand are likely to keep her busy for some time to come, but will end in securing her a very handsome indemnity in the way of territory. Since Cetewayo surrounded and overwhelmed the camp-guard of Lord Chelmsford's invading force, the tide of battle has turned and the Zulus have been defeated with large loss of men and material. The defeat seems to have overcome their fierceness and desire for war, as they are represented as not indisposed to accept terms of peace. The only hope that Cetewayo can have for prolonging the war is in his personal influence over his warriors, his success in inducing other tribes to join his force, and in keeping the Transvaal neutral. Even admitting, however, that he should succeed in every one of these three directions, his ultimate success is hopeless. If necessary, the English Government will pour in troops enough to overrun the whole of South Africa. It is only a question of time, therefore, and of very short time at that, how soon Cetewayo will be suing for peace. When that time comes, the English will not leave their Natal colony exposed to any further danger from Zululand, but will go in and occupy it,—in other words, annex it to the Queen's dominions and bring Cetewayo and his dusky warriors under the influence of English civilization.

The work of making a scientific rectification of the northwestern frontier of India by cutting off a slice of Eastern Afghanistan also progresses favorably in the main. A small column was attacked and defeated last month by one of the treacherous hill tribes, but set-backs like this kind are only temporary, and do not affect the progress of the general campaign. The English accomplished the most dangerous part of their work when they got through the passes and established their communications, and when the campaign is renewed this spring we may look to see them go forward with irresistible momentum. The recent death of the Ameer, Shere Ali, has been of immense importance to them, first, because it has provoked civil strifes among factions of which they could take advantage, and second, because it deprives the Afghans of the moral help which Russia has been giving them. The Russian Government has very little confidence in Yakoob Khan, who has proclaimed himself Ameer since the death of his father, and the Afghans themselves are not over well satisfied with their new ruler. As in the case of the South African campaign, it is only a question of time how soon the English will advance their Indian frontier to the table lands of Afghanistan and establish a strong barrier against Russian progress towards India.

These two wars off their hands, it appears highly probable that the next move of the English will be to subjugate the new King of Burmah, who has signalized his accession to the throne by cruelties as inhuman as those which are practiced by the rulers of Dahomey, and by menaces against the peace of British Burmah. The resident representatives of the English Government have already made formal protests and have been rudely and discourteously repulsed. If a repulse of a similar sort from the late Ameer of Afghanistan was sufficient cause for an invasion of the territory by England, there is no reason to expect that she will pocket the affront of the King of Burmah. When the convenient time comes, therefore, we are likely to hear of another annexation movement on the Eastern frontier of India and more scientific rectification. As all three of these rectifications are in the interest of religion, morals, commerce, and civilization, the English acquisitions of territory will not be looked upon with jealousy by the world in general.

## THE ABSORPTION OF GOLD.

We print an interesting communication made to the American Silver Commission organized in 1876, bringing the figures of the estimated metallic money in the principal countries of the world down to the beginning of the present year. Some of the information is of interest.

In 1872 Germany began the coinage of gold under the law demonetizing silver, and at the end of that year had coined a sum equal to $100,000,000. Up to January, 1879, the total gold coinage of Germany equaled $418,554,266. Since 1872 the tendency has been to concentrate the gold in those countries having an exclusive gold currency, and under this tendency gold has been drawn from other countries where silver or depreciated paper is the money in use. Since 1871 Japan has coined about $50,000,000 of gold, all of which has disappeared, and most of it has been traced, directly or indirectly, to England. This coinage in Japan was of gold belonging to an old stock which had long been in the country. There has always been a large stock of gold in India, and England has been drawing it from that country, India being supplied from elsewhere. But since the disturbance in the value of silver India has retained her gold, but suspended her importations of that metal. The importations of gold into England from Australia has increased to $34,000,000 annually since 1873. From 1873 to 1878 England has received $11,000,000 of gold from China. During the same period the net imports of gold into England from Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies has not exceeded $28,000,000. All these silver-using countries, therefore, may be said to have been exhausted of any supply of gold beyond the ordinary supply needed for foreign trade.

The absorption of gold by those countries using gold since 1872 is traced by Mr. Weston, and the amounts closely estimated. From the amount coined by Germany must be deducted the amount of gold on hand and the amount locked up or buried in the military chests. Deducting these, the absorption of gold by Germany is put down at $368,500,000, and the amount absorbed by Holland and the Scandinavian States at $40,000,000, and by the United States at $100,000,000. The sum taken by the United States, however, for resumption and other purposes and held to date may be considered at $250,000,000, giving as the total absorption of gold since the demonetization of silver $640,000,000. This has been by States previously using silver or paper, and increasing the demand for gold to that extent.

The estimate of gold in coin and bars now held by the countries named, they constituting the gold-using nations, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain and colonies | $ 600,000,000 |
| Germany | 350,000,000 |
| United States | 250,000,000 |
| France | 600,000,000 |
| Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Scandinavian States | 100,000,000 |
| Grand total | $1,900,000,000 |

The amount of silver held as money by these same States is thus stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| France | $ 450,000,000 |
| United States | 25,000,000 |
| Holland, Belgium, Switzerland | 100,000,000 |
| Total | $ 575,000,000 |

This places the total metallic money available at $2,475,000,000.

The gold supply has reached its limit, the annual product being no longer more than sufficient to meet the current consumption. To meet the sudden demand created by the demonetization of silver, there has been drawn the surplus gold from all parts of the world where it has been in store and not in use as money, and taken to gold-using countries. This inadequacy of the supply has of course given it an increased value wherever it is of necessity as money. The demand for metallic money has not by any means decreased, nor has its necessity, and hence the world must look hereafter, as it has always done, to silver to fill up the measure caused by the deficiency in the production of gold. The demonetization of silver caused a great increase in the demand for gold, without leading to any increase of production. The insufficiency or dearness of gold shows the impolicy of the demonetization of silver, and experience further shows the certain return of silver to its proper proportion as part of the metallic money of the country.

We refer the reader to the paper of Mr. Weston, which is printed in full in this issue of The Tribune.

## THE EADS JETTIES FAILURE.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 4th prints the following, dated "Port Eads, March 3—noon": "The British steamship Mikado, outward bound, is aground in the jetties, above Crane Island. She lies in the channel, and is working down into shoal water. Her draft is twenty-one feet eleven inches aft and nineteen feet seven inches forward." The bottom of the twenty-four-foot channel, for which the Government has paid Capt. Eads, has a violent, uncontrollable prejudice against vessels drawing twenty-two feet.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

It is time to call a halt on the Eads jetty job, for the reason that it is demonstrating itself to be a stupendous fraud. The only jetties that are now needed are such as will protect, not the mouth of the Mississippi River, but the pockets of the taxpayers of the country from the raids of Capt. Eads and his crowd of contractors and lobbyists. The warning has been sounded over and over again, in Congress and out of Congress, by papers at the North and at the South, by Government officials, and by old, experienced river pilots and engineers, that the jetties not only would be, but were already, a failure, and still the leeches have gone on drawing appropriations from the Treasury, and, by the aid of powerful lobbies, getting legislation so changed as to get still greater amounts than the contracts call for.

Capt. Cowden, in his recent letter in The Chicago Tribune, showed the exact state of the original contract in the following statement:

"The contract, without any reference to the depth of water that was on the bar at that time, stipulated that when a channel twenty feet in depth and no less than 200 feet wide may be secured, $500,000 shall be paid. When a channel twenty-two feet deep by 200 feet wide, $500,000 shall be paid. When a channel twenty-four feet deep and not less than 250 feet wide shall be secured, $500,000 shall be paid. After said depth shall have been secured for twelve months, $250,000 shall be paid. The twenty-four feet by 250 feet wide channel has never been secured, when the Government has already paid $2,000,000, or $250,000 more than the contract had the channel so stipulated been secured."

Senator Davis, in his speech upon the River and Harbor bill, substantiates Capt. Cowden:

"Now what has been the result? The law was to be, so far as the contract went, that when twenty-four feet of water was obtained then there would be $2,000,000 due. Consequently, reaching about twenty-two feet of water or a little rising, according to the latest report, there would be $1,000,000 due, but $2,000,000 of it has been paid or is at the disposal of Capt. Eads. Therefore, the contractor has had in his control $1,000,000 more than the Government agreed to pay at any time, except upon the modification of the contract last year. For the past two years probably there has been no progress in the depth of the channel. Two years ago the channel was about the same as it is to-day in depth, and it is not as deep now as it was two months ago. I understand the fact to be that on the 13th of the month just passed, February, the depth was about *twenty-two feet*, and that in January last it was nearly *twenty-four feet*. Consequently, there has been, instead of an increase in depth, just the reverse, and there is not as much water now as there was formerly."

After having secured $1,000,000 more than the contract intended, Capt. Eads, with the help of his lobby, succeeded in running in upon the River and Harbor bill an amendment to the original contract by which he grabs $750,000 in one block, without any more work whatever being done. In addition to this grab, the half-million blocks, contingent upon certain depths at the jetties, are also provided for; but, as Capt. Eads has already succeeded in getting far more than the contracts call for, it is not likely that future payments will depend at all upon the depths of water he may secure, but, on the other hand, with the help of his lobby, we may expect that he will continue to grab the taxpayers' money without any reference to the condition or progress of the work.

Even this might be tolerated if there were any hope that this gigantic experiment would be crowned with success. So far from this, it not only proves a failure, but looks very much like a bold, unblushing attempt, thus far successful, to defraud the people. The reports of Capt. Brown, the Government Engineer, and Gen. Comstock, show that out beyond the crest of the bar, where the jetties were exposed to the action of the waves, they were washed away long ago and cannot be replaced. The same reports show conclusively that the "teredo," a very destructive worm, has badly eaten the lower tiers of the outer ends, sometimes even to partial disintegration. The bar outside is not affected at all by the jetties. It is there to-day as it was there 200 years ago, when described by the French navigators, though at that time in was eight or ten miles further inland, and it always will be there so long as the waters of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico continue to meet. It is estimated that at the least calculation 812 billion pounds of dry earth pass out of the Mississippi yearly,—sufficient, as a "River Engineer" wrote to The Tribune the other day, to form a mountain a mile square and 258 feet high; and, so long as the Gulf of Mexico lasts and the Mississippi River runs, this subaqueous mountain will stand to mark the confluence of the two, Capt. Eads, and his lobbies, and his jetties to the contrary notwithstanding. Have the jetties deepened the water in the channel? The engineers say that there are twenty-two feet of water in the old channel. As far back as 1720 there were twenty-two feet. In 1810 the bar pilots took vessels to sea drawing from eighteen to twenty feet. During the War, the steamship Mississippi, that was lost in the Port Hudson fight, came in over the bar drawing twenty-one feet, and the Richmond and Hartford, drawing about the same, frequently crossed it. Maj. Howell's report for 1877 says that during the year twenty vessels went to sea drawing from twenty to twenty-one feet and two drawing over twenty-one feet. Worse than this is the fact that on the 13th of January last there were nearly twenty-four feet of water, while on the 13th of the next month there were but twenty-two feet at Eads' pass, showing that instead of an increase there is not as much water as formerly at the old pass. Thus the Government has sunk $2,000,000 on this stupendous experimental humbug without any result.

With such facts as these confronting Congress, these appropriations are a criminal waste of money, tantamount to robbery. If it continues, if Eads is permitted to go on with his abortive scheme of attempting to wall in the Mississippi River with willow brush, instead of allowing it to discharge its surplus waters through the bayous which Nature has provided, aided by artificial canals, it is only a question of time how soon he will break the Treasury with his jetties, as he has bankrupted the St. Louis Bridge Company and broke the Missouri State Bank with his bridge. It is time to choke off the jobbers and contractors and stop the humbug.

## OFFICIAL TENACITY AND RAPACITY.

The inclination to hold on as long as possible and to grab as much as possible seems to be an official instinct. There may be exceptions enough to prove the rule, but we do not recall any of these exceptions in the attachments to the Illinois Legislature. The reflection is suggested by the fact that only now, at least two years after such action should have been taken, has the House of Representatives passed a bill abolishing the Board of State-House Commissioners, and that the passage of the act by the Senate is still a matter of doubt. The gentlemen who compose this Board, in spite of widespread discontent throughout the State at their official management, have clung to their places two years beyond the time when the appropriation for the work in their charge was exhausted. They expended all the money on the State-House which was permitted by the Constitution without the authorization of a popular vote, then left it in an incomplete condition and asked the people to vote half a million more to finish it. The Legislature two years ago approved this unreasonable demand, but the people refused to indorse it by an overwhelming vote. That vote ought to have been reproof enough for the State-House Commissioners, and self-respect and obedience to the popular will should have prompted them to resign. They were informed by the people as plainly as possible that the popular belief was that they had wasted the money spent on the State-House; that they had, by unnecessary alterations and extravagance, exceeded the warrant of the Constitution; that there was no confidence in their management, and that they ought to retire. But the Commissioners clung to their places just the same, and would probably continue to cling to them till death should overtake them, unless they were removed or the Board abolished. If, finally, there is serious intention on the part of the Legislature to abolish this Board, it is probably because the conclusion has been reached that the people will vote no more money to expend on the State-House until they are satisfied that its disbursement will not be confided to a set of men who are responsible for the previous wastefulness.

It is almost impossible to persuade one official body to take any act which will bring about the destruction of any other official body. There is a strong bond of sympathy between all men who draw money from the public treasury; they are firmly united in the desire to continue to draw money, however much they may be divided on abstract political questions. Any proposition to appropriate public funds for the establishment of new institutions,—whether prisons, asylums, schools, or official Boards,—or to attach pay to places which had previously been without pay, or to increase emoluments and expenses in any way, always receives the most respectful attention; but it is next to impossible to get the legislative ear for any demand that a Board be abolished or expenses curtailed. There have been some striking instances of this legislative characteristic at this session as well as the last. The appeal of the people of Cook County for the privilege of electing an entirely new Board of County Commissioners every year has been steadily denied, because the scheme would involve legislating a few persons out of office,—just as though there were some vested right about officeholding which is superior to the will of the people. But there is no difficulty in securing the introduction of a bill amending the General Incorporation act so as to pay Aldermen a salary of $1,500 a year. We shouldn't be surprised if this proposition emanated from the Chicago Council or some of its surroundings; though the Council has authority under the General Charter to vote itself salaries, it has not the pluck to do so, and would probably welcome any legislative device giving Aldermen salaries in any case.

Even a pretense of economy is usually but a cover for extravagance in official life. This is the condition of the proposed introduction of a gas-machine into the State Capitol. Under the pretense of reducing an expenditure of less than $300 a month, certain members favor the adoption of a certain patent, and the erection of building and machinery which, in original investment, and interest, and expenses, will involve an annual cost of twice or thrice as much as the present current expenditures for lighting the State-House. So it is proposed by certain members, on the plea of economy, to cut off all appropriations for militia, and thus deprive the State of the protection of a volunteer armed police, so necessary to the preservation of property and the assurance of public peace. There is no political patronage in the State Guard organization, and so it is desired to abolish it on the pretense of saving $100,000 a year (which is the amount asked for), but at the same time it is proposed to create a new set of officials known as "official reporters," who will impose a cost, first and last, of twice as much as could be saved by abandoning the State Guard. If anything, we think the pretense of economy is more costly than the avowed extravagance; and nearly all the measures of a political nature show a chronic disposition to hang on to office as long as possible and to grab as much as possible.

---

Twenty years ago the project of a ship-canal from Georgian Bay to Toronto was widely discussed, and attracted very general attention. The distance is only 100 miles, and of this only some forty miles is to be close canal navigation. More than half the route lies in the valleys of the Notawasaga, Holland, and Humber Rivers and Lake Simcoe. The hard times of 1857-'60 put a damper on the discussion, and for several years the project passed nearly out of sight of the public. But from the report of the Special Committee of the Ontario Parliament, published in The Tribune of Tuesday, it looks as if a vigorous movement may possibly be made in the interest of this enterprise. The great barrier to be overcome is the deep cut between the Holland Marshes and the Humber River, which, if the canal be fed from Lake Simcoe, requires a cutting through the sand ridges of the enormous depth of 197 feet. Since the inception of the enterprise a lift-lock has been invented in England, which, it is claimed, works admirably, and does away with the necessity of the deep cut. This may bring the cost of the canal down to much less than the former estimates, and render the work perhaps possible.

---

A Paris correspondent has discovered striking points of resemblance between Gambetta and Blaine. Says the observer:

Gambetta's strongest weapon is said to be his tongue, achieving his greatest successes by his passionate harangues in the Chamber of Deputies. A just idea of the Frenchman can be had by imagining the American a little darker, his hair jet black, his figure stouter, and his gesture more animated. The two have the same stature to an inch, the same pretended preoccupation in listening to debate, the same arrogant vigor of response, the same hectoring, both of the weak and strong, the same excessive self-confidence, the same pompous disdain of parliamentary rule. Both men have come to the front through political upheaval; Blaine through the Civil War; Gambetta through the crime and downfall of the Empire. The latter denounced Louis Napoleon and his manifold sins in so audacious a manner that the Emperor was stupefied, and others, less bold, were encouraged to express their sincere opinions of the strangulation of freedom. Gambetta has been more successful than any one of his countrymen in restraining the passions of the Parisian populace, and to his fervid brain and yet steady hand may be ascribed the temperance which has enabled the young Republic to pass unharmed through so many and so imminent perils. Gambetta is declared to be more practical than Blaine,—to be in action all that Blaine is in management and debate.

---

The St. Louis Bar Association is getting itself into trouble. Its action with reference to legal advertising has brought out some curious revelations of rascality on the part of members of the Bar. The *Globe-Democrat* reiterates its charge that many lawyers have habitually pocketed the difference between full advertising rates and the reduced terms offered for legal notices, and other newspapers call attention to a remarkable lawyer's fee of $1,800 among the expenses of collecting $14,000 of fees in the Circuit Clerk's office. It would seem that the last question the Bar Association of St. Louis ought to have touched was that of exorbitant fees, for any purpose whatever. It is usually the practice to print legal advertisements in obscure newspapers where they are never seen and where they are dear at any price. If the practice is different in St. Louis, so much the better for litigants. There is, in any case, no reason why the lawyers should plume themselves on their superior industry in the matter of fee-taking.

---

The Judicial election in Illinois takes place June 2. Five of the seven Judges of the Supreme Court will then be elected. The First District, embracing twenty-four counties in the extreme southern part of the State, was formerly represented on the Bench by Judge Sidney Breese, but is now represented by Judge David J. Baker, appointed temporarily by Gov. Cullom. It will elect a new Judge this year. The Second District, including nineteen counties just north of the First District, will probably re-elect Judge Scholfield. The Third District, composed of sixteen counties in Central Illinois, including Sangamon and McLean, has two candidates in the field,—the Hon. John M. Scott, of Bloomington, who is a candidate for re-election, and B. S. Edwards, of Springfield. Judge Walker, of the Fourth District, and Judge Craig, of the Fifth, hold over. The terms of Judge Sheldon, of the Sixth District, and Judge Dickey, of the Seventh, expire this year; it is presumed both will be candidates for re-election.

---

Jeff Davis said in his farewell speech to the United States Senate eighteen years ago the 21st of January last, that he would have followed Mississippi out of the Union even if he had believed that she was not acting with sufficient provocation. "But I may be permitted to say," he continued, "that I do think she has a justifiable cause, and I approve of her act. I conferred with her people before the act was taken, counseled them then that if the state of things which they apprehended should exist when the Convention met they should take the action which they have now adopted." This was the plain language of treason in the United States Senate Chamber eighteen years ago. It was a disgrace to the Government that permitted it; and the people who should again put that traitor in the same place to use again, if he chose, the same language, would be unworthy to use a free ballot.

---

"The Irene Macgillicuddy" papers were written, it is well understood, by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, an English author of some repute at home, who has visited friends in America, and is familiar with all the phases of New York society. They have just been claimed, however, by a young and audacious clergyman on Staten Island, who has put forth another small volume called "Lady Huckleberry Enlarges on Her Husband's Follies; a Continuation of the Macgillicuddy Papers." This continuation purports to be by the author of the first series of papers; but the internal evidence shows a different hand. The continuation is more vulgar and less witty than the original.

---

The name of William R. Mannierre has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward. Mr. Mannierre is a suitable man for the place. The estate which he in part represents is among the heaviest taxpayers in the city. His reputation is above reproach, and he has just the kind of leisure which ought to be employed more often than it is in the public service. If the young men should see fit to nominate and elect him he would be every way a worthy representative of the best interests of the ward.

---

The Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner*, in imitation of a British publication, has established a confessional, in which, it is expected, practitioners will record their blunders for the reproof and guidance of the profession. The experiment is an interesting one. Its success will largely depend, of course, on the strict concealment of the names of contributors. If physicians contribute with any freedom to the new department they will embarrass the editors with the richness of their experience in blunders.

---

A little nonsense now and then is spoken by the best of men. Mr. Frothingham, of New York, ordinarily a sensible man, said in a New York address Sunday: "The work of the press is external; that of the pulpit internal. One addresses the ear, the other the soul of the world." This is simple rot. It signifies nothing. Think of Talmage addressing "the soul of the world"—with his talented legs!

---

If Blackburn is made Speaker the Southern Democrats will not have the paltry excuse to offer that he is a subsidy man. His name does not anywhere appear on the list of voters in favor of the Brazilian subsidy, and the Vicksburg *Herald* opposes him because he does not advocate Southern improvements. He will be elected, if at all, because he is a Rebel and a fire-eater.

---

Mr. Charles Wyllys Elliott's lectures before the Decorative Art Society in this city promise to be useful and interesting to a large class of people. The first one, on "Household Life and Art in Greece in the Time of Pericles," was delivered Tuesday afternoon, and called out a remarkable audience both for character and numbers. Five more lectures are to be delivered on the following subjects: "Household Life and Art in Germany in the Time of Luther"; "In France in the Time of Joan of Arc"; "In the Time of Francis I."; "In England in the Time of Richard I."; "In the Time of Queen Elizabeth." Two lectures will be delivered each week, the second one to-morrow, in the rooms of the Decorative Art Society. It is to be hoped they will call out the attendance which their merits deserve.

---

Poor Mme. Anderson is still staggering about the track at the Exposition Building, half blind and half dead. The exhibition is degrading and disgusting. It ought to be stopped. The police authorities probably refuse to interfere on the ground that they have no right to do so inasmuch as a license has been taken out. But the Mayor can revoke the license. The self-inflicted tortures of this wretched woman should be regarded as the acts of an insane person, and prevented for a reason similar to that which would lead any humane person to desire that a maniac gashing himself with a knife should be taken into custody.

---

The Mississippi Legislature which is to choose a successor to Bruce will be chosen next fall. It can elect Jeff Davis, if it feels inclined, spite of his disabilities. If it does so, as now seems probable, the Democratic chances for the Presidency in 1880 will not be worth a rush. We hope the Mississippi Legislature and the Solid South can be depended on to do the Republican party that service. Let the issue be squarely made between treason and loyalty, and the Republican party will come out ahead.

---

The operators on the Board of Trade seem to be afraid that Fisher & Co. may get another telegram from Keene, which will not be a forgery.

## PERSONALS.

Mr. Kimball's attention is hereby called to Archbishop Purcell.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has settled in Arizona.

Mrs. Bayard Taylor, who arrived in New York recently, is very ill.

Poor Mr. Tilden! He has so little voice left that he cannot tell the truth.

A horse kicked Henry Bergh. This, we believe, is the hight of ingratitude.

Mr. Tilden is vindicated. For he himself has said it, and it's greatly to his credit.

We will back the Chicago pedestrian to drink 2,700 bottles of wine in 2,700 hours.

Walt Whitman and many of his readers are going South for the benefit of his health.

Senator Logan, we are assured, is a fine violinist. He can even fiddle grammatically.

It appears that Manton Marble is to establish a Western branch of the barrel in this city.

Gen. Sherman so loves the South that he is willing to let it help make his brother President.

Senator Conkling is six feet three, and he would like to be seventy-five inches a President.

The portrait of Cetewayo in the *Graphic* convinces us that he is full as black as he has been painted.

The King of the Zulus wishes by this time that the infernal English would carry the war out of Africa.

We have not yet lost our confidence in O'Leary. We believe he can still get away with several bottles.

Mr. O'Leary had been drinking so much of late that the championship belt wouldn't have fitted him, anyway.

The New York *Tribune* is rapidly improving under Whitelaw Reid's management—of matters not connected with it.

No amount of legislation will apparently change the nature of the Chinese. They still charge the same for washing.

George Francis Train is writing editorials for a New York greenback paper. His lunacy will not be detected in such work.

The Zulus are getting whipped, and we might say that the shoe is on the other foot, if Cetewayo didn't go barefooted.

It appears, after all, that Minister Christiancy does not go to Peru for his health. He intends to have his wife go there too.

"Personals" will be absent to-morrow. "Personals" and the Prince of Wales are the Duke of Connaught's "best men."

Denny Kearney predicts that this country will be ruined within six months. Mr. Kearney must be bound over to keep the peace.

"Owing to the hard times," the Buffalo *Express* tells us, "spring bonnets will be worn mostly in the millinery establishments."

The call for an extra session to begin next Monday gave members of Congress but two weeks in which to properly serve their country.

A man out West hanged himself the other day because he wanted to be an angel. We are afraid he'll be an angel with a sore throat.

The recent defeats of the Zulus are clearly the result of the discouraging news that Prince Napoleon had allied himself with the English.

A colored brother is the Chaplain of the Alabama House of Representatives. They think down there that anybody is good enough to do the praying.

Ole Bull roomed with Thackeray, and many of Thackeray's illustrations would appear to show that the latter used his room-mate's figure for his caricatures.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New Orleans, March 12.—The jury in the Caddo election case were unable to agree, and were discharged by Judge Woods.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—Gen. Sheridan, Col. Forsythe, and Capt. Gregory arrived here this morning from Chicago, and were joined by Gen. Crook and Lieut. Bourke. The whole party left together for Camp Robinson to investigate Indian affairs, and to locate the new military post on Snake River, in Northern Nebraska.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 12.—R. A. Beal to-day gave Judge Ramsdell, counsel for the University, a deed conveying the Beale-Steere collection to the University, conditioned, however, upon the erection of a fire-proof museum building in which to place it. It is hoped the Legislature will make the necessary appropriation for such building.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

South Elgin, Ill., March 12.—The ground is pretty well thawed out now, and it looks as though spring had really begun in earnest. No plowing or sowing has yet been done, but the farmers will commence this week if the warm weather continues. The ice has gone out of the Fox River.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Winona, Minn., March 12.—Seeding operations have begun all along the western portion of the line of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, in this State and Dakota, and long trains loaded with immigrants and their goods pass over the road daily. The rush of westward-bound immigrants is unprecedented.

## CHARLES FECHTER.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

Philadelphia, March 12.—Col. McClure, editor of the *Times*, in reference to rumors that Charles Fechter, the actor, has withdrawn his libel-suit against that journal, says: "There is as yet no suit to withdraw, as no bill has been presented to the Grand Jury of Bucks County. The District Attorney exercised his right to withhold the bill at the February term, and the case was fixed for trial on the 30th of April by consent of counsel, unless notice should be given by either side ten days before the beginning of the term of the purpose to continue. The Commonwealth has given formal notice to the counsel for the defendant that the prosecution will not try at the April term, and, as the right of the Commonwealth to continue for one term is absolute, the case cannot be reached until September. Mr. Fechter does not seem to be as fervent in the matter as he was before the defendant had an opportunity to come to the front and demand a trial."

# DEFEAT.

## The Great Walker, So Long Champion, Faces the Reality.

## He Has Walked to Death's Door, and Has Stopped at the Threshold.

## Enormous Excitement in the Hall All the Afternoon.

## Crash of a Rotten Gallery and Wounding of Eight Persons.

## The Unhappy Throng on the Outside Become Frantically Excited.

## They Believe the Garden to Be on Fire and O'Leary Killed.

## The Rumors Spread, and the Multitudes Increase---O'Leary's Condition.

### O'LEARY'S FAILURE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—For the first time in his brilliant career as the champion pedestrian, O'Leary has flunked. Whatever charges may be made about selling the great match, and many are made, nobody who saw O'Leary when he gave up his place in the contest could doubt that the man had walked as long as he could keep his legs. He was so used up that the reports that he was dying were considered not at all improbable.

THIS EXCITING EVENT

of withdrawal, the most important of the match, occurred between 3 and 4 this afternoon. At 3:31 O'Leary, looking sick and worn, quit the track and went into his house. A few minutes later "Al" Smith went to the scorer's stand and asked for the judges. They were taken to O'Leary's quarters, and O'Leary told them he was not able to walk any further, and had concluded to withdraw. Dr. Robert Taylor, his physician, advised him that it would be at the risk of his life if he walked longer, and several other physicians corroborated this opinion. He denied the reports that he was intoxicated on Tuesday, said he had received the best of care, and that

NOBODY WAS TO BLAME

for his physical condition. He was, therefore, formally withdrawn, and his record erased from the bulletins. This, of course, settled it that the belt should change hands, and the former champion be champion of the world no longer.

O'Leary looked like a corpse. When he came out after his sickness on Tuesday he had a little color in his cheeks, but every trace of it was now gone. He was the personification of a man who had walked himself to death.

ROWELL,

at the same time, looked badly, but in a different way. His face was terribly flushed, and his neck and chest was as red as a beet.

O'Leary said, before leaving his little house, that he should never walk in another match in this country. He did not give the reasons, but looked very much as if he never would walk another match in any country.

O'Leary's unfortunate failure left the match with Rowell, Harriman, and Ennis,—Rowell leading, Harriman second, and Ennis third. Notwithstanding Rowell's lead,

POPULAR SYMPATHY

seemed to be with Harriman, and Ennis was plodding around with great regularity, seemingly with some chance of overtaking his competitors.

O'Leary was off the track oftener on Tuesday night than any of his competitors, undoubtedly on account of his illness, which, though seemingly cured, was still at work. He seemed glad to make every possible excuse for getting off the track.

At 6:30 in the morning Rowell and O'Leary had a brief race, O'Leary walking and Rowell trying to walk by his side. He kept up with O'Leary for three laps, and then had to give it up, and broke into his trot again. From the time of O'Leary's break-down the three remaining competitors kept at their work, until, at 9:30 p. m., their scores stood: Rowell, 269 miles; Harriman, 259 miles; Ennis, 243 miles,—a slight gain for Harriman over Rowell.

THE CROWD IN THE GARDEN,

in the meanwhile contined to increase every minute. At 8 o'clock the Garden was full, and for blocks around the streets were packed with people. It was impossible, however, for any more to get inside, and no comfort for those who were in.

Suddenly there came a tremendous crash in the corner nearest Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Planks, boards, and timbers, thickly intermingled with human bodies, were seen falling as if out of the ceiling. Piercing cries arose in this corner, and the crashing of broken timbers continued. The cries were taken up all over the building. About half the spectators became

PANIC-STRICKEN,

and began a wild rush from the scene of disaster. The other half saw the great danger of a panic, kept their seats, and began to applaud as loudly as possible, to distract attention.

For a few moments the pedestrians were stopped by the crush. By the prompt action of the police a terribly-fatal crush was averted. As it was, appearances indicated that scores of persons must be crushed to death under the fallen timbers. The portion that fell was an addition to the gallery built on last winter. Two or three hundred persons were in the south end of this gallery, and half as many in the seats under it, when that end gave way. That the boards and planks did not break, but bent and gave way gradually, was all that saved the hundreds of people from a terrible crush. When the debris was cleared away it was found that eight persons had been seriously injured.

Soon after the accident the danger of panic was averted. But the cries and commotion inside had

REACHED THE THOUSANDS OUTSIDE,

and they were thrown into terrible excitement. Many persons in the rear part of the south gallery, believing the whole structure was giving away, sprang for the window-sills, and some of the sashes of the upper windows were knocked out. The throng outside heard the breaking glass, saw people clinging for dear life to the window-sills, and sprang to the conclusion that the building was on fire. There were cries of "fire!" and a rush was made for the doors, the crowd outside trying to get in, while some thousands inside were rushing to get out. The result was a crush at the Madison avenue entrance, and a number of persons were injured, none of them, however, seriously.

TO ADD TO THE EXCITEMENT

of the crowd outside, the news of O'Leary's withdrawal was known, and the newsboys were shouting extras announcing his death. The news of the accident, exaggerated tenfold, spread like a flash through Madison square, where hundreds of people were gathered, and over to the hotels, and the crowd immediately surrounding the building was increased by thousands.

AT 12:37 TO-NIGHT

Harriman left the track, having finished his 270th mile, and made 84 miles in the third twenty-four hours of the contest. Rowell left immediately afterward, at the end of 283½ miles, having made 86 miles to-day. Thus, with his trot, he had gained but two miles on Harriman, who kept up his steamboat stride. Harriman is now the favorite in the betting.

O'LEARY

could not be found at any hotel to-night, and the rumors that he had been poisoned by his trainers, Barney Aaron and Harding, that they were arrested, and that O'Leary was dead, grew until Coroner Walteman and a Police Captain set out to find O'Leary and the truth. This they did after hours of search. O'Leary was found in an upper room at the Garden. He said he was anything but a dead man, but was

A DEAD PEDESTRIAN,

and should never appear on the track again. He did not think he was poisoned or drugged, and had full confidence in his trainers. He said he had been so sick he was obliged to give up, but that he was already over it, and needed only to rest.

WHAT O'LEARY SAYS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—To a *Sun* reporter O'Leary said to-night: "Well, you see the machinery's run down. Constant dropping will wear away stones, and I've walked one match too many. I started in sick, and felt all through that something was going to happen, but I stuck to the track to the last moment on account of my friends. I couldn't walk another mile. I am physically played-out. My mind is clear, and I do not suffer bodily pain, but I would not make a show of myself by attempting to walk another step. I would not have lost this match for all I have in the world, not on personal grounds, but on account of my many friends, who I know backed me very heavily. I don't care for the money I failed to pocket, but for the money my friends lose."

"Then all bets on you are not drawn, but lost?"

"Certainly."

In regard to the result of the contest, O'Leary said it lay, in his opinion, between Rowell and Ennis, the main question being one of endurance.

O'Leary, as soon as he feels ready to journey, will go to Chicago.

QUICKEST MILE.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—The quickest miles made to-day were by Rowell in 8 minutes and 10 seconds, and Ennis in 8 minutes and 10 seconds.

For twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning about $9,000 has been received at the box-office, which makes a total of $20,000 received. At 2 o'clock between 3,000 and 4,000 people were in attendance.

Rowell keeps up his jog-trot, and so far has spent the least time of any off the track. Bets were made this afternoon 100 to 16 and 23 to 1 against O'Leary.

At 2:45 p. m. the score stood: Rowell, 245 miles, 2 laps; Harriman, 233 miles, 6 laps; Ennis, 221 miles, 1 lap; O'Leary, 213 miles, 7 laps.

At 2:38:10 Rowell made his 245th mile. Time of last mile, 26 minutes 45 seconds. He then retired from the track for about fifteen minutes, and after that continued his tramp. It was stated that Rowell's left ankle was swollen, and had to be lanced. He wore a leather stocking, which kept the swelling down and afforded him support.

At 3 p. m. the score was: Rowell, 246 miles; Harriman, 234; Ennis, 221; O'Leary, 214. Each made four miles between 2 and 3 o'clock.

USED UP.

NEW YORK, March 12.—By the advice of his physician O'Leary has left the track, not to return again.

The betting during the afternoon varied little from the limits of 7 to 1 against O'Leary, 100 to 30 against Harriman, 100 to 50 against Rowell, and 100 to 10 against Ennis.

About 3:30 an under-current of excitement seemed to pervade those whom the public denominates "the insiders," and it was soon known that O'Leary had, contrary to expectation, and to the terrible disappointment of all his friends and backers,

UTTERLY COLLAPSED AND BROKEN DOWN.

His physicians ordered him from the track, and he was immediately taken home. So great a change as a few minutes produced in the noted pedestrian one of the physicians remarked he never saw. His stomach, head, feet, mouth, tongue, and entire body seemed to have given away. It is very doubtful whether O'Leary ever will walk again in a pedestrian match.

In and around the Garden the scene was one of intense excitement. Of course the general public know little of the actual condition of the pedestrian, and several gentlemen who had taken long odds against him were particularly downcast at the sudden collapse of both their champion and their hopes.

Rowell's heels are blistered badly to-day, and he has eased them in his walking whenever he could. The excitement will be intense this evening, and Harriman stock is rapidly rising.

The doctors say that the rumors of O'Leary having been under the influence of stimulants of late, and that his breakdown is attributed to that

ARE UNTRUE,

and that his failure to keep the track was simply because he was used up, to use a euphonism of the day, "played out."

O'Leary's condition when he left the track was such as to excite the liveliest fears of his physician, and the utmost that professional skill and gentle care can do will be necessary to bring him round.

The excitement in and around the Garden is momentarily increasing.

OFF.

O'Leary left the track at 3 hours 31 minutes 30 seconds on his 216th mile. He returned at 5 hours 35 minutes 3 seconds, walked one lap and retired from the contest at 5 hours 37 minutes, having walked 215 miles, six laps, and 110 yards. As he left the track he remarked to the scorers, "I'm off." He was very sick, and was immediately driven to the Metropolitan Hotel.

EIGHT P. M.

Score at 8 p. m.: Rowell, 266; Harriman, 257; Ennis, 241.

A FEARFUL PANIC.

NEW YORK, March 12.—An accident occurred in Gilmore's Garden, causing a panic and fearful excitement. At twenty-three minutes past 8 o'clock, while there was nearly 10,000 people in the building, a crash was heard, and a long section of the upper gallery on the south floor of the building suddenly sank with a mass of struggling humanity on it. There arose shrieks, prayers, and curses. A panic ensued, and men rushed frantically around. A rush was made for the door, and the cry of fire rang out. The scene that followed beggers description, and for a time it looked as if hundreds of lives would be lost. Some men endeavored to stop the panic by shouting

THERE WAS NO DANGER.

In less than ten seconds every window in the building was smashed open, and many persons jumped out and went home as quickly as possible. The band kept playing. When the accident occurred, Rowell, Harriman, and Ennis were on the track, and they remained there at the urgent request of parties who were trying to allay the panic. When it was found that the building was not on fire, and only a portion of the gallery had fallen, the panic subsided. Still, the feeling was one of extreme dread among the crowd, and a mere breath would have precipitated another panic. The police worked to quell the excitement. Meantime the most vigorous efforts were made to assist the persons who fell with the gallery, and the people underneath. It took some time to remove the debris. Many persons were cut and bruised severely, but they were able to free themselves and get out. When order was restored it was found that the following persons were injured: John Foley, 214 East Thirty-fifth street, severely bruised; Daniel Rigel, 249 East Forty-sixth street, leg broken; Edward Egeland, Brooklyn, badly bruised; R. L. Desory, 84 State street, Brooklyn, hurt in small of the back; John Naylor, 113 Clinton street, New York, breast hurt; Henry Johnson, Jr., Brooklyn, right arm broken; Walter Harrian, brother of the actor, compound fracture of collar bone; Martin Bates, No. 247 East Twenty-sixth street, and Mrs. Bates, both badly bruised; H. R. Fassett, Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, arm broken; Josephine Little, Fifty-fourth street, arm broken, besides several others whose names could not be ascertained.

AMBULANCES WERE QUICKLY SUMMONED,

and the wounded taken to the Bellevue and New York Hospitals.

When the accident occurred there were 1,500 people outside the building struggling to gain admission. There was a sudden stampede among them when the crash was heard. The mass of beings was driven over into Madison Square, and many badly injured by being tramped upon.

The greatest excitement prevailed outside the building, and rumors of thousands being killed were circulated. The news spread all over the city, and thousands of persons flocked to the building to learn if friends were among the injured. The debris was soon cleared from the track, and the pedestrians continued their walk.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

The following is an additional list of injured: Louisa Ahern, of 331 East Thirty-seventh street, wrist broken; Maria Bates, 247 East Twenty-fifth street, slight injuries; Augustine Costello, *Herald* reporter, contusion of hip. The above were sent home. E. E. Gezing, aged 30, back injured, sent to Bellevue; Maria Lewis, back injured, sent to Bellevue; Frank Moresham, 213 East Thirty-eighth street, slight injuries; John Mohler, leg broken; Daniel Ring, 819 First avenue, body crushed.

INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner called at the Police Central Office at midnight, and was soon followed by two of Inspector Murray's men. The Inspector and Coroner afterwards stated, on account of a rumor that O'Leary had been poisoned, that they had caused a thorough investigation to be made. They had been unable to find O'Leary, but, after four hours' careful investigation, were satisfied there was no foundation for the rumor of poisoning.

The operator at Gilmore's Garden at midnight said O'Leary was in the building.

THE EXCITEMENT,

even after O'Leary withdrew, appeared to increase rather than decrease. Rowell kept up his formidable trot, and showed no signs of giving out. He keeps a steady lead on Harriman and Ennis.

O'Leary's trainers said it was impossible to do better with their man. He was sick when he went on the track, and the sickness never left him, but continued to increase. He could eat nothing, and was kept up almost entirely since Sunday night on stimulants. Instead of his stomach getting in order it got worse, and the reaction of the stimulants on an empty stomach was too much for him. He gradually grew weaker, and his backers and friends, seeing he could not win, and that it would be dangerous for him to walk any longer, forced him to give up the contest, though he wanted to remain to the end.

It was rumored around the city that he had died at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was taken.

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

hereafter will be $1. This is to avoid the crowd of persons seeking to gain admission, and the fear that another disaster would occur from overcrowding the building.

AT 9:30.

Rowell finished 271 miles at 9:45, and Harriman 260 miles at 9:30. He was walking gamely, and appeared fresh and vigorous. Ennis finished 245 miles at 9:50. He is in fine form and is going up in betting.

O'LEARY FOUND.

Coroner Woltman and Police-Captain Brogan found O'Leary at 1 o'clock this morning in an upper room in Gilmore's Garden. Instead of being dead, O'Leary was found suffering from an extrme bilious attack. He was almost in an unconscious condition, but informed his visitors that he would never walk again.

HISSED.

Rowell was hissed frequently by several crowds of roughs, but was heartily applauded by all decent persons present.

A RUMOR.

A rumor was current that O'Leary would appear on the track again, and that his trainer was arrested. They could not be corroborated.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

At 12 o'clock the score was: Rowell, 280 miles and 6 laps; Harriman, 267 miles and 6 laps; Ennis, 250 miles.

FAST ASLEEP.

O'Leary is now fast asleep in a room in the northeast tower of the building. He is physically all right, but is broken down from overexertion. He says this is his last appearance in public. He denies that he was drunk on the track or that his failure is due to being drunk. His wife and children are with him.

THE SCORE AT ONE O'CLOCK STOOD:

Rowell, 283 miles and 4 laps; Harriman, 270 miles; Ennis, 250 miles.

DRUNKENNESS CHARGED.

NEW YORK, March 12.—O'Leary's trainers and friends have been promising us a spurt during the night, but up to this hour Dan has not spurted, nor is he at all likely to. O'Leary moves along, the shadow of his former self. His legs are weak, his cheeks are sunken, and his eyes are expressionless. The truth of the matter, if it must be told, is that since the big walk in England, O'Leary has not been taking the best of care of himself. A short time after his return he got into a drunken row in Philadelphia, and was roughly handled. Then he drank harder than ever. After the match with Jack Hughes was made, Al Smith, Dan's backer, told him he must let liquor alone, and if he did not be (Smith) would have nothing more to do with him. Smith hired two men to watch O'Leary during the walk with Hughes, and to prevent his getting at any whisky. In spite of all Smith could do, Dan had two gallons of brandy smuggled into his dressing-room. The result was that O'Leary, during his walk with Hughes, was nearly blind drunk all the time.

He then went to Hot Springs, Ark., to recruit his health; but it seems he has not been behaving himself very much better since his return.

THE MOB AT GILMORE' GARDEN ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

*New York Sun, March 11.*

Very few persons in the Garden knew how narrow the escape was. Only by the quick rushing of Capt. Williams and twenty officers, with clubs drawn, was an avalanche of 10,000 persons stopped at the Madison avenue door. A second later and the Garden would have been crushed and jammed by a mob that had been excited beyond all control, and was bound to get in. It appears that Capt. Williams, who had walked rapidly around the track about 12:30 o'clock and scanned the tiers and the multitude on the floor, gave peremptory orders that no more tickets be sold. He said that the force of police in the building was utterly inadequate, for no such throng had been anticipated, and the spectators were in such feverish condition that a spark would have turned those inside into a mob. But there were ten thousand persons outside still trying to get in. A dozen ticket-takers were passing them by rapidly when the order from Capt. Williams was given. The doors were shut. They are strong and massive, but they yielded like a balloon to a breeze. There was the pressure of thousands of men upon them. There were shouts, and not a little cursing, and when the cheers from the inside attested that the pedestrians were on the track, the fury of the outside mob could not be restrained. There were men in the crush who would have given a big sum to have got out. But there was no getting out or in. One man begged them to stop crushing him, and said that they were killing him, and he shrieked with pain. No one paid any attention to him. The cheers and clapping that were continuous inside inflamed those outside the more. It was a black, dense mass moving as one body, and stretching up and down Madison avenue for several blocks. Under the pressure of the mob the massive doors began to creak and then crash. Those nearest the doors cheered, and they at last got them open; then there was only the thin barricade of the partition doors. One bump against it and it creaked dismally, another and the elastic lattice-work pine bulged like a bag. The wood would stand not more than one or two more pressures of that kind. Planks were put against it to brace it up. Two police-officers were there, powerless. That peculiar ominous sound that arises from a mob could be heard inside, but only by those near the door, and many of these hurried away. They knew that once the slight barricade down that the mass of people would come in with a rush that must make everything inside chaos.

There was another crash. Even the police officers stepped aside. One more and the mob would be in, and the chances were would be trampling over every one who lost his foothold.

Just then there was a rush from within. Men were swept aside so quickly and violently that they had time only to see the flash of blue-coats. With his long club held up over his head, and his tall form conspicuous among twenty of his men also swinging their clubs, Capt. Williams swung open the little side door. There was no time for delay. There was the whistle of clubs; but the officers were discreet. The blows, so far as could be learned yesterday, fell upon the shoulders and bodies of the foremost. The attack was so sudden that the mob halted, staggered, and turned. In fifteen minutes the street was cleared on the block that fronts the building.

## WRESTLING.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The collar-and-elbow wrestling match between McLaughlin and McMahon, at the Boston Theatre this afternoon, drew an audience of 3,500. The contest lasted for four hours, when, each having obtained one fall, the match was declared a draw. The exhibition was probably one of the best of the collar-and-elbow style ever given. The two movements upon which they both relied principally were the cross-toe catch and the grape-vine lock. Ten times during the contest McLaughlin got a cross-toe upon his opponent, the swung him off his feet, whirling him through the air, but each time McMahon turned with lightning rapidity and fell face downwards. Neither could move the other with a grape-vine lock, except once, when McLaughlin won the first fall, which was in one hour and five minutes after they first appeared upon the stage. McMahon won the second fall in fifty-five minutes by a cross-toe catch, throwing McLaughlin square upon his back, so quickly that the audience could hardly see how it was done. McMahon tried once or twice to get McLaughlin across his hip, but could not draw him far enough to raise him. Both men were extremely cautious, and showed more science in avoiding falls than in obtaining them. The match was for $250 a side, the winner to get three falls out of five.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—No less than 3,000 persons assembled at the Boston Theatre this afternoon to witness the collar-and-elbow wrestling match for $500 and the championship of the world, best three in five in harness and jacket, alternately, between Col. J. H. McLaughlin and John McMahon.

McLaughlin gained the first fall by a grape-vine lock, after one hour and five minutes of splendid scientific work by both men. McMahon won the second toss by a hip-lock in fifty-five minutes. The referee decided the third bout in favor of McLaughlin, but soon after reversed his decision, and declared the match a draw, as the men would not have time to finish, it being then nearly time for the regular theatrical performance.

## THE TRIGGER.

At a regular meeting of the Southwest Chicago Sharpshooters' Society, held a few days ago, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. F. Merckle; Vice-President, Fred Niemeir; Treasurer, Charles Kotzenberg; Secretary, H. Schumacher; First Sergeant-at-Arms, John Pfeiffer; Second, William Boehmer; Trustees, M. Gottfried, Isaac Schuler, Charles Kotzenberg, August Soeldner, Charles Fleck, Fred Toggenberger, Fred Hartman, James Oswald. The park used by this Society is situated at the corner of Fifty-second and Halsted streets.

## ARCHERY.

The Executive Committee of the National Archery Association will meet at the office of the Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Carver, 25 Wabash avenue, this morning at 9 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the July tournament.

# CASUALTIES.

## ICE-GORGE.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., March 12.—An ice-gorge has formed at Farrandsville, extending a distance of three miles, piling the ice up thirty feet high. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad track is covered ten feet deep, and telegraph-poles are swept away.

LOCK HAVEN, March 12.—The ice gorge four miles west of Lock Haven broke at 10 o'clock last night, carrying everything before it until it reached Queen Run railroad bridge, which withstood the shock. The ice, passing on, reached here at 11 o'clock. The water rose four feet, and carried the ice far up along the city front. No serious damage was done in this city, but it is feared that the boom-piers have sustained much damage. The damage at Queen Run and Farrandsville is very heavy. A log house was demolished, and another house carried some distance and lodged against the mountain, the occupants barely escaping.

This morning the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company sent 500 men to the scene to clear the track. They expect by to-morrow night to get trains through. In many places both the track and road-bed are washed away. Two culverts have been washed out.

## DROWNED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

VINCENNES, Ind., March 12.—News reached here to-day that, while attempting to ford the Wabash River, three miles above Merom, yesterday, Mr. Jason Maxwell, a well-known and influential citizen of Hutsonville, Ill., was drowned. The river has risen rapidly during the past two days, and Mr. Maxwell, who crossed three days before, did not realize the change.

NORWICH, March 12.—Mrs. John Taylor and two sons, Willie, aged 10, and Johnnie ,5, were drowned in the Niantic Ice Company's pond at Niantic to-day. The children went for a pail of water and fell in. Mrs. Taylor, hearing their cries, ran to their assistance, and was also drowned.

## TORNADO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Information has reached here that a violent wind-storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over the southern part of Macoupin County, Illinois, yesterday, destroying houses, barns, and other property. Edward McDonald, living near the southern line of the county, and his little grandchild were killed, and several other members of his family severely wounded. One or two other deaths are reported, but the facts are not obtainable. The storm is said to have been about a quarter of a mile wide, and came from the northwest.

## FROZEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, March 10.—A special to the Grand Rapids *Times* from Petoskey says a party of fifteen men arrived there this morning in a mos pitiable condition. They had been at work in a lumber camp on the upper peninsula, and were cheated out of their wages. They started to walk to their homes in Canada. Coming across the straits they became exhausted, fell asleep, and nearly all of them froze their lower limbs to the knee. Some of them will have to suffer amputation, or worse.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lower Lake Region partly cloudy weather and light rains, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, shifting to westerly and northwesterly, and slight fall in tempature.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, northrly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow in the northern portions, followed in the northwest during the night, by falling barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, clear or fair weather, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, slight fall in temperature, and slowly rising barometer.

The Ohio River will rise slowly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 12.

| Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 30.281 | 40 | 73 | Calm | 0 | ... | Foggy. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 30.196 | 52 | 47 | S. W. | 9 | ... | Fair. |
| 2:00 p. m. | 30.022 | 57 | 41 | S. | 13 | ... | Clear. |
| 3:53 p. m. | 29.925 | 57 | 41 | S. | 14 | ... | Cloudy. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 29.912 | 50 | 58 | S. W. | 12 | ... | Clear. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 29.902 | 49 | 64 | S. W. | 10 | ... | Clear. |

Maximum, 58; minimum, 39.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 12—10:18 p.m.

| Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 30.21 | 30 | N.W., gen. | | Clear. |
| Alpena | 29.89 | 25 | S. E., brisk | .06 | Lt. snow. |
| Breckinridge | 30.26 | 20 | N.W., brisk | | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 30.11 | 33 | S.W., gen. | | Fair. |
| Cairo | 30.14 | 55 | W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Cheyenne | 30.19 | 40 | S.E., light | | Clear. |
| Chicago | 29.90 | 49 | S.W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 30.07 | 50 | S. E., light | | Fair. |
| Cleveland | 30.02 | 44 | S.E., fresh | | Cloudy. |
| Davenport | 30.03 | 47 | W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Denver | 30.19 | 47 | S., fresh | | Fair. |
| Des Moines | 30.12 | 46 | N.W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Detroit | 29.89 | 42 | S., fresh | | Clear. |
| Dodge City | 29.97 | 44 | N. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Duluth, Minn | 30.10 | 23 | N.W., gen. | | Cloudy. |
| Erie | 30.04 | 40 | S. E., light | | Cloudy. |
| Escanaba | 29.78 | 29 | N.W., fresh | | Lt. snow. |
| Fort Gibson | 30.07 | 61 | E., gentle | | Fair. |
| Grand Haven | 29.83 | 43 | N.W., brisk | | Cloudy. |
| Indianapolis | 30.00 | 53 | S., fresh | | Threat'g. |
| Keokuk | 30.06 | 50 | N. W., fresh | | Clear. |
| La Crosse | 30.01 | 57 | N. W., brisk | | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 30.14 | 49 | N., light | | Clear. |
| Louisville | 30.08 | 53 | S., gentle | | Clear. |
| Madison | 29.91 | 42 | W., brisk | | Clear. |
| Marquette | 29.82 | 30 | Calm | .12 | Lt. snow. |
| Memphis | 30.13 | 58 | S. E., light | | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 29.84 | 45 | W., brisk | | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.13 | 52 | Calm | | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.13 | 66 | S., light | .06 | Lt. rain. |
| North Platte | 29.95 | 44 | N. W., fresh | | Fair. |
| Omaha | 30.13 | 49 | N. W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Oswego | 30.18 | 37 | S., gentle | | Clear. |
| Pioche, Nev. | 30.06 | 46 | N. W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 30.05 | 41 | E., gentle | | Clear. |
| Port Huron | 29.91 | 35 | S. E., fresh | | Cloudy. |
| Rochester | 30.17 | 32 | S., gentle | | Clear. |
| Sacramento | 30.17 | 63 | Calm | | Clear. |
| Salt Lake City | 30.29 | 42 | S. E., light | | Clear. |
| Sandusky | 29.98 | 48 | S. W., fresh | | Cloudy. |
| San Francisco | 30.18 | 61 | E., light | | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 30.11 | 64 | Calm | | Cloudy. |
| St. Louis | 30.07 | 61 | S. W., gen. | | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 30.03 | 35 | N. W., brisk | | Cloudy. |
| Toledo | 29.91 | 49 | S. W., brisk | | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 30.15 | 67 | E., gentle | | Cloudy. |
| Virginia City | 29.95 | 38 | W., brisk | | Clear. |
| Winnemucca | 30.32 | 42 | E., gentle | | Clear. |

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, March 12.—Arrived, steamer Iberian, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Arrived, steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Arrived, steamer Lord Clive and the Ohio, from Liverpool.

LARNE, March 12.—Arrived, Devonia, from New York.

# THE OLD MAN'S MONEY.

## Being in Want of It, Disappointed Relatives Harass the Widow.

## Failing to Induce Her to Divide, They Institute Criminal Proceedings.

## The Grand Jury Dismisses the Case and a New Scheme Is Incubated.

## Arrested and in Jail Charged with Having Poisoned Her Husband.

There were developments yesterday in the little village of Arlington Heights which would more than furnish a novelist his groundwork for a thrilling romance. A last will and testament, jealous and grasping heirs, conspiracy against the widow of the testator, her arrest on the charge of having poisoned her domestic partner, attempted scheme to extort money, succeeded by an unsuccessful attempt at compounding a felony, and the final triumph of the one against whom all this plotting was engineered, would set up the average novelist with a "lay-out" upon which to erect a literary structure of the most sensational stripe. To tell the story as it was gradually unfolded to the reporter, who casually "dropped" on it last evening, will be a much simpler task.

While in the office of the jail last evening the aforesaid newspaper emissary's eye lighted upon a certain formal-looking paper, which curiosity prompted him to examine. It was a mittimus in the case of The People vs. Susannah M. Underhill, addressed to "any Constable or Deputy Sheriff in Cook County," and directing that the said defendant be delivered over to the Sheriff of Cook County, and kept until the 14th inst., to await further examination on the charge sworn out by one L. O. Wilson, of having poisoned her husband, the late Edward Underhill. The back of the paper bore the proper evidence of its having been served by Deputy-Sheriff Blum.

Of course the proper and the only thing for a newspaper man to do was to "work it up," and the artist on the spot proceeded to do so. Inquiry developed the fact that the alleged imitator of the Borgia had come in somewhere about half-past 6 o'clock, and was at that moment tossing on her cot. She roused herself as the reporter stepped up in front of her door, rubbed her eyes, asked what the matter was, and was acquainted, as gently as possible, with the mission which inspired the visit.

"What explanation can you give of this, Mrs. Underhill?" asked the interviewer.

"Why, my dead husband's relations accuse me of

HAVING POISONED HIM,

when God knows I didn't do it. He was the best friend I had in the world."

"But they must have some apparent foundation for such a charge. What is it?"

"Nothing in the world, that I know of."

"How do you account for their making it, then?"

"They wanted to get the property willed to me by my husband."

"Who are 'they'?"

"Two of his brothers and some nephews."

"What kind of property is this?"

"Sixty-two and a half acres of farm lands at Arlington Heights, which my husband willed to me shortly after our marriage, about two years ago."

"But these relatives do not appear in the complaint?"

"Mr. Wilson, their lawyer, made the charge."

"When did your husband die, Mrs. Underhill?"

"In January last."

"What was the cause of his death?"

"Dr. Hawks, who attended him in his sickness, said it was old age—he was about 81—and non-circulation of the blood."

"Was your married life happy?"

"It was, sir, until people interfered. They told my husband things about me, and told me things about him, and it made him angry to think I should listen to what they said."

"But things never came to such a pass, did they, as to suggest to you the propriety of putting your husband out of the way through the instrumentality of poison?"

"No, sir; far from it. As I said before, he was the best friend I had in the world, and I had no cause to wish him dead."

"There was some examination of the charge to-day, I believe?"

"Yes; the Judge heard some of the testimony."

"What was its nature?"

"Oh, simply in regard to these little domestic troubles. There was no evidence in regard to the crime I am charged with."

"Were you represented by an attorney?"

"Yes, Mr. Woodbridge, of this city."

"When was the charge against you brought up?"

"Not until I beat these people in a criminal suit. You see they accused me of stealing before this, and the matter was brought up before the Grand Jury, but they said it wasn't right to have me indicted, and I wasn't."

"And you think this last charge may have grown out of that circumstance?"

"I think so."

Mrs. Underhill tried to explain further in regard to the charge of larceny, the way it was brought and disposed of, and the subsequent acts of the relatives in regard to the poisoning charge, but, owing to her nervousness,—due partly to the delicate state of health she is in,—she was unable to give anything like a clear statement of her woes, and at last referred the reporter to Mr. Woodbridge, who, she said, would be able to

TELL A STRAIGHT STORY.

To Mr. Woodbridge the reporter went. The lawyer was found at his residence, No. 177 Rush street, and, in response to the reporter's request to be enlightened, sat down and told him all he knew about the whole course of Mrs. Underhill's troubles.

"I regard the case," began Mr. Woodbridge, "as one of the grossest outrages on a sick, innocent, and defenseless woman ever perpetrated. To go back to the beginning, her husband died on the 22d of January last, leaving her all his property. Since that day she has been the victim of successive persecutions designed to extort money from her."

"What property has she?"

"Her husband left her about $10,000, mostly in unincumbered real estate. She was his second wife, but the old gentleman had no children by his first. The neighbors in the first place were prejudiced against her, and the prejudice culminated in an attempt to get her indicted for larceny. She was bound over by Justice Dunton on that charge, and gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 to await the action of the February Grand Jury. The witnesses appeared before that body, which heard all the testimony and finally ignored the bill, although they did think seriously of indicting some of the witnesses against her for conspiracy to defraud her. I think at one time they did vote to indict them, but the indictments were, I believe, afterwards withdrawn. The jury's action discharged these bonds and it was supposed that she was free. But some of the heirs of her husband—principally, I think, a man by the name of Daniel Underhill, a brother—filed a bill against her for the purpose of setting aside Mr. Underhill's will and participating in the property. The effect of this bill, if it should be decreed, would be to give one-half the estate to the heirs. The other half was her inheritance from her husband, there being no children living. The bill was brought by a young lawyer, L. O. Wilson, of this city. By the way, the will—which I drew myself, having been Mr. Underhill's lawyer for years—made a man by the name of John Buckland joint-executor with her. The next step was taken when Mr. Wilson appeared before Judge Knickerbocker with a motion to have her removed. Buckland, in the meantime, had made an affidavit charging that Mrs. Underhill had been indicted for larceny. That affidavit was of course false, the Grand Jury having ignored the bill. Judge Knickerbocker

REFUSED TO ENTERTAIN THE MOTION,

and took occasion to say to Mr. Wilson that the only thing he would consider would be a conviction for an infamous crime,—that no proceedings based on such an affidavit as that would be regarded before him. Thereupon Mr. Wilson swore out a complaint before Justice Dunton, in which he set out that she had poisoned her husband and killed him,—without any provocation. He did undertake, however, to qualify that statement by saying that he believed she had killed him.

"Yesterday Mrs. Underhill was taken out of her room by a Constable somewhere in the country, aided by a city detective, who has been working with him in this persecution, and carried to Arlington Heights without any opportunity to consult her counsel. When the Constable arrived there and got her out of the carriage a number of other persons surrounded her and heard and saw what took place. This Constable—whose name, as well as the detective's, I do not now know, but will know before this thing is over—proposed to her, in the hearing of these witnesses, that if she would divide her property evenly, so as to give one-half to the natural heirs, then all these proceedings against her of a criminal nature should be suppressed, including the complaint for murder."

"Frank enough," interrupted the reporter.

"I shold say it was."

"What did Mrs. Underhill say to that?"

"The fact is she became intimidated—she was already sick and her nerves completely unstrung—and agreed to do it; while they, on the other hand, agreed to suppress all these proceedings. They impressed upon her the caution that it wouldn't be worth her while to let Mr. Woodbridge know anything about it. Justice Dunton, however, when the case came up, said it was but just and proper that she should have counsel, and some one came to my office before I arrived there this morning to inform me that Mrs. Underhill was in great trouble at Arlington Heights, and that I had better go up there. I took the 9:30 train, found her there at Justice Dunton's office, and immediately demanded a private consultation with her. The Justice conducted me into a private room, and I hadn't been there long before

THAT SCOUNDREL OF A CONSTABLE

thrust himself in and refused to depart. I told him his intrusion was an impertinence, but he insisted on remaining, adding that Justice Dunton had told him he might come in there. I went out, saw the Justice, and he denied that he had said any such thing. We were then left alone a while, and I finally said I would go to trial on the question."

"What sort of testimony was brought out in support of the poisoning charge?"

"None at all. Mrs. Buckland, wife of the co-executor, was one of the witnesses who testified to various quarrels between Mr. and Mrs. Underhill. They all drew it pretty strong, but the cross-examination brought out the animus of it all. I asked Mrs. Buckland whether she was not quarreling with Mrs. Underhill at the time in question. She said no; that she felt very friendly to her. Then I asked her if it wasn't a fact that she was at present engaged in a scheme to get Mrs. Underhill to divide her property. 'Oh, no,' was her reply. Then I asked her if she didn't, on 4th of March, 1879, say as much in writing,—and I held the following letter in my hands, which she evidently recognized, and which apparently discomfited her in no small degree:"

> *Dear Mrs.—:* I think if Susan will take a friend's advice, she would let the heirs take their rights and she her thirds, or if she don't, the law will take it all or her share. She has been so overreaching for everything, and used her friends so cruel, but she is at last caught in her own trap. I suppose you will have her tumbling to pieces pretty shon, as she told me she dated from the 5th of last July— From your Affectionate Friend,
>
> H. L. BUCKLAND.

The name of the lady to whom this fool's epistle was addressed is suppressed for the simple reason that to publish it

WOULD DO NO GOOD,

and because the lady in question, as far as learned, took no part in and held no sympathy with the scheme so nicely outlined by the "Affectionate Friend." The closing portion of the letter, which may be rather unintelligible, as it stands, was simply a clumsy allusion to the physical condition of Mrs. Underhill, who, as Richard Grant White would remark, is a "childing mother."

"What did Mrs. Buckland have to say to this poser?" inquired the reporter.

"Oh! she admitted that she had stated what I claimed in writing, became very much confused, and broke down completely. I openly denounced the whole proceeding as a conspiracy to extort money by means of a criminal prosecution, and then to compound a charge of felony in settling it. Mr. Wilson immediately said he had had nothing to do about settling it, but I told him he would have to swear pretty hard before anybody would believe that statement, inasmuch as he had filed the bill to set aside the will, made the affidavit on which the criminal prosecution proceeded, and the Constable he employed was the active agent in pressing this settlement."

"Was anything else done?"

"The day was taken up in the examination of witnesses as to domestic infelicities between Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, but there was not a word tending to show any poisoning or anything of that sort. On the contrary, it was very plain that the man died from a lingering illness, lasting from five to six weeks, the result of extreme old age. At the conclusion of the day, Mr. Wilson pretended that he had other witnesses whom he could not then obtain, and that he wanted to have the body exhumed and search made for the poison. The object of that plan, as it occurred to me, was to get another night to operate upon the feelings of the woman in my absence, and I demanded that, if the examination was to be continued, the woman, instead of being left in the custody of the conspirators, should be made safe from their attacks by being committed to the County Jail. Inasmuch as the Constable had been the agent in attempting to extort money, I demanded that he should be discharged, and the mittimus placed in the hands of some disinterested person. Justice Dunton saw the justice of this, and placed the paper in the hands of Mr. Blum, who came in with us this evening. The detective who was so active in working up the case for the conspirators had the assurance to accompany us to town and to the jail, where he attempted to renew his machinations. But his attempted intimidations failed."

"The Justice seems to have given the case impartial consideration."

"Yes; and I wish to say that I don't believe he is in any way a party to this conspiracy, for it seemed to me that he appeared to see, in the course of the trial, that the

WHOLE THING WAS AN OUTRAGE,

and I have no doubt he will discharge her when they get through."

"Now, Mr. Woodbridge, as to the future?"

"The case was continued with the understanding that if the Coroner had not made his post-mortem examination by the 14th it should be further continued. As far as we are concerned, we have no objection to an exhumation and an examination. In fact, I personally prefer that it should be done, so as to set even the faintest suspicion of crime on Mrs. Underhill's part at rest."

"But what is to be done with the conspirators?"

"Proper proceedings will be instituted against them at the termination of these; and, as I feel now, I think I should have them indicted, or otherwise punished as their crime deserves."

"Mr. Wilson, in that case, might be in danger of being disbarred, might he not?"

"I should say he would."

Who the detective is remains a mystery. The Deputy Jailer describes the fourth member of the little party as an oldish man, with gray hair, but who he is he doesn't know, never having seen him before.

Mrs. Underhill herself is a small-sized, nervous-looking creature, whose troubles have probably had quite as much influence on her mind as on her body, which hasn't the freshness and elasticity of youth by any manner of means. Her history is rather romantic in some respects. She is an Englishwoman, a niece of the celebrated Dr. Pereira. Her father was a good-natured, easy-going Englishman, who in his youth spent money like a Lord, and at last emigrated to Australia, where he married an English girl, by whom he had a daughter, the object of this cheerful conspiracy at Arlington Heights. Reverses came, her parents died, she was finally forced to go out to service, and in time came to this country, where she married old Mr. Underhill, as she says, about two years ago.

## A BRACE OF ASSAULTS.

Last night the police were called in to suppress a tremendous racket in the house No. 128 Pacific avenue, and upon entering they found a notorious wench named Maud Kinney holding down John Jones, an employe of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and beating him over the head with a broken plate. Jones had a cocked revolver in his hand, and had fired two shots at random. He claimed that he had caught some thieves breaking into the freight cars, and had pursued them to the house, but his story appeared to be a little thin.

At 4:15 yesterday afternoon some small boys who were loafing about in front of the rookeries at No. 24 Meridian street engaged in calling indecent name to a young man named George Stonefield. In the crowd were two large boys, and Stonefield, expecting that they had put the boys up to it, stepped up to them and said he could whip either of them. One refused to fight him; the other, a boy named William Harper, son of Mother Harper, living in the rear of the above number, took up the challenge. Before a single blow was struck Stonefield drew from his pocket an immense clasp-knife and plunged it with all his might into Harper's back. The knife stuck fast in the left shoulder, and the assailant ran away pursued, by the gang of boys, many of whom drew their knives to avenge the assault. A small boy drew the knife out of the flesh, and young Harper ran screaming for help to Heiland's drug-store at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets. Mr. Heiland placed a sponge with cold water to the wound, and the bleeding soon ceased. It was thought that the boy was more scared than hurt. Later in the evening the patient suffered considerably in breathing, and it was thought that the blade had penetrated the lung. After committing the assault Stonefield ran to a bakery at No. 327 West Madison street, got what money was owing him, and finding that his pursuers were close upon his track, jumped through a rear window and ran away. In doing so he cut himself severely about the hands and arms.

The cause for the assault was an old dispute. Harper used to work at Piper's ice-house, and boarded at Phillips' house close at hand, in which Stonefield was employed as a waiter. One morning they quarreled, and Harper was told that he was always first at the table and the last to leave it. Up to a late hour Stonefield had not been captured.

# FIRES.

## IN CHICAGO.

A still-alarm to Chemical Engine No. 1 at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story frame building, No. 75 West Lake street, owned by Mrs. Summers, and occupied as a dwelling by Frank Susie. Damage to building, $5. Cause, a defective chimney.

## AT SPRING WELLS, MICH.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—A fire this afternoon destroyed John P. Clark's saw-mill in Spring Wells, and damaged the upper works of the United States steamer Warrington to the extent of several hundred dollars. No insurance.

## AT HANNIBAL, N. Y.

OSWEGO, March 12.—Eleven buildings in the Village of Hannibal, in this county, were burned last night.

## BUFFALO MARINE NEWS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—Following are the propellers of the Union, Anchor, and Western Transportation Lines that will constitute the line of the Lake Superior Transit Company this season: China, Capt. Angus McDougall; Winslow, Capt. W. S. Murch; India, Capt. Ben Wilkins; Japan, Capt. M. Niland; Arizona, Capt. Fred Mooney; Atlantic, Capt. Robert Rhynas; Arctic, Capt. John McLeod; Pacific, Capt. E. M. Marion; Badger State, Capt. A. Stewart.

## The Cattle-Drive for 1879.

*San Antonio (Tex.) Express, March 7.*

Several prominent stock-raisers and drovers have been in the city the past week or ten days, and they almost unanimously unite on an estimate of 175,000 to 200,000 head as the number of this year's cattle drive from Texas. The first number is considered low, and the last the greatest that can be expected. The greater proportion of the drive will be yearlings and two-year-olds. Prices are considered high, but holders are firm. The demand for cattle is very great, but the transactions have been rather light of late, many who came here to buy preferring to wait for better rates, or failing in that, to take their chances after the cattle reach the North. The margin in the cattle-driving business is now considered so close that buyers hesitate before they close a contract. Profits are estimated by cents, almost, to where the were formerly calculated by dollars.

Cattle in Western Texas are scarce, and, with the little profit now made, there are many advocates of stopping the drive entirely for a few years, in order to restock the country and thereby reduce the supply, and consequently increase the demand in the North. This plan would no doubt be the money-making one if our stock-raisers could afford to wait; but the eagerness to drive every hoof that can find a market will keep the supply in Kansas so great that the prices necessary to make the business here self-sustaining will remain too high to make it safe for speculators to drive. Let the Northwest become drained of its cattle, and the old prices for Texas cattle would revive, and then our stock could readily be sold at rates far in advance of what is now considered as entirely too high. This, it is believed, could be accomplished by stopping the drive for a year or two.

## A New Fossil.

A companion has been found for the gentle icthyosaurus and the mild-eyed megatherium. One Mr. Bain, in South America, found some fossil-bones bleaching beneath the southern sun, and forthwith forwarded them to the British Museum, where Prof. Owen examined them. "A few water-worn fragments of bone *indicate* a huge theriodont reptile new to science." Whereupon a new genus is evolved from the Professor's inner consciousness, and blasted with the name of titanosaurus ferox,—to indicate its great size and ferocity,—and it is gravely remarked that it "possibly" fed upon such creatures as the pariesauri, the oudenodonts, and the tapinocephalans. Some people, however, are inclined to think (from the shape of the left molar) that the food of the animal was the valesneria.

# STATE AFFAIRS.

## Proceedings of the Illinois General Assembly.

## Majority and Minority Reports on the Rauch Investigation.

## The Board of Health Appointees, Including Dr. Rauch, Confirmed.

## Exercises in Joint Session Commemorative of Senators Mills and Early.

## Figures Showing What Counties Are Stuck for Extra School-Money.

## Extended Discussion in the House Over Truesdell's Fire-Insurance Bill.

## The Special Committee on Labor Writing a Report Stupendous in Length.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Senator Hamilton occupied the chair in the absence of Gov. Shuman, who went to Chicago last night.

The Senate Committee on Miscellany reported favorably on Bill 370, which amends the law regulating the practice of medicine so as to allow a physician to advertise his business.

DR. RAUCH.

Senator Dement, from the same Committee, then sent to the Secretary the report of the majority on Dr. Rauch's case, as follows:

*To the Honorable the President of the Senate:* We, the undersigned, a majority of the Committee on Miscellany, to whom was referred the investigation of the charges against Dr. John H. Rauch, respectfully beg leave to make the following report of such investigation:

That the following charges, to-wit:

1. That said John H. Rauch is a confirmed and habitual drinker of spirituous liquors, and is under the influence thereof to such an extent as to be notorious for excessive drinking.

2. That said John H. Rauch is unprofessional, and discourteous toward those who have business with him at his office as President of said Board, and is guilty of using grossly-profane language in his interviews with them.

4. That Dr. John H. Rauch has tampered with the records of the Health Office of the City of Chicago, in Cook County, in the State of Illinois, whilst the said Rauch was the custodian of said records. Specification: That whilst the said Rauch was a Health Officer of said city, and had the custody and control of the records of said office, he, the said Rauch, sometime in the year 1872 or 1873, erased from said records the cause of the death of one Jones (whose first name is unknown), as said cause was found by a Coroner's jury, and certified to by the attending physician of said Jones, and inserted in lieu of the words so erased the words "delirium tremens," the said words so erased being "pneumonia," or "typhoid pneumonia," said erasure and insertion of other words being then and there contrary to the truth, and having been done without authority of law,

—Are not sustained as charged therein by the evidence produced before the Committee.

We would further report that the following charge, to-wit:

That said John H. Rauch publicly, at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, tore down and carried away without any authority of law, the sign of one L. A. Edminster, who was a guest at said house, and said John H. Rauch then and there claimed to do said act by virtue of police powers vested in him, the said Rauch,

—Is sustained by the evidence, but that your Committee regards the charge as proven trifling, frivolous, and not worthy of consideration by the Senate.

JOHN M. HAMILTON,
Chairman.
B. C. TALLIAFERRO,
H. D. DEMENT,
GEORGE HUNT,
J. S. LEE,
GEORGE W. HERDMAN,
C. P. DAVIS,
F. E. W. BRINK.

When the Secretary finished reading this, Senator Mayborne presented the following minority report:

*To the Honorable the President of the Senate:* We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Miscellany, to which Committee was referred the investigation of charges against Dr. J. H. Rauch, President of the State Board of Health, beg leave to submit a minority report: That, under the resolution of the Senate, we deem it our duty to say that, while the charges may not be fully sustained, yet the evidence in the case does disclose the painful fact that said Dr. J. H. Rauch, as a habit, indulges in the daily and frequent use of intoxicating drinks. Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MAYBORNE,
M. M. FORD.

Senator Mayborne moved the adoption of the minority report, which was lost, and the report of the majority was concurred in.

REPORTS.

Senator White, of the Committee on Municipalities, reported Senator Artley's bill, 390, being an act in relation to bets and wagers, and to prohibit the selling of pools, with the recommendation that it pass; also, Senator Johnson's bills to prohibit the loaning of public money, and to amend the law in reference to houses of correction, with the recommendation that they pass.

M'CREA.

Senator Dement offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Miscellany to employ a stenographer, administer oaths, and send for persons and papers in the McCrea investigation, which was adopted.

SALARIES.

At this point Senator Kuykendall's bill, making a new schedule of salaries for State, county, and Court officers, came up. The Senator supported his bill with a telling speech, but it finally went to the Committee on Judiciary. He strenuously objected to this, saying that Committee was opposed to any reduction of salaries.

RAUCH CONFIRMED.

The second special order of the morning then came up, being the Governor's nominations to the State Board of Health. The names have already been published. All were confirmed at one vote, except Dr. Rauch, and, on his confirmation, six Senators voted against him. They were Kuykendall, Marshall, Munn, Mayborne, McDowell, and Ford.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The Senate, with Mr. Hamilton in the President's chair, received the members of the House standing. The resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators Mills and Early were read, whereupon Senator Burt delivered a very touching address, appropriate to the occasion.

He was followed by ex-Senator Castle, who had known the two deceased Senators long, and who spoke eloquently and warmly of their many virtues.

Senator Whiting followed with a eulogy which was well received.

Senator Dearborn made a brief and eloquent speech, which aroused the warm blood of his auditors.

Senator Riddle followed with a short address, eulogistic in its character and sentiment.

Senators McClellan and Southworth also made short and appropriate speeches. The interesting exercises were closed by Senator Hamilton, who made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, whereupon Senator Munn presented a resolution directing the Secretary to publish the resolutions, memorial, and addresses in pamphlet form.

The resolution was adopted, and, on motion of Senator Dearborn, the Senate adjourned for the day.

### HOUSE.

This morning Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Department, reported back a large number of bills, with various recommendations. Among those recommended to pass were:

The bill consolidating the Supreme Court at Springfield.

House bill 312, a substitute fixing the time of holding Circuit Courts.

House bill 672, changing the time of holding the Appellate Court in the Third District to the first Mondays of April and September.

House bill 666, providing for the appointment of a guardian for minor heirs, and for a final settlement.

House bill 689, amending the Criminal Code so as not to consider drunkenness in mitigation of damages.

House bill 511, in regard to supplying lost papers in Courts, was reported on adversely.

This morning Robinson, of Fulton, who has dragged himself out of bed for the past week in order to get himself in the House by 9 a. m., at which hour the House has been meeting recently, introduced a resolution changing the time back to 10 a. m., the old hour. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

This morning Mr. Mielbeck presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago is the owner of large and valuable interests in real estate which belong to the School Fund, and which it rents out for all sorts of purposes, and derives large rents therefrom; and

WHEREAS, The great fire of 1871 destroyed all of the public libraries of said city; and

WHEREAS, The people from all parts of the civilized world did immediately take steps to restore and replace the libraries so destroyed, and did contribute large quantities of valuable books for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, The city authorities were instrumental in effecting an exchange of a piece of ground belonging to the city with the United States Government, for the Post-Office site and building, which exchange was made upon the express understanding that the said Post-Office building was to be immediately fitted up and used for the purpose of a public library; and

WHEREAS, When said exchange had been effected, the Board of Education of the City of Chicago utterly repudiated the arrangement, and took possession of said building and rented it to parties to be run as a theatre, and has been for several years used as a theatre, and the Public Library has been left without rooms or accommodations fit and suitable, although said city has belonging to it large tracts of ground, especially the old Post-Office site; and

WHEREAS, Said Public Library is one of the most useful institutions ever established in said city, and is patronized by thousands of people, both young and old; now, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Schools be directed to make provision by law compelling all Boards of Education and all cities situated the way Chicago is to make suitable provision for its Public Library, and set apart a sufficient portion of ground for a library building and library purposes.

On the motion of Mr. Sherman the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education.

MORE BILLS.

On the motion of Mr. Crocker, the rules were suspended for fifteen minutes for the purpose of transacting general business. This motion prevailed, and a large number of bills came to the Clerk's desk, none of which can possibly become laws, and can have no other effect than to lumber up the files of the House and impede legislation.

PARKS.

Several anonymous communications have been sent to members of the Cook County delegation here regarding the Park act, so called. These members desire it to be understood that these gentlemen regard with suspicion all letters to which the authors have not the courage to append their names. There is much of this kind of secret influence attempted to be exerted, but the effect seems to be usually the opposite from what was intended.

FREW'S STAY ACT.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee this morning reported back Frew's bill, No. 428, for a stay law, recommending that it do not pass. Mr. Frew moved that it be ordered to a second reading and that it be printed, notwithstanding the report of the Committee. Mr. Frew said this bill provides that, where judgment is for $200 or less, a stay may be had for six months; where it exceeds $200, for twelve months, upon sufficient security being given, except where the judgment is for money held in a fiduciary capacity, and in some other equitable exceptions. The bill, Mr. Frew claims, is not objectionable as in conflict with the Constitution prohibiting any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The motion, on a division of the House, was carried by quite a majority.

TICKET-SELLERS.

This morning Mr. Pearson obtained leave of the House to have his bill repealing the Scalpers' act repealed printed. Last evening the Railroad Committee resolved to report to the House against the repeal of this law. There is a strong lobby influence at work here in the interest of the scalpers for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the act. Four years ago, when the act was on its passage, it was stolen from the files of the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk at the instance of the scalpers, but that did not succeed in defeating its passage. There is no great danger of the act being repealed. This morning Mr. Herrington informed the House of the nature and effect of this measure, stating that it was to prevent scalpers from being sent to the Penitentiary.

SCHOOLS.

House Bill 56, which has reached the order of third reading, provides for reducing the qualifications of teachers by striking out music, drawing, vocal music, the elements of Natural Science, Physiology, and the laws of Health. Some members contended, while the bill was up for amendment, that the law ought to be amended so that each county could fix its own standard of education, and also that each county should maintain its own schools. As it is, some counties have to pay large sums of money to maintain public schools in other counties.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

shows, by Senatorial districts, the amount each county pays out on account of the State school-tax more than it receives; or, in other words, it shows the counties that are taxed to educate children in other counties than their own, according to the Auditor's report for 1877:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cook County | $116,698.67 |
| Lake County | 173.24 |
| McHenry County | 2,023.95 |
| Winnebago County | 1,490.68 |
| Boone County | 773.09 |
| Whiteside County | 2,635.36 |
| Carroll County | 648.13 |
| Lee County | 2,927.35 |
| Ogle County | 3,180.50 |
| DeKalb County | 3,522.11 |
| Kendall County | 2,766.72 |
| Grundy County | 2,060.38 |
| Kane County | 4,607.28 |
| DuPage County | 2,011.27 |
| Will County | 1,680.74 |
| Iroquois County | 2,883.66 |
| LaSalle County | 5,385.54 |
| Livingston County | 3,325.14 |
| Ford County | 2,389.49 |
| Bureau County | 5,957.34 |
| Stark County | 1,945.64 |
| Putnam County | 360.90 |
| Marshall County | 1,340.60 |
| Woodford County | 2,307.14 |
| Mercer County | 1,947.61 |
| Knox County | 4,553.02 |
| Warren County | 1,854.98 |
| McDonough County | 1,966.74 |
| Logan County | 3,652.15 |
| McLean County | 7,994.02 |
| Macon County | 2,845.05 |
| De Witt County | 1,323.31 |
| Piatt County | 2,757.23 |
| Champaign County | 5,754.25 |
| Vermillion County | 4,502.65 |
| Edgar County | 43.31 |
| Christian County | 4,417.18 |
| Montgomery County | 847.17 |
| Sangamon County | 5,091.24 |
| Adams County | 4,145.46 |
| Green County | 1,089.23 |
| Morgan County | 2,894.70 |
| Macoupin County | 1,493.03 |
| Jersey County | 244.96 |
| St. Clair County | 177.56 |

The above shows where the money comes from, and the following are samples of where it goes to:

| | |
|---|---|
| Franklin receives | $4,211.16 |
| Williamson receives | 6,075.88 |
| Saline receives | 4,281.33 |
| Gallatin receives | 3,043.52 |
| Total | $17,611.89 |

The first two counties are noted as being the locality where the vendetta during Gov. Beveridge's administration did its bloody work. This school tax must be wasted in this district, and ought to be stopped.

PASSED.

The following bill introduced by the Judiciary Committee passed the House this morning:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Sec. 95 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Constables, and to provide for the jurisdiction and practice of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, and fix the duties of Constables, and to repeal certain acts therein named," approved April 1, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, shall be amended to read as follows:

When it shall appear, by the return of an execution first issued, as aforesaid, that the defendant has not personal property sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs within the county in which judgment was rendered, it shall be lawful for the Justice to certify to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such judgment was rendered a transcript, which shall be filed by said Clerk, and the judgment shall thenceforward have all the effect of a judgment of the said Court, and process shall issue thereon out of that court, to any county, as in other cases.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

Mr. Trusdell's bill, which was the special order for the morning, was taken up. This is an act in relation to fire-insurance, and provides "That in any action upon any fire-insurance policy that may be hereafter executed the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth, at the time of the execution thereof, the full sum incurred thereon, and of which said defendant then had notice; and in the absence of fraud subsequent to the execution of said policy the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover the full amount lost thereunder. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to open policies of insurance upon merchandise. Whoever, as principal, agent, or otherwise, shall knowingly participate in the negotiation or execution of a fire-insurance policy for a sum exceeding the then value of the property thereby insured shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000, or imprisoned in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the courts."

The measure elicited much discussion, and was finally amended somewhat and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Taylor offered an amendment to the foregoing bill, providing that the full amount of the policy should be recovered only in the absence of fraud on the part of the insured. This was supported by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Neff, and others, and opposed by Mr. Trusdell, Mr. Mitchell, and others.

As the House was about to adjourn this morning, Mr. Granger presented a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the House meet at 2 o'clock p. m., and go in a body to the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of participating in the memorial ceremonies in honor of the memory of the late Senators Mills and Early.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shaw, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, this morning reported back twenty-five bills, with various recommendations. The Judiciary Committee is a laboring committee.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Senate bill 114, providing for the election of Park Commissioners, instead of leaving the appointment with the Governor, has been made the special order for to-morrow by the House Committee on Corporations, and it will be fully discussed on that occasion.

Mr. Weber's bill providing for the election of the members of the Cook County Commissioners biennally, seven and eight alternately, will come up for action in the Committee on Municipal Affairs to-morrow.

CREMATION.

Mr. Hopkins this morning introduced a Cremation bill. This measure is as follows:

A BILL for an act making it lawful to establish and maintain crematories.

Any city, village, or township in this State may establish and maintain, or may authorize associations or individuals under suitable restrictions to establish and maintain, crematories for the burning or disposal of the bodies of the dead, in cases where cremation is preferred to burial.

The same laws and regulations that apply to the burial of the dead shall be, and are hereby, applicable to all cases of cremation; provided, however, that whenever two or more persons of lawful age shall make affidavits before a Coroner or Justice that they have reason to believe and do believe that death resulted from poison or murderous intent, and that it is necessary that the dead body be retained to determine that fact, the said body shall not be cremated until a suitable time shall have elapsed for such examination to be made.

In case any person or persons in charge, or in any way connected with a crematory, shall have a body in his charge for cremation, and shall, with evil intent, or for pecuniary gain, dispose of said dead body in any other manner, he or they shall, upon conviction of said offense, be confined in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years.

The Committee on Corporations decided to-day to report back favorably the Matthews bill permitting railroad companies to chattel mortgage rolling-stock and other personal property for more than two years; also Hart's bill permitting owners of blocks of five acres or more within or on the borders of a city or village to become disconnected therewith on payment of the proportionate share of the indebtedness thereof, by a two-thirds vote of the City Council or Trustees.

IN MEMORIAM.

The House met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and, with Speaker James at their head, proceeded in a body to the Senate to participate as spectators in the memorial ceremonies in honor of the memory of the late Senators Mills and Early, and upon the conclusion of these exercises returned to their Chamber and adjourned for the day.

DRIVEWAYS.

The bill of Senator Bash providing for driveways to the public parks has at last found its way to the House from the hands of Mr. Gross' Committee on Municipal Affairs. It was reported back this morning from the Committee in the same condition it passed the Senate, with the recommendation that it pass. In the Committee-room, it is said, quite a struggle ensued over an impracticable amendment proposed by Mr. Wentworth, but, in the end, the amendment was voted down by a unanimous vote, and the bill recommended back as stated. The measure is now in the order of second reading, with every prospect that it will be speedily passed. Every member of the Cook County delegation is for it with the exception of Mr. Wentworth, who will probably seek to amend it when it is first read in the House at large.

MORE OFFICERS.

The Committee on Labor and Manufactures have reported back the bill providing for a public inspector of steam apparatus in each Congressional District, to be appointed by the Governor, with the recommendation that it pass. This bill provides for an Inspector at a salary of $1,800 per annum, and a Sub-Inspector at a salary of $1,200 per annum. This bill also requires that all engineers shall pass examination before a Board of Inspectors, and be required to take out a license. The salaries of these Inspectors is to be paid out of the fund created by fees arising from the office.

POLICE AND FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

House Bill 758, introduced by Murray, of Cook, entitled a bill to amend Sec. 1 of Art. 5 of "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," is a bill which is understood to be a compromise measure for the "Board of Police and Fire Commissioners' bill" introduced by the same member. Murray says the Board bill would lack six votes of passing the House, and that this new bill will gain the favor of many who opposed the previous bill. It amends provisions 64 and 66 of Sec. 1 of Art. 5 of this act, and gives members of Police and Fire Departments right of trial and appeal to the Circuit Court.

## THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

### WHAT MR. MORGAN AND HIS FELLOW-SOCIALISTS DEMAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, March 12.—The Special Committee appointed by the House to go to Chicago and Braidwood for the purpose of investigating the condition of the working classes, at the request of the Chicago Socialists and trade-unions, have been having their proceedings written out. They embrace a voluminous mass of matter taken from pamphlets, circulars, and statistical records of other States, comprising at least 500 pages. A meeting of the Special Committee was held this afternoon, at which this pile of undigested matter was presented, and from which the Committee will prepare a report, to be submitted to the House.

THE PROCEEDINGS

presented for the consideration of the Committee embrace all that has been printed or spoken on the labor question in the United States, and all the archives of the various unions have been poured into the general hopper, to be ground out for the benefit of the Legislature. No new light is shed upon the subject, and there is little prospect of any benefit arising from the investigation either to the working classes or to the general community. The action of the General Assembly will be in sympathy with honest labor, but against idleness, vagabondage, and socialistic lunacy and communism.

THE DEMANDS.

The following demands embrace an epitome of what these so-called laboring men desire as presented to this Committee:

1. The right to employment and living wages.
2. The establishment of a State Commission for Labor Statistics.
3. Abolition of the system of awarding contracts for public works. The public improvements should be executed by the workers, without middlemen and contractors.
4. Minority representation in the Legislature, County and City Boards of Legislation and Administration.
5. The regulation of labor according to a legal day's work and a legal day's wages.
6. Inspection and regulation of factories.
7. Responsibility of employers for accidents to the employes.
8. Abolition of labor of all children under a certain age, and compulsory education of children up to a certain age.
9. Industrial schools for the masses.
10. Regulation of the labor of females, protective measures for young persons and pregnant women. Night-work should be forbidden to all females in factories and other industrial institutions.
11. In suits for wages there should not be any fees in courts payable by workingmen.
12. Wages up to $75 should not be garnisheed.
13. Wages should be a lein on the property of the employer, and should be paid in full before all other debts.
14. Abolition of the "truck" system.
15. Abolition of the competition of convict labor with free labor.
16. Abolition of the perambulating auctions.
17. Compulsory trade-marks for all industrial works.
18. Adulteration of food and drinks should be forbidden by heavy fines.
19. Advertisements of quack medicines should be forbidden.
20. Regulation of public health and appropriations for public baths.
21. The fire-insurance business and other insurance business should be undertaken by the State.
22. Railways and telegraphs should become public institutions, owned and controlled by the State.
23. Our revenue system should be so amended as to exempt the small homestead from all taxation.
24. Assessment and taxation of church property.
25. The transactions of Boards of Trade and Stock Boards for mining and railroad stocks should be taxed, either by license or by stamp duties.

PRINTING.

The Committee, composed of Messrs. Erhardt, Taylor, of Cook, Truesdell, Foy, and McFie, held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved to have the evidence they had accumulated printed. This seems to be an unjustifiable expense to the State. The mass of rubbish accumulated by the Committee comprises about 500 pages of foolscap, and will make a book larger than one of Ned Buntline's novels, and twice as sanguinary. It embraces a lot of statistics from other States, reports and documents of great variety and endless length, which can neither enrich the literature of the language nor increase the stock of useful information. The printing of this report will cost several hundred dollars, in addition to the clerical and traveling expenses incurred.

## INDIANA.

### THE STATE-HOUSE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—The State-House Appropriation bill finally passed both Houses to-day. The tax is placed at two cents, and an appropriation of $200,000 made for this year and $100,000 for 1880.

MAD.

In the House this morning Representative Saint, of Henry County, introduced a long preamble and resolutions declaring the message of Gov. Williams undignified, and an insult to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and asking for a Committee of five members to consider what action is necessary to vindicate the General Assembly from the insult to the Legislature, and, through them, to the people. The resolutions were laid upon the table by a vote of 50 to 35. Several Democrats expressed their opinion that the message was entirely beneath such notice as was proposed, and would hurt only the man who wrote and delivered it.

THIRTEEN BILLS.

Attorney-General Wooten decides that thirteen bills passed by the last Legislature, but which failed to be submitted to the Governor before midnight of Saturday, are lost, and will have to be repassed.

## MICHIGAN.

### PROCEEDINGS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., March 12.—The Senate passed bills allowing the Michigan Central Railroad Company to change the date of holding the annual election and providing a penalty for the abuse of legal processes. In the House a bill redistricting the Judicial Circuits passed. The following shows the changes: First, Hillsdale and Lenawee Counties; Fourth, Jackson and Ingham; Seventh, Shiawassee, Livingstone, and Genesee; Thirteenth, Kalkaska, Grand Travcise, Leelanaw, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, and Cheboygan; Sixteenth, Macomb and St. Clair; Eighteenth, Bay and Ogemaw; Nineteenth, Osceola, Lake, Mason, Manistee, and Benzie; Twenty-first, Isabella, Midland, Gladwin, Clare, and Gratiot; Twenty-fourth, Washtenaw and Monroe; Twenty-fifth, Sanilac, Huron, and Tuscola; Twenty-sixth, Roscommon, Crawford, Otsego, Missaukee, and Wexford. In the last three circuits, which are new and created by this act, the Judges will be elected this spring, and hold office two years thereafter, to conform to the terms of the other Circuit Judges.

The Alpena Railroad bill was taken from the table and placed on the order of third reading.

## NEW YORK.

### SMYTH STILL STICKS.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Senate refused to remove Superintendent of Insurance Smyth. The vote was 12 for removal and 17 against.

## OBITUARY.

### MRS. GEN. T. W. SHERMAN.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—Mrs. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman died this morning of consumption. The General is very low, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. His disease is pneumonia.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman was the daughter of Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, who was afterwards appointed Governor of the Territory of Kansas. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman is a native of Rhode Island; graduated from West Point in 1836; took an active part in the Florida, Cherokee, and Mexican wars; also in the Rebellion; lost a leg at Baton Rouge, was appointed a Brevet Major-General for brave and gallant service, and put on the retired list some time ago.

Gen. T. W. Sherman is so low that it has been deemed advisable not to inform him of his wife's death at present. The physicians have but slight hopes of the General's recovery. Mrs. Sherman recently underwent a severe surgical operation, and this undoubtedly was the immediate cause of death.

### ROBERT PARK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 12.—Robert Park died in St. Louis this morning, aged 68, from apoplexy. He was one of the oldest and best known business men of Bloomington, having been freight agent of the Chicago & Alton Road here for twenty years, from the opening of the station in 1853. He was born in the Country Antrim, Ireland, and, when a young man, came to New Orleans, where he engaged in merchantile pursuits many years. When he died he was Secretary of the Company constructing the Kansas City extension.

## ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

### He Finally Goes to the Wall, Relieves His Brother of the Responsibility as Principal, and Declares Himself a Bankrupt.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—A new phase in the affairs of Archbishop Purcell was developed to-day, by his making a personal assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The assignment last week was made by his brother, Edward Purcell, the Archbishop having previously transferred to him certain pieces of diocesan property. That method of proceeding was advised by leading Catholics, who wanted to save the Archbishop and the Church the humiliation of a confessed financial failure. Severe criticisms followed, resulting finally in a suit to have the transfer of the property by the Archbishop set aside, as tending to defraud his creditors of their rights. This suit, brought by Thomas Brennan, has caused much indignation on the part of the Archbishop and his friends, who threaten to sue Brennan for libel for hinting at fraud in his petition. By his assignment, to-day, the Archbishop assumes the full pressure of the calamity, and takes the responsibility off the shoulders of his brother, who merely acted as his agent. Since the encouraging news from the New York conference, the aged prelate bears his burden much more lightly.

FEARS THAT FATHER EDWARD PURCELL WILL BE CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED.

*Cincinnati Enquirer, March 12.*

The priests talked informally over the situation, and it was admitted on all sides to be most deplorable. It appears that many of the clergy fear that Father Edward Purcell will be subjected to criminal prosecution, and that, too, speedily. They talk among themselves of a certain wealthy lady, who became a convert to Catholicism, and deposited a large amount of Government bonds in trust with Father Purcell. These bonds cannot now be found, and her friends claim that they were converted into money and lost in the general wreck, and they are prompting her to prosecute him for misappropriation of her funds. Then, too, a certain Mr. O'Neil died some time ago, leaving an estate valued at $10,000. Father Purcell was appointed administrator of the estate. At the time it was supposed that Mr. O'Neil had no relatives living; but now one of his near kinsmen turns up and demands a settlement of the estate in accordance with the provisions of his relative's will, and Father Edward is unable to comply in a satisfactory manner with his request. Nor is this all. The recent Fair held in Greenwood Hall, Christmas and New-Year's weeks, for the benefit of the orphans of St. Joseph's Asylum in Cumminsville, despite the hard times, netted something over $10,000 for the fatherless little ones. This money was for some time in the possession of Father Quatman, who, fearful of the danger that it would be subjected to if placed in a bank that might break any day, kept it in his room in the Archiepiscopal residence for several days. Finally he deposited all but $1,500 of it with Father Purcell, the sum retained being paid over to the Asylum for its immediate needs. The money of the orphans is said to be gone, and they will speedily have to make a fresh appeal to the public for funds for maintenance.

## COAL.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Fifty thousand tons of Lackawanna coal were sold to-day by order of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, which guaranteed the coal to be fresh mined. The prices obtained were: Steamer, $2.17½; grate, $22.20; egg, $2.25@2.27½; stove, $2.65.

# "BLIGHTED WHEAT."

## It Is Said that Much of the Stock on Hand Is Unfit for Seeding.

## The Latest Canard for Extricating the "Bulls" from Their Peril.

## A Scientific Investigation of the Question of Germination.

## The Speculators Will Have to Invent Another Story for Their Purposes.

It is not at all surprising that annually, as the "icy hands of winter" are melted by the genial temperature of spring, and the attention of the husbandman is turned to preparation of his acres for the crops which the ensuing season are to fructify and mature, that at that particular juncture there should come up the old and familiar cry of a foreboding look for the earth's produce in those lines which enter so conspicuously and vitally into the world's commerce. It is strange, however, that the public cannot be made to understand that these notes of alarm are, as a rule, sounded by those who are directly interested in the manipulation of the markets, and that in nine cases out of ten the prophecies of short crops are based, not on the actual conditions of weather or the prevalence of pestilence, but the desire to create a feeling of insecurity, and thus elevate or depress the prices of produce for their individual gain. The markets are controlled by the few, and if these individuals, by combination or otherwise, can succeed in spreading the belief that the forthcoming crops are to be materially lessened, while at the same time the demand is constantly increasing, they see their way clear to an appreciation of values as pertaining to the present supply that will "put money in their purse." There are the periodic reports of floods in grain-producing regions of Europe, of blight, and rust, and mildew, or pestilence that prostrates the energies of a nation; there are rumors of devastating winds, of the ravages of red weevil (*cecidomyia tritici*), of the Hessian fly (*cecidomyia destructor*), or the myriad other equally destructive animal parasites that affect the plants which compose the vegetable kingdom; and there are other industriously circulated stories, all of which are oftentimes started simply to influence markets, when there may not be the slighest foundation for the rumors. Before the truth or falsity of the statements can be verified, the objects for which the reports were originated have been accomplished, the financial harvest reaped, and then it matters little to those who were instrumental in spreading the damaging reports what the after result shall be. They quietly await their next opportunity, and again concoct what may in commercial parlance be called

A "BULLING" SCHEME,

as soon as they have succeeded in gaining possession at low figures of a sufficient quantity of produce—whether it be grain or some other commodity—to cut an important figure in the trading transactions of the recognized commercial marts of this or some foreign country.

Just now the article in hand is wheat. It is that season of the year when the surplus wheat not needed for immediate or home consumption is, to a large degree, lying in the elevators and interior granaries of the country, and also just when a certain clique of operators in Chicago and New York are resorting to every conceivable stratagem to put up the market, so they may be enabled to close out their deals at greatly enhanced prices above the purchase valuation. It is not that the men who deal in wheat care for the price of bread, present or prospective, not that they have any interest, as a trading class, in the establishment of a healthy tone of the market; not that they have the interests of the agricultural communities so closely at heart that they are impelled to strike an alarm now and then, and throw out wise intimations of what the future has in store. Watch the markets closely, and the reader will be able to perceive the animus of their "warnings," and when it is understood how closely the development of "corners" and an enhancement of valuations follow upon "startling reports" of anticipated shortages in the grain yield, the additional fact, more than hinted at above, will stand boldly forth that stock-jobbers are the ones generally who foretell diminished yields of wheat or disasters to fall upon crops generally.

The latest "scare" is still fresh from the printing-press. It is but thirty-six hours old, and is to the following effect:

A New York City paper of Tuesday announced in bold and staring letters that—

> Some scientific tests which have been in progress for several months by one of the most distinguished Professors of agricultural chemistry in the country have developed rather a startling fact that the sprouting qualities of last year's crop of No. 2 spring wheat have been seriously damaged owing to the excessive heat which prevailed just before the harvest of last year in various parts of the West, notably Minnesota, and in consequence of which, a large quantity of the wheat product is utterly ruined by the blight. This fact is of incalculable importance to farmers out West. No. 2 spring is the grade which is generally used for sowing purposes, and it is feared—unless the farmers are promptly informed of this timely discovery as to the destruction of last year's products, and make ample allowance for it in their arrangements for sowing this spring—that the next crop will not equal 50 per cent of the usual product. It is stated that damage to the sprouting capacity of the kernel is not such as to affect its value for milling purposes. Outwardly, to all appearance, the kernel is plump and unimpaired. But it is the structural interior growth which is affected. The discovery of these facts is timely indeed, and if properly promulgated, may avert pretty disastrous consequences, such as would surely follow on a general use of damaged wheat for sowing. At the same time, the fact is one of great importance to all who are interested in the course of prices for wheat.

That this fact is "one of great importance to all who are interested in the course of prices for wheat" will not be contradicted for a moment.

IT IS CONCEDED AT THE OUTSET

as a foregone conclusion, and there is but little doubt but that "all who are interested" will heave a great sigh of relief to think that what has for a few days been a downward market may now be reinvigorated under the effects of a heroic dose of scare, and begin climbing once more towards that plump and round-bellied figure of $1 per bushel.

Ever since last harvest it has been pretty generally reported that the wheat crop in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa was so badly damaged that the yield there was practically nothing as compared with former years. The heavy storms of wind, it is said, lodged the wheat so badly that it was deemed inexpedient to harvest the greater portion of it. Then on top of this came the hot weather, which dried the berry in the milk and made it practically valueless. This was, indeed, a severe blow to the agricultural industry of that section of the country, but in the face of this reported drawback stood forth the fact of far greater importance, that the wheat yield of the United States in 1878 was far in advance of any previous year. But for the damage in the region mentioned, the yield of spring wheat per acre over the yield of 1877 could scarcely have been less than 10 per cent. If 130,000,000 bushels (which is 40 per cent) of the 325,000,000 bushels crop of 1877 was spring wheat, the yield for the same number of acres in 1878 would have been 143,000,000. But there was an increased area of 2,000,000 acres planted, and to the foregoing figures, if we add twelve bushels per acre for this increase, we have 24,000,000 bushels, which will give a total of 167,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, and a grand total of 417,500,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat in the United States. It is estimated that the damage to the Minnesota and Iowa crop amounted to 25,000,000 bushels or thereabouts, and, when we deduct this from the yield which should have resulted, we have a total of 382,500,000 bushels. It appears from recent figures that the total of the wheat crop of 1878 was about 60,000,000 bushels in excess of that of 1877, which would run the total up to 385,000,000 bushels.

From these figures it will be seen that the supply of wheat in the country is sufficient to meet whatever demands that may be made. In 1877 the United States had 109,000,000 bushels for export out of a crop of 325,000,000 bushels. The requirements for home consumption and seed were, therefore, in the neighborhood of 216,000,000 bushels. A statistician, assuming that the requirements of this country up to the 1st of September for consumption and seed will be 220,000,000 bushels,—and that is giving a wide margin,—arrives at the conclusion that we shall have left for export about 165,000,000 bushels.

Look at Iowa and Minnesota, where the damage is said to have been done that has so seriously affected the prospective wheat crop. In 1877 Iowa produced 37,810,000 bushels of wheat, and Minnesota 33,324,346 bushels, a total of 71,134,346 bushels. This was produced on 4,409,000 acres. Assume now that on 1,469,666 acres, or one-third of the entire area, the crop was destroyed,—say 25,000,000 bushels. It will require at the outside say 1½ bushels to seed this area, or 2,204,554. Take this from our export surplus, and we still have nearly 163,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat.

THE INFERENCE TO BE DRAWN

from the report which has come out from New York is, that the entire yield of spring wheat in the country has suffered from the "blight." Now what is "blight"?

Klippart, an authority, says:

> A dry state of the atmosphere and a clear sky and great heat of the sun immediately following light showers, at the period when wheat is "in the milk,"—*i. e.*, when the albumen and starch are still in a liquid state,—or a prolonged drought at the same period, are ordinarily the causes of blight or withering. This consists essentially in a too early desiccation and maturity of the grains, by means of which, not having continued in a state of growth long enough to be well filled by a deposition of the proper contents of farnia, although the skin of the grain was fully developed, it assumes a shriveled appearance, and does *not* yield largely of flour. Such wheat is called blasted, blighted, withered, or badly nourished.

One can hardly reconcile the statements of the New York report with the close observations of a chemist. It is in the first reported that this blight will "not affect the milling purposes" of the wheat, while the latter says blighted wheat will "not yield largely of flour." Aside from this discrepancy it seems a rather late day to spring a report of this character, for, had the blight seriously affected the enormous yield of wheat of the United States it would appear that the matter which, there is no question is a vital one, if true, would have been known long ere this. And yet nothing has been said concerning it. The agricultural press of the country has not mentioned such a thing, and it would most decidedly have had the subject brought to its attention had there been any foundation for the rumor. On the other hand, the market quotations do not show that there is any appreciation of values in flour, owing to the fact that the "blight" has injured the crop of the country.

THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED

this subject inform THE TRIBUNE reporter that it cannot be conceded that the warm weather of last year destroyed the germinative properties of wheat. It is well known that the principle of germination begins with the maturity of the grain, and, if the grain is surrounded by warm, damp atmosphere, the germination is hastened, and soon develops; but if the moist surroundings are removed, and the wheat is kept in cool, dry atmosphere, the germinative properties are held back in their normal state. However, should sudden cold be applied after germination had begun to develop itself, then it would, under the sudden check, be killed, and the grain, for seed, be of no value. The destruction of the germinative characteristics of grain, to any great degree, in this temperate latitude is almost unknown. True, it may happen that a few kernels of wheat or other grain will be killed, as to its reproductive powers; but as for this occurring over the entire breadth of the country, and thus imperiling the fate of the future crop, the idea is a preposterous one.

The observations and practical experience of the agricultural classes have led them to the conclusion that wheat cut from ten to fifteen days before thoroughly ripening is best for milling purposes, producing more and better flour. In this connection it might be stated, also, that Lucanus, made many experiments to prove that seeds which were gathered when unripe—that is, when the kernel is soft and milky, or, in the case of cereals, even before starch has formed, and when the juice of the seed is like water in appearance—are, notwithstanding this fact, capable of germination, more especially if permitted to dry in connection with the stem. Immature seeds, such as these, it is said, have less germinative power than seeds which have been allowed to remain and germinate perfectly. Many of them fail to come up when sown, and, should they sprout, the yield will be comparatively weak plants at first. In poor soil they will

GIVE A POORER HARVEST

than well-ripened seed. While the practice is to cut wheat before it has perfectly ripened, it is, nevertheless, in a state advanced beyond that which Lucannue here describes, and perfectly capable of reproduction. It has that "treasured force" or "energy of position" capable when released of performing in its descent a certain amount of work.

It is well known that the germinative properties of seeds may be destroyed by subjecting the kernels to high temperature, as, for instance, immersing them in boiling water. But, while some may be destroyed at this temperature, others may stand a higher degree, owing to the peculiar formation of their covering. It is not established by the records at what exact degree of temperature lower than the boiling point seeds may be rendered valueless as to germination. This alone would discredit the statement that the heat of last summer seriously damaged the sprouting qualities of No. 2 wheat.

It should be borne in mind that the grade of wheat known as No. 2 has been rapidly accumulating in the warehouses of the country, until there are now in Chicago alone nearly 8,000,000 bushels, while in Milwaukee there are nearly 6,000,000, and it is said that there is an enormous quantity lying in the country awaiting shipment. The granaries of New York are full of the same grade, and the foreign shipments go on comparatively slowly. The grade of wheat bought and sold chiefly for consumption is No. 3, and the consequence is, as an intelligent operator remarked, there must be a demand created and the price enhanced.

Those who have discussed this subject since the explosion of this new scare, remark that it is somewhat significant that the parties who are evidently at the bottom of it should be so careful as to withhold the names of the eminent chemists who have been making the examinations which have led to the discovery of "the poor sprouting qualities" of the wheat. It certainly

DOES NOT REQUIRE MUCH CHEMICAL

analysis or microscopical investigation to show whether wheat will sprout or not. Place a few kernels on a piece of cotton saturated with ammonia, and cover them with cotton, then place them in a warm spot, and if there be any life germs in them they will come out inside of forty-eight hours. It is a little singular that it should have required "some scientific tests for several months" to accomplish the work of a few hours.

There is one thing to be observed in the handling of wheat that is intended for seed, and that is, care as to the temperature by which it is surrounded. Warmth, in a certain degree, is just as essential to the seed in the process of germination as it is to the egg during incubation, yet, if the other agents or external conditions are not applied, warmth alone will not cause the act of germination to be called into activity. If seeds can be so placed as not to be affected by moisture, elevation of temperature will not excite the germinating powers. If the rising temperature is attended by the formation of vapor germination will begin at once, but if the moisture is removed and the temperature raised higher germination ceases, and after it has once stopped it cannot again be excited into activity.

"The folly of such a report as the one now made public," said a gentleman to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "is apparent on the face of it. The agricultural press, ever alive to the interests of the country, and well advised as to the condition of the wheat crops,—for there are scientific men who constantly give them the fruits of their observations,—has had nothing to say concerning this subject. When it tells me that the spring wheat crop was ruined as to its germinative qualities, I will believe it. Until then I will look upon the whole thing as a grand wheat 'bulling' scheme."

It may be interesting to note here the fact that cold has little effect upon wheat grains. Dr. Schomburgk relates, in *Gardener's Chronicle* (London), in his report on the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, that he received a sample of wheat from a quantity left by the American Arctic Expedition ship Polaris in 1871, which had been abandoned in north latitude 81 deg. 16 min. This wheat was left on the beach, exposed to the snow and a temperature of 72 deg. to 104 deg. of *frost* for five years. It was found in a heap by Dr. Ninnis, of her Majesty's ship Discovery, on the return of the last Arctic expedition to England. Dr. Schomburgk saved about 300 grains, of which sixty germinated. The plants were healthy, and reached a hight of from three to four feet.

## THE IRON TRADE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, March 12.—One of the most prominent iron manufacturers in this city said to-day that the advance ordered by the Iron Merchants' Association of Philadelphia would not affect prices here, which are governed by the Western Iron Association. He further said that iron has not undergone any change within the past two months, and is now as low as it ever was in the history of the trade, a great deal lower than it should be, too, and a change for the better would be hailed with great delight. While manufacturers are tired of the hackneyed phrase, "Times are hard," nevertheless they are forced to admit that trade is about as stagnant as it can be. They are hopeful, however, that brighter times are not far distant. It is believed that whatever advance is made in Philadelphia it will be entirely local, as was the advance in the pig-iron market a week or two since, which was the result of a big contract by the Phœnix Iron Company, which at once made a demand for all the pig available in that section.

# THE BULLET'S VICTIM.

## Death of David O'Neil, Who Was Shot Three Weeks Ago.

## Thomas Ellis, the Assassin, Takes It Coolly in Jail.

## Coroner Mann to Hold the Inquest This Afternoon.

David O'Neil died at 11:23 yesterday forenoon at his house, No. 208 North Desplaines street. He suffered considerably during the last week of his illness, and was unconscious for about an hour previous to his death. As it is three weeks since O'Neil was shot down by a cowardly assassin, a resume of the main facts in the affair will not prove uninteresting. The evening of the 20th of February, at about 7 o'clock, O'Neil was busy attending to the making-up of trains on the Northwestern Railway, Wisconsin Division, his position being general yardmaster. As he passed under the Erie street viaduct, with his lantern in his hand, he noticed Thomas Ellis, a former engineer on the road, standing in the shadow of the viaduct. He did not speak to him, although he recognized him well, because he was at that moment quite busy, and was hurrying to get through with his work. Just as he had passed Ellis whipped out a small revolver, and without a single word of warning or any word whatsoever fired two shots in quick succession full into O'Neil's back. At the second shot, the wounded man turned face to face with the assassin and made a grab for him, and Ellis was just cocking his pistol to fire a third time when C. F. Barker, a brakesman who had witnessed the shooting, grabbed his arm and wrenched the weapon away from him. Conductor Frank Osgood also rushed to the rescue. Ellis covered his face with his arm, and ran out of the yard and towards Halsted street. A flagman named Edward McGow made only a feeble effort to stop him. There were a number of employes about the yard, most all of whom heard the shooting, but the above are all that are known to have been actual witnesses, except, perhaps, one Peter Nolan, who was descending the steps from the viaduct, and who is said to have seen the flash of the shots.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited O'Neil the same night, and questioned him closely regarding the shooting. He was positive that Ellis was the man, as were the three eye-witnesses. Later in the night, as it was expected that he would die, Ellis was taken before him, and positively identified, and D. W. Manchester, Notary Public, took the following ante-mortem statement:

> I, David O'Neil, being wounded by a pistol-ball fired by Thomas Ellis, on the evening of the 20th of this month at about 6 o'clock, do say that Thomas Ellis, the man just brought before my bedside, is the one who shot me; and believing that I am shot to death, and that I will die from the wounds that I have received, I make this my ante-mortem statement of the case: I was standing on the Erie street crossing of the Northwestern Railroad yard when Thomas Ellis passed me on the left side. I was facing nearly south (I had a lantern in my hand), when without a word being spoken by either of us, he drew some kind of a pistol or a gun and shot me twice. I called out immediately that I was shot, and that Thomas Ellis had shot me. These are the wounds which I now have, and from which I expect to die. I am the Yardmaster of the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad Company, and I know of no cause nor ill-feeling in him against me, unless, perhaps, he thought he was worked too late. He was a switch-engineer on the same road. I had not spoken to him in three or four months. These are all the facts connected with the shooting.

During his illness O'Neil frequently conversed with his relatives and friends as to the probable cause. Angry words had seldom, if ever, been exchanged between them during the number of years they had been employed upon the road, and the only possible cause for complaint O'Neil stated was concerning Ellis' working hours. Up to within five months of the shooting, day employes had been in the habit of using Ellis' engine, but O'Neil, as Yardmaster, put a stop to this, and in consequence Ellis was obliged to begin work about an hour sooner than he had been in the habit of doing. He complained that he was not paid for this extra time, as he termed it, and the day when he resigned his position it is said he made a threat that he would some day "shoot the heart out of that Irish Catholic ——— ———." O'Neil did not hear nor know of this threat until after the shooting. From the day that Ellis quit until the moment of the shooting they had not met, nor had any known quarrel existed between them.

Detectives Schaack and Whelan captured Ellis at about 10 o'clock upon the night of the shooting, as he was crossing Chicago avenue bridge from the West Division. He feigned innocence, and denied all knowledge of the shooting. The officers, who had been at work all the evening upon the case, were prepared for this denial, as they had traced out the manner in which Ellis had visited various boarding-houses, saloons, and other places in the North Division, and had doubled upon his tracks, so that it was plainly visible that he had laid the wires for an alibi, in case he was suspected of the shooting. These precautions, in view of the complete evidence of eye-witnesses against him, will only tend to show in still stronger light that the killing was fully premeditated. He has since been confined in the County Jail, and has occupied cell No. 61.

He was visited by representatives of the press yesterday, who talked with him upon the subject. He said that Tom Currier had told him that O'Neil was dead. He knew nothing about the affair until he was taken by the officers to O'Neil's house, and the latter thought he recognized in him the man who did the shooting. He has as yet employed no counsel, and is waiting for advice from his friends. He did not appear to be greatly concerned about his situation yesterday, being occupied in shuffling cards at the time the writer visited him. Ellis is a married man, but has been separated from his wife for about two years, and he has no children. His wife does not reside in this city.

The deceased was about 37 years of age, and was born of Irish parents in Syracuse, N. Y., but lived in this city for fully twenty years. He married a worthy young Irish girl last June. His mother, an aged, white-haired woman, and his brothers and sisters lived in the immediate neighborhood, and were all at his bedside when death came.

Dr. Isham, who had attended him all through his illness, made a post-mortem examination in the afternoon, and found that the bullet had broken the twelfth rib on the left side, had carried a piece of the broken bone into the pleura, and had itself lodged just behind the kidney. It was of the smallest calibre. The inquest will be held at the Chicago Avenue Station at 2 o'clock to-day, when the above and other witnesses of the affair will tell what they know.

# POLITICAL.

## "LIFE OF BUTLER."

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

BOSTON, March 12.—A Butler Bureau will be established in Boston about the same time as the Tilden Bureau and newspaper appear in Chicago. The old man's aspirations for the Presidency have long been hinted at, but to-night it is positively stated that he has really entered the field, and is now having printed 100,000 copies of his life for general distribution, but especially through the South and West. In this, as in nearly all other transactions of his, Butler's name does not appear, but it is well understood that his money is backing the enterprise. The book, which will be issued by Lee & Shepard, in a few days, is written by Dr. Bland, of Washington, from information furnished by Butler himself, and gathered from other sources. It treats especially of his military career and his position as a greenback advocate. One quarter of the number of volumes will be printed in cloth and the rest in paper, and it is proposed to sell as many as possible, and throw the rest broadcast among the voters.

## MICHIGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., March 12.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting here to-day. But nineteen members were present. Reports from the districts are said to be rather mixed. A Committee of Three—G. P. Sanford and O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, and William Brodie, of Detroit—was appointed to prepare an address to conciliate the hard-money Democrats into voting the fusion ticket.

### Mrs. Clemmer on Senator Burnside.

Clemmer accuses Senator Burnside of being chiefly devoted to his clothes, and says that as a reward he is pictured in the tailors' fashion plates. "He is the most luxurious moving object visible in the Senate, as he 'spreads' about with broad, prancing side whiskers, a chinchilla cap to cover his shining head, and the gayest of flowering cashmere waistcoats. And he is one of the most 'nobby' objects on the avenue, in the eyes of admiring belles, as he dashes through it in his dog-cart, with some happy young lady, with a decorated 'tiger' clinging close behind." But Mrs. Clemmer thinks that he is the superior of Conkling as to temper.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### The Democrats Still Hunting for a Candidate.

### Republican South-Town Nominations---William Stewart for Alderman.

### The Staats-Zeitung on the Republican Ticket—Minor Meetings.

### TALK.

**THE REPUBLICANS**

yesterday were jubilant over the result of the Convention of the day before, and busy getting ready for the campaign work. The nominees held a private meeting in the forenoon, discussed the situation, and exchanged notes and suggestions, and were confident of an easy victory. They said that numerous Democrats had come to them and pledged their heartiest support, and that they were agreeably surprised at information which came to them. Congratulations had poured in upon them from every source, and they did not believe there was a single "sorehead" in the party. They meet again to-day to name an Executive Committee and for further consultation, but they will not open the campaign in the wards for several days, nor establish party headquarters before the first of the week. A meeting of all of the candidates, including the nominees in the towns and Aldermen, will be held to-morrow or next day, and until then nothing can be said of the plans for the future. When the canvass is formally opened, however, it will be in earnest, and prosecuted with the greatest vigor.

**THE DEMOCRATS**

were feeling exceedingly blue, having found that the Republicans had avoided making the mistakes they attempted to force them to make, and put up a ticket which met the public favor. They were really more at sea than ever, and their consternation was evinced in the rapidity with which they would make and break slates. They were anxious to gather strength from wherever they could, and to make any combination suggested, and as a consequence there was a constant intermingling with the Fiatists, and spies were even sent among the Socialists to see if they would not unite with them on certain conditions, or give them so many votes for so many offices in the event of success. In fact, Mr. Harrison's warmest friends were ready to give him up and take McAvoy, Briggs, or anybody for the sake of coalescing, but all effort, so far as could be learned, was unavailing, and at nightfall they were as dismayed as ever, notwithstanding an understanding had been reached with some of the fiatists by which things were to be divided up. This did not comfort them, for the reason that the fiat vote belonged to them anyhow, and when they bid good-by to the bar-rooms last night their ticket was very much mixed. The new names they slept over were Bernard Loenthal and Adolph Schoeninger for City Treasurer, but they are liable to dream about some one else, and have new names to-day.

**THE GREENBACKERS,**

fiatists, or what-you-may-call-um gang had numerous conferences during the day in back rooms, and afterward announced that all would hereafter be peace with them. In other words, that the two factions had united and agreed to support "Our Carter," and would now go on and complete the ticket. They also had conferences with the Democrats, and as a result they agreed to reconvene their Convention this or to-morrow evening, instead of Saturday, so as to make it appear that they had forestalled the action of the Democratic Convention, it being understood in advance, however, so far as could be, that their side-show would be merged into the Democratic circus, even if they took no greater part in the street-parade than the dog under the wagon. As far as could be learned, they expect to be allowed to name the City Attorney and City Clerk, and, strange as it may seem, Doolittle, Jr., is mentioned in connection with the first position. This is the first time his name has been mentioned in connection with an office for several months. They say that he made a Greenback speech once. It is believed, however, that he will be objectionable for several reasons, and that the empty honor will fall upon some one else, perhaps James Allen Lane. They were looking for "Our Carter" all day, but he was not to be found; but they say he will be home to-night, when they will require him to accept or decline in writing the nomination proffered him so generously before they complete their ticket.

**THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG"**

of yesterday thus cordially indorses the nominees of the Republican City Convention:

Abner M. Wright possesses all the needful qualities to make as efficient, honest, and trustworthy a Mayor as Heath. According to his very decided declarations, he will not allow himself to become the tool of those devotees who are constantly seeking to get up a muss between the Americans and Germans on the Temperance and Sunday questions at every possible opportunity. Moreover, it can be believed with some confidence that the bitter lesson received by the Republicans who coquetted with the Temperance people in 1873 will have its influence for some time.

Mr. R. W. Ricaby, the candidate for City Attorney, is a competent, keen-witted lawyer. During the last years of the Civil War he fought for the Union with honor, and still bears the marks of it in a wound which he received at Petersburg.

M. A. Farwell, an esteemed business man, is admirably fitted by his capability, experience, and character as an honest man to be City Treasurer.

Perhaps Mr. Butz would have been renominated for City Clerk had there not been a fear of treading on the toes of his political beliefs, since, in 1872, he was a zealous partisan of the one-term principle, and must have done some violence to his beliefs when he accepted a re-election to his office. Mr. Peter Buschwah, the nominee, is a German-American, born and raised in Chicago, whose capacity is highly spoken of by those who know him well.

In order to raise the slightest question as to the success of this ticket, the Democrats must put up admirable candidates: that is, far different ones than those who have heretofore been mentioned on either side. There is no likelihood of this, however, after they have committed the incredible folly of announcing themselves publicly as sympathisers with the bitterest of rebels.

## TOWN CONVENTIONS.

**WEST CHICAGO REPUBLICANS.**

The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for town officers for West Chicago met at Billings' Hall yesterday afternoon. C. C. Kohlsaat was called to the chair, and there being no contesting delegations no time was lost in getting down to business.

Mr. Newcomb, of the Twelfth Ward, nominated Pleasant Amick, of the same ward, for the position of Assessor.

Dr. Bluthardt seconded the nomination, and Mr. Amick was chosen by acclamation.

For the position of Collector, H. L. Hertz nominated Jansen Olsen, and said for him that if he were elected he would turn the 2 per cent into the Town Treasury. [Applause.]

Dr. Bluthardt nominated Peter Shillo, of the Seventh Ward, for the same position.

A. N. Linscott nominated John Baumgarten, of the Fourteenth Ward, and eulogized him in a short speech.

There being no further nominations, the balloting was proceeded with, the first ballot being declared informal.

The vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Olsen | 38 |
| Shillo | 26 |
| Baumgarten | 12 |

The second ballot resulted as follows, thirty-nine votes being necessary to a choice:

| | |
|---|---|
| Olsen | 56 |
| Shillo | 20 |

Mr. Olsen's nomination was declared the choice of the Convention, and was subsequently made unanimous.

For Supervisor, Mr. Linscott nominated Thomas Parker, Sr., of the Eleventh Ward.

C. L. Woodman nominated John Schmeltz, of the Seventh Ward, for the same position.

The first ballot was informal, Parker receiving 65 votes, and Schmeltz 11. Mr. Parker was then nominated by acclamation.

For Town Clerk, John Stephens nominated John Meyer, of the Eighth Ward.

Louis Hutt nominated John Vanderpoel, of the Sixth Ward.

Gus Boerner nominated John Wilde, of the Ninth Ward.

J. R. Bucan nominated W. G. Reid, of the Thirteenth Ward.

There being no further nominations, the balloting was proceeded with, the first ballot being informal. The vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Meyer | 40 |
| Vanderpoel | 23 |
| Wilde | 4 |
| Reid | 9 |

Mr. Meyer was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 53 votes and Vanderpool 23. His nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The several delegations each selected one of their number to constitute the Town Central Committee for the year, as follows: C. Tegtmeyer, E. H. Thorp, John A. Bell, J. M. Gettman, G. A. Johnson, F. C. Storer, J. C. Polly, O. M. Brady, and John Gibbs.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The ticket nominated is regarded as a good one, and one that will be strong before the people. Mr. Amick is an old resident, was the first Assessor the city ever had, and from experience is admirably adapted for the position for which he has been chosen, having for years been connected with the Assessor's office. Jansen Olsen, the nominee for Collector, is a builder by trade, a resident of the city for over thirty years, and is uniformly liked, and will draw a large vote. Mr. Parker, the nominee for Supervisor, is also an old resident, and a man of considerable property interest. Mr. Meyer, the nominee for Town Clerk, is a young attorney, a graduate of the University at Evanston, and will make a most efficient officer, as well as a vigorous campaigner.

**SOUTH-TOWN FIATISTS.**

The South-Town National Greenback Convention was called to order at Meisner's Hall, on Twenty-second street, last evening. A. W. Herr presided and J. W. Bailey acted as Secretary. There was no delegation from the Fifth Ward, and it was decided to let any one present from that section represent the ward. Though there were several present, no one came forward, and a wrangle followed, an unsuccessful attempt being made to reconsider. Some were in favor of going ahead anyhow; others desired to adjourn so as to give the Fifth Ward another opportunity to elect delegates. The latter proposition was regarded by a few as having something back of it,—the indorsement of the Democratic nominees. An hour elapsed before a conclusion was reached ($1.37 being collected in the meantime to pay expenses), and it was decided to proceed with the nominations, whereupon the Third Ward delegation withdrew, one of them saying they would hold a convention of their own. One Page, of the Fourth Ward, then moved to adjourn until Friday evening, he being "humiliated" at the conduct of the "gentlemen." If the continued to act thus, he said, they would never accomplish anything. A long and heated talk ensued, and, the charge being repeated as to indorsing the candidates of the Democracy, a motion was made to test the question, and about as many voted in favor of the indorsement of the nominees of the other parties as against it. The motion to adjourn was then put and carried.

## MINOR MEETINGS.

**FOURTEENTH WARD.**

The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening. The purpose was to make it a ratification meeting, but, the attendance being slim, the work of ratifying was postponed. The Republicans of the ward are not as harmonious as they have been in previous campaigns, owing to a fight at the late primary election; but there is a prospect of all the troubles being healed speedily, when they will once again present a solid front.

**THE FIFTEENTH WARD**

Republicans to the number of thirty or thereabouts gathered last night at Lamottee's place, corner of Larrabee and Centre streets, and, after spending about an hour in informal congratulations over the happy issue of the late conventions, organized a meeting by choosing Mr. Frederick Metz Chairman and Mr. Hartman Secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. H. O. McDade, Mr. John C. Ender, candidate for Alderman, Mr. Henry Zimpel, and Mr. William Batterman, candidate for the North-Town Collectorship.

**THE SIXTEENTH WARD.**

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward held a mass-meeting last evening at Meyers' Hall, corner Sedgwick and Sigel streets, for the purpose of ratifying the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention.

Mr. Thomas S. Wallin was elected Chairman.

Mr. M. A. Farwell, candidate for City Treasurer, made a few remarks, stating that he did not come to make a speech. He simply came to thank them for the compliment bestowed upon him by the Convention. He would try, if elected, to prove himself worthy of the trust.

Gen. Louis Schaffner said the Republicans had never made a better selection of candidates before. All the candidates nominated were men of character and standing, and the Republicans must pull off their coats and help to elect them. He had no doubt but that Mr. Wright was the right man for the right place, and would make a good and efficient Mayor. He spoke in equally complimentary terms of all the other candidates. Mr. Sam Appleton also made a few remarks, speaking of the excellent ticket nominated, and urging the Republicans to work with all their might to elect it and thus avoid the calamity of getting another Democratic administration. He was not in favor of too rigid an economy, but he wanted the money judiciously expended. He was in favor of school-houses, but opposed to the building of more viaducts or sewers where they were not needed. If the railroads wanted viaducts, let them build them themselves.

Peter Bushwah, candidate for City Clerk, said this was to him the close of one campaign and the beginning of another. He felt deeply grateful to the citizens of the ward for their kind support. He spoke of the good qualifications of the various candidates nominated, and urged their election. He was confident they all would do their duty in a proper manner, and remain true to the principles of Republicanism.

Col. W. S. Scribner also made an eloquent speech, showing the necessity of electing the Republican ticket if the interests of the taxpayers were to be properly guarded. He also spoke of the necessity of electing good and true Aldermen who would continue the good work of the present Council. He was in favor of a Republican Council because they were honest, and because it was necessary for the success of the party in 1880 to have a thorough Republican Administration.

Mr. William T. Underwood said this had been a very interesting campaign to the candidates for City Attorney, of whom he had been one. Most of them thought there had been a mistake made and another convention should be held. He had concluded that it was almost impossible to beat a Union soldier in the Republican party. He was well satisfied with Ricaby's nomination, and would work for him heart and soul. He heartily indorsed what had been said by the previous speakers.

Mr. Rogers made a few remarks on the Aldermanic question in the ward. While he was in favor of a straight Republican, if one could be elected, yet if it could not be done, he would rather have a good independent Democrat than a Socialist.

Mr. William Stewart also made a few remarks, and said a few very warm words for his old friend, Farwell, whom he had known for the last twenty-five years, and a more capable or more honest financier could not be found in the city.

The meeting then adjourned, but before the people had time to leave the hall, Gen. Schaffner jumped on the chair, and, in a few warm and eulogistic remarks, nominated Mr. William Stewart as the Republican candidate for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, claiming that Mr. Stewart was the man in this emergency to lead the Republicans of the ward to victory, and save them from the necessity of supporting a Democratic candidate in order to defeat the candidate of the Socialists. The mention of Mr. Stewart's name was greeted with uproarious applause by every one in the hall. Mr. Stewart got up and said that no one would be more willing to make the sacrifice for the people's sake than himself, but it was utterly impossible for him to accept. His business required his whole attention, because through the election of his partner, Mr. William Aldrich, to Congress, he was deprived of his aid.

But none of those present would listen for a moment to Mr. Stewart's declination, and several of those present made speeches urging him to allow his name to be used, claiming that he was the only man whom the Republicans had who could be elected, and that in the emergency he owed it to the people of the ward and of the whole city to make the sacrifice for the general good, and finally he tacitly consented to allow his name to be used. This created the utmost enthusiasm, and everybody felt confident that Mr. Stewart would be triumphantly elected. Mr. Stewart is a man of great wealth, ability, and large experience, and will no doubt, if elected, be a power in the Council, and represent the North Side as it has never been represented before. He is very popular with all classes, and will get the unanimous support of the German and American elements.

The Democrats will undoubtedly be greatly surprised and crestfallen when they learn of the action taken by the Republicans of the ward last evening. They had confidently counted on electing their man with Republican votes. As it is, they will have no show whatever.

**SOCIALISTS.**

The Executive Committee of the Socialists held a protracted meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening, Ben Sibley in the chair.

The Committee appointed to consider the charges against Senator Artley presented a report which, in the opinion of one of the members, was "a regular Proctor Knott report." The Committee made no report as to whether or not the charges were proven, but contented themselves by saying that the offenses charged were not such as could be punished by the party. This was not satisfactory, and the matter was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to present a report giving some definite information as to the truth of the charges.

Reports were then heard from the various wards fixing the time and place for meetings throughout the city.

On motion it was decided to have the voting at the Convention open and by raising of hands. The Executive Committee nominated Sam Goldwater as Chairman of the Convention.

Messrs. Sibley and Schilling were appointed a committee to nominate a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Beck was placed on the Artley Committee in place of Mr. Bedard. Messrs. Morgan and Lieb were appointed as a Printing Committee.

Messrs. Jeffers, Schneidinger, and the Captain of the Fifteenth Ward were appointed a committee to investigate certain vague charges against Sellheimer, the Socialist candidate for Alderman in the Fifteenth Ward.

After some further routine talk, it was decided to call the Convention to order at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, at Uhlich's Hall. It also seemed fitting that the delegates be permitted and requested to bring their wives to the Convention.

The Committee then adjourned for one week.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES**

for the election of delegates to the Town Conventions were held yesterday evening. There was no excitement, and no special eagerness to get elected. The three conventions will meet this afternoon,—one at Central Hall on Wabash avenue, another at Justice Hammill's office on North Clark street, and another at Martine's Hall on Ada street.

## LOUISIANA.

### The Approaching Election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—Address of the Republican State Committee.

The following address to the Republican voters of Louisiana is printed in the New Orleans *Observer*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are called upon to assist in choosing, on the 18th of this month, delegates to represent you in a convention to be held for the purpose of framing anew the organic law of the State.

Not content with having expelled you from all share in the administration of State affairs, with the annihilation of your party representation in Congress and the nullification of all the rights the nation had given you, it is now feared that your political opponents will seek in the convention to restrict or qualify suffrages so as to practically result in the political extermination of a large portion of the Republican voters of Louisiana.

In this emergency the Republican State Central Committee has deemed it its duty to organize the best resistance which the limited time and means allow; and for this purpose have appointed a Campaign Committee composed of one member from each Congressional District, with three from the State at large. Upon this Committee has devolved all the power of the State Central Committee during the short period of the present campaign. It is this Committee which now addresses you a few words of exhortation before entering on the impending contest.

In all cases in which the election of an intelligent, tried Republican is possible, we counsel you to concentrate your votes in his support. When no such occasion presents itself, you should offer your votes to any candidate, without regard to his political antecedents, who shall pledge himself to maintain the Bill of Rights intact, and resist any attempt to impair its guarantees by any constititutional or legal provisions whatever. These rights secured beyond question, your representatives may assent to any reforms tending to the simplification and economy of the Government. They may indeed well afford to disable the possibility of oppression, by repealing a power and patronage which constitutes the chief motive of the fraud and violence from which you suffer.

The measures of amendment which we would enumerate in the Convention are to separate rigidly the powers of republican government; to take from the Governor all other than executive power, remitting to the people as the source of all power the choice of all municipal officers by popular election; to restrict the power of the Legislature to create debt or impose taxation, both of which must be in part liquidated by your labor; to recognize and provide for the payment of the existing debt of the State in such manner and at such current rate of interest as may be satisfactory to the creditors of the State, and within the impaired ability of the present generation to pay.

The planting and other interests of the State should clearly understand that while we intend in good faith to advocate every measure of economy, official and representative responsibility, we have determined to resist any disparagement of our written rights by all lawful means accessible to our efforts, and that among these means may be mentioned the following:

I. An appeal to the National Republican party to aid the colored people of the State in withdrawing from under a jurisdiction which shall have proved itself inimical to their enjoyment of the rights which the nation has conferred upon them.

II. An appeal to the property interests of the State, reminding them, also, that the sugar, cotton, and rice crops of Louisiana were worth last year $80,000,000; that other plantation products would have increased the amount largely; that labor connected with the navigation of the rivers, with the receipt, storage, and shipment of cargoes, has been performed with mechanical and domestic services of which no estimate can be offered in money, but which are not the less indispensable to the State. You may leave to planters and merchants to say what values should be placed on the aggregate of these productions and these services, and how much thereof may have been due to the faithful, efficient, and acclimated labor of the colored Republicans of Louisiana.

You may accompany these suggestions with the possible danger to their political rights which may result from the denial of your own in this:

That, if the right to vote at Federal or State elections shall be denied, or in any manner abridged, by any State to any class of citizens, the basis of representation to which such State may be entitled may be reduced according to the proportion which the class of voters so disfranchised shall bear to the whole population of such State.

In impressing this last consideration it may be necessary to advert to the danger of a revived sectionalism with the immense and increasing preponderance of the North and West over the South in all the elements of population, wealth, and influence. It must not be omitted that eleven new Territories are maturing into States in the Northwest, and that the South has neither the land nor the numbers to counteract this growth of sectional power. This would place amendments to the Constitution within the power of three-fourths of the new as well as the old States.

It must be apparent to those to whom this appeal will be addressed that if any large portion of the people of the State shall be deprived of the means of relief indicated, the continued oppressions, disfranchisement, and denial of protection must engender beggary, vagabondage, and vice. The cost and curse of such consequences must fall upon their property and sound comfort. The commercial records of the State already show a deplorable tendency to the creation of such a class, the only adequate corrective of which will be to assure to all the people their political, social, and industrial rights.

Denied the courtesies of public discussion, the Republican press has been broken down and the galling fire of a deadly defamation has been poured in upon all our acts and motives. In the want, then, of other means to communicate with the people, we must appeal to yourselves to pass the watchword.

It may be by these means demonstrated to the appreciation of all intelligent minds and of every important interest in the State, that any constitutional legislation which tends to the discouragement, demoralization, or emigration of the colored Republican voters, may be fraught with disastrous consequences to others, as well as to themselves; consequences which all Republican citizens deprecate and would gladly avert on any terms short of an abject surrender of their manhood and self-respect.

We exhort you, therefore, fellow-Republicans, to plant yourselves resolutely upon these principles, and be not tempted or driven from them. It may be that this is the last plank in the wreck of your liberties,—do not abandon it, allow no cost of labor to keep you from the polls, and see that you cast a vote that may go far to determine whether you will ever cast another in Louisana.

In conclusion, we must warn you that in this peril of your liberties your reliance must be greatly upon the interests of your conservative fellow-citizens, and your fidelity to the principles of the National Republican party.

By order of the Committee.

A. DUMONT, Chairman.
W. H. DINKGRAVE, Secretary.

## RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 12.—For several months past the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge have been agitating the question of the privileges of Catholic inmates. The main fight has been in regard to the right of Catholics to teach the Catholic catechism to the Catholic inmates of the institution. Bishop McCloskey applied to the Board, asking that this request be granted, but the Board refused the request. The matter was reconsidered, and last night the Rev. Drs. Burrows and Robinson delivered addresses before the Board on behalf of the Protestant ministers of the city, protesting against the Board granting the request. No action was taken by the Board, and the matter will come up again at the next regular meeting. An ugly war threatens.

## UNSOUND MEATS.

### Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade.

### Consumers Advised Not to Purchase Second or Fictitious Brands.

### No Way of Inspecting Grain to Make It Come Out All Right Abroad.

The following is the full copy of the report submitted by the Committee on Provision Inspection of the Board of Trade in relation to the exportation of bad meats. A copy of the document has been sent to Collector Smith, who will in turn forward it to the Washington authorities:

CHICAGO, March 11.—*To the President and Directors of the Board of Trade, Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: Your Committee, to whom was referred a communication under date of March 1 inst. from the Hon. William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs at this port, inclosing copy of a letter (No. 95) from Mr. John Wilson, United States Consul at Brussels, to the Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant-Secretary of State, in relation to the quality and condition of meats and grain received at that port from the United States, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the subject referred to, which, in their opinion, is of very great importance, and well worthy the attention given it by Mr. Wilson. The Committee, in behalf of the trade in the articles named, desire to express thanks to Mr. Wilson for the intelligent manner in which he has brought this subject to the attention of the Government of the United States, and to the State and Treasury Departments for their courteous consideration in referring Mr. Wilson's communication to this city, which is probably more interested in the subject of it than any other point in the country.

Your Committee do not question the truth of the intimation made in Mr. Wilson's communication,—that purchases have been made in this and perhaps other markets for export of meats inferior to standard quality or imperfectly cured, the preference for such being based on the question of price. These, as intimated by Mr. Wilson, are accepted by the purchaser on his own judgment, or on the certificate of an Inspector of his own choosing, who holds no authority to inspect except by the election of the parties to the transaction, and whose certificate has no commercially-recognized value whatever beyond the pleasure of the parties who choose to accept it. In such cases the purchaser, whether acting for himself or on an order, practically

**MAKES HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE**

for any errors of judgment that may be properly traced to the action of his own agent. In all the leading provision markets of this country there are officially-appointed Inspectors of Provisions. These are usually appointed, as in this city, by the principal commercial organizations, and they are rigidly held to a strict performance of their respective duties. There is, however, as your Committee is aware, no law or custom that would interfere to prevent the employment of any one—to pass judgment upon property—upon whom the buyer and seller might agree.

A custom prevails at this point and elsewhere among some packers of provisions of adopting a fictitious or so-called second brand for meats that for some reason are not deemed in every respect first-class as to quality. These meats are usually disposed of at prices below what standard brands will at the time command in the market, and, although they may in most cases be quite wholesome for early use, they are unsuited to the export trade, and should in all cases be discarded by purchasers desiring reputable goods. Your Committee is, however, advised and believes that such meats,—the quality of which was well known to the purchaser—have to some extent found their way to foreign markets, either on consignment or on direct order, and it is not improbable that the general reputation of American meats may have suffered to some extent in localities where property of this character has been disposed of to consumers.

In the case specially alluded to by Mr. Wilson it would seem that the hams in question had been inspected at Antwerp as sound and of good quality, and it may be that in that case the damaged condition developed at Brussels was the result of improper handling or exposure after arrival and inspection at Antwerp. For such damages it would be manifestly improper and unjust to hold either American packing or inspection, as in any degree responsible. Without expressing on that particular case any opinion as to the responsibility, your Committee would respectfully suggest that foreign purchasers

**DECLINE THE ACCEPTANCE**

of any meats packed under fictitious brands, or which have not been inspected by the regularly-authorized Inspectors of the Boards of Trade, or other commercial organizations. It must be apparent that if commission merchants or consignors ship meats of questionable quality, knowing them to be such at the time, the responsibility for the venture should rest with them, or with the consignee in case he shall have directed such shipment.

In respect to the quality and condition of the grain shipped from the United States to Europe, the question is more difficult of solution. There are, of course, many shades of quality in the vast cereal products of the United States, and in Indian corn there is more or less of a tendency to depreciation in condition and value while in transit. Especially is this true during the summer months, and with the early deliveries of a new crop in the late autumn and winter. It would be quite difficult, if not wholly impracticable, to devise any system for the inspection of grain that would insure delivery, after long voyages, in perfectly good condition. Grain, however, is of a nature that readily admits of thorough inspection, and there would seem to be no good reason why purchasers for consumption should be deceived as to the quality of the goods they purchase. There is undoubtedly a widespread disposition in all markets, under the influence of a decline in values, to seek to reject property forwarded from distant points on the plea of inferior quality as compared with a real or ideal standard, and this is one, if indeed it is not the largest, element of risk in consignments to foreign markets.

Regarding a system of inspection to be instituted by the General Government, as suggested by Mr. Wilson, your Committee take the liberty of saying that, in their judgment, it could not but tend to embarrass rather than promote trade between this and foreign countries. No Government inspection, so far as your Committee is advised,

**HAS EVER BEEN CONDUCTED**

with as generally satisfactory results as when controlled by reputable merchants engaged in trade in the various commodities that are the subject of inspection. And it is hardly probable that any system of inspection, whether governmental or otherwise, would be accepted in foreign countries as decisive of the quality of any inspected commodity which had been subjected to a long voyage after inspection. If such inspection were made the basis of sale it would only be at a concession in price sufficient to justify the risk to the producer while in transit. In some way, directly or indirectly, the owner of property must assume this risk, whether it be much or little, depending on the commodity itself and on times and season as well as on mode of shipment.

CHARLES COUNSELMAN,
J. G. BEAZLEY,
G. W. HIGGINS,
J. B. ROBINSON,
S. A. RICKER.

## SALT FOR ALL THE WORLD.

### Five Thousand Barrels of Brine a Day—What Was Found in Boring for Oil.

*Correspondence New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—About ten years ago an artesian well was being drilled at Bloomfield, Livingston County. At the depth of 300 feet a vein of gas was struck. The gas flowed from the well with such velocity and volume that drilling was necessarily abandoned. The escaping gas was ignited, and for two or three years it continued to burn, illuminating the surrounding country for a great distance. The inhabitants of the neighborhood conveyed the gas to their houses in pipes, and used it as fuel and for illuminating purposes. The attention of Rochester capitalists was called to the phenomenon. A company was formed, and wooden pipes were laid from Bloomfield to this city, through which the gas was carried. Here it was mingled with coal gas and used as an illuminator. Owing to the defective nature of the conduit pipes, and to the failure of the Company to refine the natural gas, it did not give satisfaction, and the idea of turning the Bloomfield gas well into a source of profit was abandoned. It continued to flow steadily for some time, until malicious persons obstructed it by casting debris into the tubing. Since then it has been neglected and almost forgotten. No importance, beyond the phenomenal nature of the well and its possibilities as a producer of economical fuel and light for local use, was ever attached to it; but, in the light of recent developments in this region, there is no doubt that the Bloomfield well will bear evidence to the existence of an underlying formation throughout this part of the State which is at variance with the theory of geologists, and which, it is believed, is destined to revolutionize the commercial interests of a great part of Western New-York.

The discovery of petroleum in paying quantities in McKean County, Pa., two or three years ago, gave rise to the belief that the oleaginous deposit extended northward into the border counties of New York. Profitable wells were sunk in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties, and prospecting began in the counties adjoining them. The Vacuum Oil Company, a wealthy corporation of Rochester, commenced sinking an oil-well at Wyoming, in Wyoming County, about a year ago. The drill struck gas and strong brine at a depth of 900 feet, and soon afterward entered a vein of pure rock salt, which proved to be sixty feet thick. This being a bed of salt thicker than ever before discovered, the owners of the well determined to abandon the search for petroleum and take measures to develop the salt. The well is on the line of the new Rochester & State-Line Railroad, which affords the only mode of transportation from that region. The Vacuum Oil Company being unable to make satisfactory freighting arrangements with the railroad company, and believing that the Onondaga salt group was an underlying stratum of all this region, concluded to drill to the deposit in a more favorable locality. At Leroy, Livingston County, the Company received every encouragement, and commenced operations on a well there a few months ago.

On Feb. 21 last, the drill being down 500 feet, an immense vein of gas and "bitter water" was entered. The commotion beneath the surface, created by the gas struggling through the water, could be heard for some distance around. Two hours after the vein was entered the gas rushed from the opening with fearful velocity, and was ignited by the fire in a stove ten feet away. Instantly the derrick and engine-house were filled with flames, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. The entire works were threatened with destruction, but a great spout of water from the vein followed the rush of gas, and in a few seconds extinguished the flames. The water was thrown to the hight of 110 feet, and was accompanied with a roar that summoned people to the scene from long distances around. The flow of water was at first followed, after a few minutes' duration, by a flow of gas, which in turn gave way to the water again. This intermission of gas and water continued for several hours, when the water rushed out in a steady stream seven inches in diameter and more than 100 feet high. It flowed thus without cessation for five days, at the rate of 5,000 barrels a day. The fields were flooded with the brine, and it was a question of no little moment to the dwellers in the vicinity of the well as to what could be done with the great water-spout. On the fifth day it suddenly ceased, and the gas rushed out again with increased velocity. The velocity is so great that the igniting points of the jet is fifteen feet above the well. A three-inch gas-pipe sixty feet long has been attached to the tubing, and the flame of gas lights up the whole neighborhood at night. Operations have been suspended at the well for the present, but will be resumed again early in May, by which time increased facilities for testing its value will be ready. It is the intention of the Vacuum Oil Company to sink the well until the salt vein is struck, and if the deposit gives evidence of being anywhere near as valuable as the bed at Wyoming, the present well will be used solely to furnish gas for running the machinery for putting down another well and works for evaporating salt. The head of gas is so great that the Company thinks it too valuable to exchange even for a salt deposit, and if the theory that the Onondaga salt group is an underlying deposit from Syracuse to the Niagara River is not proved, it will at any rate remove its oil-works from Rochester to Leroy, using the gas-well for fuel, which now costs $60 a day. Prof. Walton, the geologist and expert of Syracuse, has visited the Leroy well, and gives it as his opinion that a heavy deposit of salt will be found at a depth of less than 200 feet further. The gas and brine were found 400 feet nearer the surface than they were at Wyoming, and at Bloomfield 100 feet nearer the surface than at Leroy. This indicates that the salt deposit approaches the surface as it extends northward, and in time will be discovered very near it.

## RAILROAD TAXES.

### The Amounts Unpaid in the Various Counties of Illinois.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Following are the returns made by the several counties to the Auditor of the unpaid railroad taxes of 1878 and prior years:

| | 1878. | 1877 and prior years. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | $23,269.62 | $7,563.91 | $30,833.53 |
| Alexander | 2,215.56 | 2,538.79 | 4,754.35 |
| Bond | 4,101.48 | 12,291.58 | 16,396.06 |
| Boone | 2,624.17 | | 2,624.17 |
| Brown | 2,854.07 | 3,500.00 | 6,354.07 |
| Bureau | 25,393.29 | ........ | 25,393.29 |
| Carroll | 3,925.96 | | 3,925.96 |
| Cass | 6,202.40 | 5,501.95 | 11,704.35 |
| Champaign | 7,602.65 | 25,983.08 | 33,585.73 |
| Christian | 8,291.31 | 21,281.62 | 29,572.93 |
| Clark | 7,914.46 | 24,817.03 | 32,731.49 |
| Clay | 5,032.85 | 36,456.75 | 41,489.60 |
| Clinton | 3,048.83 | 52,280.56 | 55,329.39 |
| Coles | 7,473.04 | | 7,473.04 |
| Cook | 203,540.86 | 2,131.40 | 205,672.26 |
| Crawford | 1,848.44 | 4,226.10 | 6,074.54 |
| Cumberland | 4,520.35 | 12,798.26 | 17,318.61 |
| DeKalb | 5,490.46 | 5,105.51 | 10,595.97 |
| DeWitt | 7,895.78 | 15,658.23 | 23,554.01 |
| Douglas | 3,525.74 | 9,085.62 | 12,611.36 |
| DuPage | 7,769.10 | | 7,769.10 |
| Edgar | 8,393.43 | 25,877.89 | 34,271.32 |
| Edwards | 173.43 | 2,044.47 | 2,217.90 |
| Effingham | 10,642.75 | 25,373.58 | 36,016.33 |
| Fayette | 4,147.95 | 11,711.65 | 15,859.60 |
| Ford | 5,684.49 | 1,599.37 | 7,283.86 |
| Franklin | (No railroad.) | | |
| Fulton | 12,092.07 | | 12,092.07 |
| Gallatin | 4,832.64 | 20,258.46 | 25,091.10 |
| Greene | 6,597.07 | 5,043.37 | 11,640.44 |
| Grundy | 9,382.01 | 1,664.49 | 11,046.50 |
| Hamilton | 3,635.86 | 7,628.43 | 11,264.29 |
| Hancock | 10,385.31 | 9,232.48 | 19,617.79 |
| Hardin | (No railroad.) | | |
| Henderson | 6,825.65 | 664.48 | 7,490.13 |
| Henry | 18,464.21 | | 18,464.21 |
| Iroquois | 6,684.14 | | 6,684.14 |
| Jackson | 10,868.94 | | 10,868.94 |
| Jasper | (No report.) | | |
| Jefferson | 3,123.68 | 10,112.35 | 13,236.03 |
| Jersey | (No report.) | | |
| JoDaviess | 501.93 | | 501.93 |
| Johnson | 2,285.97 | 10,770.03 | 13,056.00 |
| Kane | 25,934.19 | 4,175.95 | 30,110.14 |
| Kankakee | 3,126.36 | 3,250.44 | 6,376.80 |
| Kendall | 3,745.83 | | 3,745.83 |
| Knox | 16,064.53 | | 16,064.53 |
| Lake | 6,994.98 | | 6,994.98 |
| LaSalle | 26,914.92 | 4,388.45 | 31,303.37 |
| Lawrence | 3,300.19 | 29,032.53 | 32,332.72 |
| Lee | 9,034.00 | 3,131.13 | 12,165.13 |
| Livingston | 14,467.58 | | 14,467.58 |
| Logan | 11,100.27 | 21,841.71 | 32,941.98 |
| Macon | 10,901.15 | 5,136.18 | 16,037.33 |
| Macoupin | 7,374.86 | 19,421.66 | 26,796.52 |
| Madison | 17,518.76 | 60,354.68 | 77,873.44 |
| Marion | 1,501.81 | 23,540.76 | 25,042.57 |
| Marshall | 7,615.55 | 4,889.99 | 12,505.54 |
| Mason | 8,942.18 | 25,734.95 | 34,677.13 |
| McDonough | 9,353.36 | | 9,353.36 |
| McHenry | 7,892.48 | | 7,892.48 |
| McLean | 27,781.58 | 81,786.63 | 109,568.21 |
| Menard | 4,460.58 | 3,216.70 | 7,677.28 |
| Mercer | 8,015.12 | | 8,015.12 |
| Monroe | 978.53 | 10,782.15 | 11,760.68 |
| Montgomery | 5,160.54 | 22,075.60 | 27,236.14 |
| Morgan | 11,452.34 | 17,226.78 | 28,679.12 |
| Moultrie | 3,720.58 | 24,226.61 | 27,947.19 |
| Ogle | 6,258.23 | 12,825.71 | 19,083.94 |
| Peoria | 29,664.90 | 18,453.61 | 48,118.51 |
| Perry | 4,362.99 | 937.63 | 5,300.62 |
| Piatt | 6,709.79 | 25,643.39 | 32,353.18 |
| Pike | 11,150.99 | 11,866.67 | 23,017.66 |
| Pope | (No road.) | | |
| Pulaski | 2,460.19 | 4,580.45 | 7,040.64 |
| Putnam | 1,528.49 | | 1,528.49 |
| Randolph | 3,363.77 | 12,210.29 | 15,574.06 |
| Richland | 3,072.50 | 23,004.08 | 26,076.58 |
| Rock Island | 16,155.03 | | 16,155.03 |
| Saline | 5,014.91 | 15,051.10 | 20,066.01 |
| Sangamon | 17,345.46 | 35,735.03 | 53,080.49 |
| Schuyler | 2,576.76 | | 2,576.76 |
| Scott | 3,472.77 | 7,884.46 | 11,357.23 |
| Shelby | 8,609.93 | 14,763.23 | 21,983.09 |
| Stark | 6,091.85 | 8,833.20 | 14,925.05 |
| St. Clair | 32,614.25 | 48,031.29 | 80,645.54 |
| Stephenson | 3,836.52 | | 3,836.52 |
| Tazewell | 15,353.19 | 25,778.22 | 41,133.41 |
| Union | 860.80 | | 860.80 |
| Vermilion | 11,587.87 | 43,208.22 | 54,796.09 |
| Wabash | 1,907.68 | 15,637.01 | 17,544.69 |
| Warren | 7,742.25 | | 7,742.25 |
| Washington | 1,871.58 | 8,439.33 | 10,310.91 |
| Wayne | 2,879.86 | 5,343.09 | 8,222.95 |
| White | 7,999.54 | 25,814.59 | 33,814.13 |
| Whiteside | 17,814.02 | | 17,814.02 |
| Will | 19,201.93 | | 19,201.93 |
| Williamson | 1,110.50 | 127.23 | 1,237.73 |
| Winnebago | 7,922.66 | | 7,922.66 |
| Woodford | 5,093.27 | 8,308.53 | 13,401.80 |

## TIMES AND DISTANCES.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Paris *Economiste Francaise* of a recent date gives statistics showing the actual differences in distance and time between voyages from the English Channel to the Pacific and Chinese ports, and from New York to the same points, the advantage in favor of the latter being, to San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, and the Sandwich Islands, only 4¼ days, or from 3½ to 4¾ per cent, and 8½ days, or 7 per cent, to Shanghai. If an isthmus canal be opened, the difference for sailing vessels would be 24 days, or from 33 to 51 per cent in favor of New York to the four places named, and 22¼ days, or 28 per cent, to Shanghai. The average gain to New York vessels would be 2,000 miles, or 19 days over English and French competitors.

Attention is then called to the increased use of steamers since the opening of the Suez Canal. The same result would follow by the isthmus route. The difference then in favor of New York for steamers, which is now very small, amounting to only one day, or from 1½ to 3 per cent, would, with the canal, be to San Francisco 12 out of 29 days, or 41 per cent; Callao, 12 out of 21, or 57 per cent; Valparaiso, 12 out of 27, or 44 per cent; to the Sandwich Islands, 12 out of 35, or 34 per cent. An advantage of 44 per cent on the average for New York simply doubles the commercial advantages of the United States with the Pacific.

## ICE FOR THE SOUTH.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LASALLE, Ill., March 12.—The first departure for the season of the steamers of this vicinity with ice-tows for Southern and Southwestern markets is in progress. The Alps sets out for Vicksburg and New Orleans, the Petrel for Memphis, the Kellogg for Little Rock and Memphis, and the Fleming, Beaver, Florence, and Lulu for St. Louis, all with heavy tows. Low water is reported below Peoria, and it is feared some of the barges may have to be lightered in order to reach the Mississippi.

## NEW MEXICO.

### Official Report on the Recent Reign of Terror in Lincoln County.

### A Queer State of Society in That Fascinating Locality.

An official report from Col. Dudley, who commanded the troops sent to Lincoln County, New Mexico, to quell the reign of terror there, has been received at the Headquarters of the Army in this city. The petitions of the Sheriff and the citizens for the use of troops are attached to the report. The details of the various tragedies in that district have been given in THE TRIBUNE from time to time. Following is the report:

FORT STANTON, N. M., Feb. 21—7 a. m.—I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of communication marked No. 1, received the evening of the 19th inst., signed by every male citizen then in Lincoln. I also inclose copy of the request of the Sheriff of the county, marked No. 2, for the troops to be stationed in the said county-seat. In less than an hour after the receipt of these papers Second-Lieut. Goodwin, with a detachment of twenty men of the Ninth Cavalry and a small detachment of Company C, Fifteenth Infantry, with the Gatling gun, were en route for the county-seat.

I received a note yesterday, stating that the citizens of the place (Lincoln) would be pleased if I would visit them for the purpose of talking over the situation. Knowing these people so thoroughly, and having been so repeatedly trifled with by them, I disliked holding any intercourse with them, but, on reflection, I accepted their invitation, and went to the Plaza for the first time in seven months. I was at once called upon by some twenty of the parties who had signed the request for troops. Six or seven of the prominent ones stated their wrongs of the past and their wishes for the future,—their great desire for military protection and total want of confidence in the ability of the civil authorities to protect their lives and property. In fact, it was a repetition of the meetings of last May and June, when the McSween clique passed the most complimentary resolutions, eulogizing the actions of the Post Commander and the troops in giving them protection. At that time all the arrests were being made from the Dolan and Riley faction. As soon as a change of Sheriffs was made, and men were arrested belonging to the other party, then the troops changed in their estimation, and became partisans and murderers, and no doubt a similar change will take place in their views if the troops interfere with their friends.

**IN REPLY TO THIS ADDRESS**

I briefly told them that the duties now of the troops in regard to affairs in Lincoln County were so clearly defined that an officer could not make a mistake,—that, owing to the legislation of Congress last June, orders and instructions to the troops for a season were conflicting,—that this perplexity was obviated, and that we had now clear and positive instructions how to act; that these orders would be religiously adhered to; that the troops had no apologies to make for their past acts; that they would continue to give every assistance in their power to aid the Sheriff in keeping the peace and in making arrests of parties he had legal warrants for, when called upon in writing. I further told them that I thought it was about time that a town that could turn out a delegation of twenty-five able-bodied men to call upon the Post Commander (mostly Americans) had taken some steps to organize a civil posse to aid the Sheriff sufficiently strong to arrest those outlaws; that they had no right to expect a military posse to always follow the shadow of the Sheriff; that if they were in earnest, they should form some sort of home guard to protect their houses and families against the lawless men they complained of. I also called the attention of the people to the fact that taking a man before a Magistrate, charging him with assault to kill,—citing the case of Waldo, at Roswell, when it was proved that the prisoner cut said Waldo a gash three inches long in the abdomen, and the prisoner was found guilty and let off with a fine of only $250,—would not tend to scare off desperadoes who had killed from three to six men each.

I am informed by three of the parties to the compact that the agreement entered into by the Dolan party and the "Kid," alias Bonney, and his party is in substance as follows: Neither party will kill any member of the other party without first giving notice of having withdrawn from the agreement; all persons who have acted as friends of either party are included in this agreement, and are not to be molested; that neither officers nor soldiers are to be killed for any act previous to date; that neither party shall appear or give evidence against the other in any civil prosecution; that each party will give the individual members of the other party every aid in their power to

**RESIST ARRESTS ON CIVIL WARRANTS,**

and, if arrested, they will try to secure their release. Any member failing to carry out this compact, which they informed me had been sworn to by the respective leaders, should be killed by either party on sight.

This is as correct a synopsis of the agreement as I can obtain. What the result will be of the existence of such an organization, including, as it does, no doubt, most of the cow-boys on the Pecos, Penasco, and Seven Rivers, and the Conosso, the future can only develop. For the present I shall keep stationed at the county-seat a small detachment under an officer. Several of the citizens offered stabling, and rooms for the officers and soldiers, Mrs. Sue E. McSween among the number.

Chapman was buried yesterday. Up to the time I left the Plaza the Coroner's inquest had not made known their verdict.

No report from Capt. Carroll's command yet. It is very strange where he has gone or what he has gone for. He has neither Sheriff nor Deputy with him, as I was informed by Sheriff Kimball. (Signed)

N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry.

## INCORPORATED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—A certificate of organization was filed in the office of Secretary of State to-day by "Tabernacle No. 1, Supreme, Ancient, and United Order of Brothers and Sisters, Sons and Daughters of Israel of the United States of America and the World at Large." This corporation is to be located at Chicago, and is to be managed by four Directors, viz.: Mary Louisa Brown, President; Mary Ann Hill, 466 State street, Vice-President; P. D. Thomas, Secretary; and Mary R. Mitchell, Treasurer.

A certificate was also filed by the Aldine Social and Benevolent Club of Chicago. The Directors are William T. Buchholz, William C. Meyer, and Emil H. Steffer.

Licenses to organize were issued as follows: The Rio Creamery, of Rio, Knox County; capital, $1,200.

The Moline Pipe-Organ Company, of Moline; capital, $5,000; corporators, A. A. Crampton, John Lanchashire, and William H. Turner.

## BREACH OF PROMISE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The Circuit Court is occupied with a breach-of-promise case, the plaintiff being one Mary Meyers and the defendant Edward M. Hamilton. Damages are laid at $2,500. Miss Meyers in her complaint sets forth that Hamilton made a proposition of marriage to her on or about the 25th day of November, 1876, and obtained her consent to the union. Contrary to the expectation entertained on her part, the defendant manifested no desire to fix the day for the nuptials, and about the 1st day of October, 1877, married another girl. The action was brought a long time since, but owing to the absence of a principal witness has been postponed until now.

## EXPELLED.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, March 12.—The pork firm of Wheeler & Forbus was to-day expelled from the Chamber of Commerce on account of unmercantile conduct. It will be remembered that these men drew all their balance from bank after giving checks to a number of men, the checks of course being dishonored.

### A Benevolent Man.

Dr. Charles M. Valden, of Jackson, Miss., is providing twenty-five young men of his acquaintance with the means to complete their education, taking their obligations to refund the money when they have earned it. The doctor was himself helped to an education in this way when young, and gave his benefactor his pledge of honor—which he is redeeming—that he would assist others, in like manner, if he should be able to. He also assists industrious young merchants, mechanics and farmers—in their business, on the sole condition that when able they repay him and in turn grant like favors to others when it is in their power.

### Modern Faith.

Monsignore Anzino, King Humbert's chaplain-in-ordinary at the Quirinal, is a man of ready wit. He was intrusted with the arrangements for the recent memorial services for King Victor Emanuel, which was celebrated in the Pantheon, where the body of the first King of Italy is resting, on the anniversary of his death. The splendid catafalque was adorned with a variety of emblems significant of the human virtues and Christian graces of the Re Galantuomo, and its summit was crowned with a statue of the grace which is supposed to be most characteristically Christian—Faith. A visitor called the attention of the Royal Chaplain to the smallness and meanness of this symbolical figure; he observed that, as it was destined to be placed at so great an elevation, the artist should have supplied a much larger statue. "It also is most appropriate," replied the monsignore. "I was very careful on this point, and gave the exact measure of the figure which I required." "And why, pray, is it so small?" asked his interlocutor. "You see," answered Anzino, with his Italian smile, "it is a modern statue of Faith, and I thought that it ought to correspond with the very meagre proportions of modern Faith. When Faith grows bigger she shall certainly have a bigger statue, if I am alive, and have the ordering of the business."

## A WELCOME FOR GRANT.

### Plan for a Monster Excursion Across the Continent to Greet Him on His Return from the East.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—A letter received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day details a plan for a grand excursion from Washington to San Francisco, about the 1st of August next, to receive and welcome ex-President Grant on his return from the Orient. The writer states that he has spent some weeks at Washington, conversed with leading Senators and Representatives, and they all favor the project enthusiastically. Particulars of a trip through Indiana, correspondence with Kellogg and Pitkin in Louisiana, and other details are given which indicate that from 50,000 to 75,000 persons would join in the excursion. Preparations for such an excursion would require much time, and the letter is written to secure reduced rates previous to any public announcement. It is stated that every State in the Union will be represented, and the excursion will require from 100 to 125 trains of ten cars each.

## RESIGNED.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Gen. Thomas A. Eckert has tendered his resignation as President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. The Directors urged the General to remain, but he insisted upon his resignation being accepted.

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. A. M. Herrington, Geneva, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. L. L. Munn, Freeport, is registered at the Tremont.

The Hon. E. W. Keyes, Madison, Wis., is a guest of the Pacific.

Gen. George S. Worcester, Boston, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. C. C. Campbell, Grant Park, is one of the guests of the Sherman.

J. H. Stewart, General Superintendent of the Kankakee Railroad, is stopping at the Palmer.

Ann Eliza Young, the lecturing spouse of the late prophet of Mormonism, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. John W. Carey, Solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

Deputy-Coroner Sawyer held an inquest at No. 696 Milwaukee avenue upon August Kruse, who died of consumption without the attendance of a physician.

Christiansen, the unfortunate victim of Mike Murphy, was still alive last night. No hopes for his recovery are entertained, and Dr. Hoadley, who is in attendance, says his death may be expected hourly.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m. 42 deg.; 10 a. m., 47; 12 m., 49; 3 p. m., 50; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.77; 8 p. m., 29.45.

Mr. W. C. Humstone, whose headquarters as Superintendent of the Third District, Central Division, of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company have been in this city, has resigned, and accepted the position of Superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company in New York.

George L. Bock, keeper of a meat-market at No. 441 North Clark street, was found dead in his bed at No. 443 Clark street. He was a single man, of German birth, and 29 years of age. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from congestive apoplexy.

Charles Rosenqvist, a young man employed at D. J. Johnson's basket factory, yesterday afternoon carelessly put his hand upon a circular-saw in motion, and had several joints of the fingers of his left hand amputated. He was taken to his home, No. 97 Montana street.

The Hon. Stephen A. Rhodes, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, has just been elected President of the John Hancock Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Boston. He stands high in insurance circles as a man of ability and integrity, and the Company was fortunate in being able to secure his services.

Thirteen North Side evangelical churches have united in calling the evangelists, Pentecost and Stebbins, to labor with them. They commence Sunday evening at the Grace Methodist Church, corner of LaSalle and White streets. The large choir which Mr. Stebbins has been drilling for these meetings will give a public rehearsal this evening at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert Noble, an employe of the Northwestern shops, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, No. 938 Fulton street. He got up to light the fire, but, as he was feeling badly, concluded not to go to work, and returned to his bed. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease. Deceased was a Scotchman, 42 years of age, and left a wife and one child.

At 1:30 yesterday forenoon James Curtis, an employe on the Rock Island Road, while under the influence of liquor, went up on the roof of the building No. 354 State street, occupied as a saloon by Owen Trainor, and, while walking about, fell through the skylight to the first floor, a distance of twelve feet. He escaped with a few scratches and bruises, and was booked at the Armory for drunkenness.

THE TRIBUNE Home Club held its regular monthly meeting at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, with a good attendance of members. In the absence of the President, who is attending at the bedside of her aged mother in Ashtabula, O., "Aunt Lucy" was called to the chair. The afternoon was taken up with reports of Committees and business relative to the fair. On account of the absence of the principal officer the time was not set for its occurrence, which will be announced as early as possible.

Michael Maher, charged with robbing a hackman of $80 along about Christmas, was again arrested yesterday at the corner of Canal and Madison streets by Officer Henry F. Smith. Maher started to run, but stopped when the officer threatened to shoot. He paid back $10 of the money, and offered to pay $30 more if prosecution was stopped, thus virtually confessing his guilt. The Grand Jury failed to indict him. He was rearrested, but was again discharged by the same jury. His case was continued to the 14th in $1,500 bonds.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Aid Society of the Hahnemann Free Dispensary held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the club-room of the Tremont House. The meeting was called to discuss the question of giving what is known as the "Frog Opera" in this city within a short time. The arrangements are not yet completed, and it is not yet known whether the entertainment will be given or not. Another meeting will be held shortly to continue the discussion and if possible complete the arrangements.

There is a movement on foot, in which the various South Side temperance organizations are taking part, to rent what is known as Brunswick Hall, on Twenty-second street, and make of it a headquarters. It is at present used as a saloon, and is well attended by the young men of the neighborhood. The temperance women think that, by securing a lease of it, as they can do, they will not only remove a temptation from their midst, but have an excellent central place for their meetings. They wish the co-operation of the churches in the vicinity in carrying out this particular object.

The editor of a little sheet published on the Board of Trade, having plenty of time on his hands and an inverse amount of matter on his proof-galley, lately perpetrated a joke to the effect that C. B. Harris, the New York stock operator, and head of the People's Stock Exchange in this city, together with W. B. Clapp, the jeweler, proposed to build an opera-house somewhere on the North Side. Mr. Clapp yesterday repudiated any knowledge of any such scheme, and Mr. Harris' representative attributed it to one of the poet laureate's purely imaginative flights.

The wheat market was again demoralized yesterday, and prices almost touched the figure reached on Black Friday. In the afternoon there was a reaction, and the market closed quite strong at an advance on the lowest price of the day. At the request of Archie Fisher, the Directors of the Board of Trade have undertaken to investigate the circumstances surrounding the bogus-dispatch sensation, with the hope of detecting its inspired author. Archie gave the Board a full account of it, as far as he knew of his own knowledge and learned from Keene. The Directors decline to indicate what steps they have taken.

The Executive Committee of the Carnival of Authors met at the Palmer House yesterday morning, and after transacting some unimportant routine business adjourned until 2 p. m. The full Committee was present in the afternoon to listen to the report of the sub-committees, Mrs. G. B. Marsh in the chair. The programme for the first night was discussed at some length, after which Mrs. F. B. Wilkie presented the report of the Committee on Advertising. Several bids were presented, the lowest being that of the *Journal*, offering to do the work for $300, and to donate $125 in printing. The Committee was also instructed to insert advertisements in the Chicago papers daily from March 28 to the end of the Carnival. The Committee on Music reported several bids, action on which was deferred until the next meeting. Each Society was, on motion, instructed to select its own cashier. It was also announced that Mr. Pease, the manager of the carnival, would be here two weeks before the opening of the carnival to assist the ladies in making all needed arrangements. The Committee adjourned to meet in Parlor O of the Palmer House next Wednesday at 10:30 a. m., at which time it is desired that the Chairmen of the different booths be present for conference and instructions.

**THE SINGER BUILDING,**

lately purchased by Field & Leiter, is at present a scene of unusual activity. Not only have the workmen begun to put in the counters and arrange for other furnishings, but material alterations are going on which promise to add immensely to the general appearance of the interior. According to the original plans there were to be two side stairways, one on the north and one on the south end, from the first floor to the top of the building, as in the structure which passed into ashes and blackened ruins in the fall of 1877. All this has been done away with. Instead, there will be one grand staircase in the centre of the east side, fronting on the large centre aisle, and approached through that aisle from the centre door at the west end of the building. This stairway will be continued upwards for four floors, after which the side stairs will take its place. This main staircase, according to all accounts, is to be one of the finest in the country. It will be made of oak and black-walnut, elegantly finished, and at its foot will be two large pedestals, surmounted with large, handsome, and costly chandeliers. Ascending the broad, spacious steps from the main floor, the visitor will turn at the second floor to the right or left, as the case may be, and so on up for the three remaining floors. In addition to the stairs there will be two passenger elevators, one at the north and one at the south end, which run to the top—the sixth—floor. Another improvement consists in putting in a stairway at the south end, leading from the main floor to the basement. All these changes have necessarily involved a good deal of tearing out, and a probable expense of something like $10,000, but the improvement will be well worth the labor and money involved. The builder who has charge of the work, Mr. Pashley, has a force of about 100 men in his employ, and is confident that everything will be done in time for the firm to move in about the 1st of May.

## THE CITY-HALL.

The scrip clerk disbursed about $200 worth yesterday.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $283 from the Comptroller, and $2,339 from the Water Department. The disbursements were too insignificant for mention.

The Health Office was notified yesterday that diphtheria existed at No. 41 Block street, and scarlet fever at No. 81 North Pierson street, No. 17 Fry street, and No. 747 Seward avenue.

It might interest the mud-bespattered public to know that the dirt is being removed from the improved streets at the rate of 1,000 wagon-loads per day. A continuation of the work will soon give the streets a clean appearance.

Commissioner Louis Merki, of the Health Department, Tuesday night closed two small stench establishments at the Stock-Yards. He reports that the authorities of the Town of Lake refuse to allow fertilizing material of any description to pass through the town limits.

Mr. Chesbrough, Commissioner of Public Works, departed Tuesday for New York, where he will remain visiting till Saturday. The only city business which he expects to look after is the design for the pumping-engines of the Fullerton avenue conduit now being gotten up in that city.

The denizens and employes at the City-Hall have already begun to speculate upon their security in their respective positions. With a change in the Administration will doubtless come a change in the personnel of the service, and the "boys" are anxious to know who is going to be what.

Work in the building line has begun to "pick up," as indicated by the books of the Department of Buildings. Permits were issued yesterday to F. Immenhausen for a two-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 22x64 feet, No. 1386 State street, to cost $2,000; to M. Wheeler, for a two-story addition to the house No. 1172 Indiana avenue, to cost $2,000; and to the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company for four two-story and basement dwellings, 24x73 feet each, Prairie avenue near Thirtieth street, to cost $6,200 each, or $24,800.

Chief Seavey has awarded the contract for the furnishing of policemen's hats to Keith Bros. & Co., and the men will appear in the new ones about the 10th of next month. The "cadies" are much the same as the "stypes" worn last year. They have curved brims and round crowns and three ventilating holes each, so there may be no hot-headedness in the force hereafter. Altogether they are very decent looking "tiles,"—in fact, such "sixes" as policemen are fond of wearing. The price of them, that is of the "head-pieces," is $2.40 each.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

County-Treasurer McCrea is expected home from Springfield this morning.

Four $500 county bonds were disposed of by the County Treasurer yesterday.

The Town Collector of North Chicago yesterday turned over $10,600 to the County Treasurer.

A half a dozen or more insane cases will be tried in the County Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

Samuel K. and Libby Sankey were yesterday permitted by the County Court to adopt a male child 4 months old.

The marriage license business during Lent is not rushing, but let them get out of sackcloth and ashes once, and then see.

The Hospital Committee went out to the County Hospital yesterday to look around and see that everything was all right.

The $100 Court-House bonds will be signed by the County Clerk and Treasurer so as to have them ready for subscribers by noon to-day. They will undoubtedly be quite popular.

The Collector of the Town of Lake View turned over his books to the County Treasurer yesterday. He has collected altogether $16,685, and will collect about $4,000 more in special assessments.

An attachment was issued at the Sheriff's office yesterday in favor of Scott & Co., of Erie, Pa., against the Watson Coal Company, of Indiana, which has yards in Chicago, on a suit for debt of $5,000.

The Committee on Charities, accompanied by three or four other Commissioners and interested parties, took an excursion to the Insane Asylum at Jefferson yesterday. The grocers went out Sunday, but possibly there is no connection between the two circumstances.

Deputy-Sheriff Schoeninger has got a nice bill to pay. He left his horse standing at the curb in front of the County Building unhitched yesterday. The steed became frightened at the high wind, turned around short, attempted to climb a telegraph-pole, but lost his balance, and made toothpicks of the top-buggy, turning it bottom side up, and breaking everything about it that could be broken, as well as the harness. No loss of life.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, Allan Lucas pleaded guilty of larceny and embezzlement from Carne & Drury. Charles Olson was tried for larceny and burglary, was found guilty, and was sent to Joliet for two years. Philip Connors was tried and found guilty of the larceny of a pocketbook from a lady at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and was remanded for sentence. DeWitt C. McLean was tried for failing to pay over certain money collected by him as a Constable, and was found guilty. John Kennelly and Edward Laughlin pleaded guilty of the larceny of $156, and afterward withdrew the plea, and were on trial last evening.

## FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Marshal's office was very dull yesterday, and John Stillwell called it half a day.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $43,000 in currency yesterday, and sold $1,100 of 4 per cents.

The internal-revenue collections yesterday were: Whisky, $19,664; cigars and tobacco, $3,132; beer, $416. There were no exports of alcohol.

Special-Inspector Hinds, of the Custom-House, seized in the mails three Swiss gold watches, valued at $240. The articles were consigned to a country jeweler, and are held for duty.

In the absence of any violations of the Revenue law, Commissioner Hoyne yesterday consoled himself with reading the account of Job's patience. He seemed to enjoy it hugely.

Gen. S. B. Dutcher, the Customs Appraiser of New York City, was in town yesterday on private business. During the afternoon he called upon Collectors Smith and Harvey, Appraiser Ham, and others of the officials in the Government Building.

The case of Joseph Hoser, of Galena, who is alleged to be a member of the "Stamp Ring," which was continued Feb. 13, will come before Commissioner Hoyne this morning. Other witnesses than Maher have been secured by the Government, and, as Hoser is wealthy and has many friends, he will make a hard fight, whatever the testimony may be against him.

## CRIMINAL.

William Zucker and George and Charles Williams were honorably discharged yesterday by Justice Matson upon the charge of "conspiracy to defraud" preferred by Zucker's wife. There was no evidence to establish a case against them.

Thomas Davis, 26 years of age, was at the Armory last night on his way back to Bloomington in charge of Deputy-Sheriff E. G. Miller. Efforts were made to keep the fact of his arrest from the press, but to no avail. The prisoner says it is only a partnership difficulty, and that everything will be satisfactorily settled to-day.

People are warned to look out for a man who comes to their private houses and tearfully appeals to them to allow him to write a few cards for them, at the same time showing written specimens bearing the names of prominent ladies in the city. His plan is to step into the parlor and, while waiting for the lady of the house to come down, steal any written card that he can find in the receiver to show to the next parties he visits. Then, if he succeeds in getting a small order, he delivers the cards at night, and steals whatever he can lay his hands on when he departs. Mr. Lee, who resides on the corner of Fulton and Sheldon streets, lost a $16 sealskin cap in that way the other evening, and the family of C. C. Bonney lost a quantity of jewelry in the same way some time ago.

Edward and John McCall, the former an old man and the latter a boy, were arrested yesterday, charged by W. T. Fish with perjury. They gave bail for appearance to-morrow. The case is one upon which they were once before arrested, and, after suffering the delay of many continuances, were discharged for want of prosecution.

The cases of the railroad ticket-sellers, arrested upon the complaint of Ticket-Scalper Mulford for an alleged violation of the law in refusing to redeem tickets presented by him for redemption, were to have been tried yesterday before Justice Kaufmann. Owing to the sickness of the Court the cases were put over till Saturday at 2 o'clock sharp. The cases contain merely a point of law. The evidence will be given in admissions. Mulford thinks the railroads are bound to redeem unused tickets without distinction as to who presents them. The railroad men think that scalpers are excepted in the statutory provisions upon that point.

Officers Linn and Lauritzen, of the Chicago Avenue Station, last evening found a man, giving the name of John Sheridan, prowling about on the third floor of a building at the corner of State and Kinzie streets, and arrested him on suspicion of being a burglar. The fellow played drunk until he found that the police were determined to bring him to the station, then he began to fight back bitterly. He resisted all the way, and bit Officer Linn's fingers badly. In consequence he was severely clubbed. A man named John Heaney interfered with the officers in making the arrest, and he, too, was locked up. Both men will have very sore heads for some days to come.

There was a squabble yesterday afternoon about the new building at the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue, caused by a man named William Ryan, who was under the influence of liquor, demanding his pay from Harry Fox, the contractor. Payment was refused on the ground that Ryan had quit work to get drunk, and was not entitled to his money until the regular pay-day. A friend of Ryan's, named James Howard, interfered, and in the melee he was struck and severely cut on the back of the head. Fox was locked up at the Armory, charged with an assault with intent to do bodily injury, but subsequently bailed out, and the other two for disorderly conduct.

Arrests: Maud Frisbie, of Meridian street, larceny of some clothing from Maud Gillen, of "Biler" avenue; Charles W. Brooks, larceny of a book from a West Madison street library; Lino Marchi, charged with disorderly conduct by Susie Kelley, of No. 262 West Congress street, and several other girls residing in the neighborhood; Willie Riley, alias "the preacher," in whose possession was found a large monkey-wrench supposed to have been stolen; Eddie Waldron, a well-known young vagrant; James Burns alias Bucky, and Charles Williams, brought in upon general principles by the detectives at Central Station; Mary Curtin, assaulting Sallie Stewart, of No. 376 North Wells street.

A tiny little girl, only 8 years of age, who stood looking at the pretty things down-town, while a woman, apparently her mother, was looking at some clothing in the Putnam clothing-house, corner of Clark and Madison streets, was detected in the act of concealing a coat valued at $30 under a large cloak which she wore. Hers is, however, no case for sentimentalism. Her parents were shop-lifters before her, and what can be expected of a little one who has not known a single hour when all the members of her family were outside the prison walls. She has brothers and sisters in the Penitentiary, and the remaining members of the family are arrested weekly. No later than yesterday her next eldest sister and her mother were before Justice Kaufmann, charged with shoplifting. The sister was fined $100, and the mother, upon the plea that she was preparing to leave this city, and also had a large family to care for, was let off with a $5 fine.

Justice Summerfield: George Bolton, drunk and disorderly and resisting Constable Grant and a policeman, $50 fine; Thomas Gaskins, larceny from William Dempster, of No. 593 Archer avenue, $300 to the 14th; C. F. Morgan, ticket-scalper, $500 to the Criminal Court; Jacob Miller, theft of ropes from a derrick in James Smith's stoneyard; the Zwatuskis, father and son, charged with carving up one of their boarders named Otto Sheiba, $700 each to the 15th; Joseph Stone, a youth of 19 years who was caught balancing himself upon a transom in Henry Schatzel's residence, No. 148½ Sherman street, $400 to the Criminal Court for attempted burglary; Willie Burke, vagrancy, given the rest of the day in which to leave town; Herman Schroeder, assaulting his wife Huldah, $500 to the 13th; Thomas F. Smith, who was suspected of complicity in the Bohnow murder, discharged. Justice Scully, presiding in the West Division Police Court, held the following: Thomas Shaughnessy, captured on the Riverside road with a horse and buggy stolen from S. H. Harris, of No. 392 Halsted street, $1,500 to the Criminal Court; William James and John Jacobs, charged with abducting Mary Lawless, an erring young woman, discharged, and a $10 fine set against Mary's name on the docket suspended upon condition of her returning home with her father; Mary Martin alias Swigert, and Mary Piercey, shop-lifters, $5 fine each; Mary Coleman, charged with batting a dog's head against a house, because the animal had bitten one of her children, discharged; Fred Atkinson and Edward Slater, vagrants, $100 fine each; John Sullivan, jumping on the steam-cars while in motion, $10 fine.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| **GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.** | |
| J. S. Potter, Boston. | J. H. Helana, Portsm'th, O |
| W. R. Welling, New York. | A. Durand, New York. |
| G. R. Andrews, Niagara F | J. S. Chase, Buffalo. |
| R. F. Nathan, Green Bay. | Wm. R. Bement, Phila. |
| A. A. Kennard, Baltimore | S. C. Burt, Milwaukee. |
| **PALMER HOUSE.** | |
| Geo. C. Crane, New York. | G. H. Chapman, Indianap |
| Jas. Barker, Milwaukee. | W. J. Armour, Coburg, O't |
| J. B. Kelley, Boston. | Chas. Mumford, NewYork |
| R. H. Low, Peoria. | Frank Howard, Atchison. |
| Chas. A. McLeod, Detroit | J. J. Lawrence, Lafayette |
| **SHERMAN HOUSE.** | |
| C. M. Butler, Buffalo. | D. E. Hill, Akron. |
| Geo. W. Davis, N. Y. | O. F. Kendall, N. Y. |
| U. J. Clarke, Denver. | W. O. Blaney, Boston. |
| R. P. Dart, Rock Island. | W. P. Harvey, Baltim'e. |
| C. D. Gorham, Ft. Wayne | O. H. Booth, Mansfield. |
| **TREMONT HOUSE.** | |
| J. F. Antisdel, Milwaukee | Samuel Stevens, N. Y. |
| Jas. Graham, San. Fran. | D. C. Wright, Mendota. |
| F. W. Crocker, Denver. | Dr. Chas. Blake, St. Louis |
| A. R. Treadway, N. Haven | Willis Bristol, Sand. Isl. |
| Leslie Wilson, Eau Claire | David M. Speer, N. Y. |

## JUDGE OR JURY.

### WHICH SHALL FIX THE PENALTY?

Mention was made in yesterday's Springfield dispatches of the fact that the Lower House of the General Assembly was occupied Tuesday in discussing a bill to change the existing law so as to take out of the hands of the jury the power, in criminal cases, of fixing the penalty where the punishment is imprisonment in the Penitentiary. After a long discussion, which was participated in by nearly all the lawyers (a majority of those who spoke taking ground in favor of the measure), it failed of passage.

It is probably not generally known that the Illinois law on this subject is at variance with that of nearly, if not quite, all the other States of the Union, and also of the Federal Courts. Everywhere else the jury, in such cases, merely passed upon the question of guilt, and to the Judge is left the settlement of the degree of punishment. Of course, in this State, where a defendant pleads guilty and there is no jury trial, the Judge fixes the term of imprisonment; but in all other cases it belongs to the jury. This peculiar feature has formed a part of the law of this State for so long a time that it is difficult to find any one who can state how it came to be incorporated into our jurisprudence. One lawyer to whom the reporter spoke yesterday said:

"The jury hear the testimony, and by hearing all the facts and circumstances of the crime detailed by witnesses are better able to judge of the guilt of the accused than any one else; and for the same reason, substantially, they should fix the measure of punishment. The same considerations induced the Legislature of this State to leave to the jury the determination of both. It was thought that common men, with the experience they had, could better judge of the motives that influenced criminals in the perpetration of offenses and of the degree of culpability than lawyers,—men who were simply versed in the law, and who had had less experience in the affairs of life."

Another lawyer of long standing at the Illinois Bar stated that the impression in his mind was that at some period, in some particular case or cases, a Judge had exceeded his powers, and had given a sentence larger, according to public feeling, than the facts in the case warranted, and that the impression sprang up from that that the jury, who were judges of the facts, should also fix the measure of punishment.

Among quite a number of lawyers, however, to whom the reporter spoke, the feeling seemed to obtain that the law was not a wise one, and that there was nothing in the results accomplished in Illinois as compared with other States which indicated the wisdom of the law. It was their impression that, with an elected judiciary, a Judge was not apt to sin on the side of ultra harshness, and was much less apt to be influenced by motives which should not have a share in deciding the measure of punishment than the jury. In the jury-room the term was too often a compromise. Out of twelve in any one case, some of the jurors were frequently in favor of acquittal, and acquiesced in a verdict of guilty on condition that the defendant was given an exceedingly short time, this being one of the reasons why so many short sentences were continually given in serious cases. It was the general belief that, if the jury were intrusted simply with the duty of deciding as to the guilt, and the Judge as to the measure of punishment, the ends of justice would be much better accomplished than under the present system.

## LEMONT PAUPERISM.

### THE SPECIAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The letter of N. J. Brown to THE TRIBUNE, calling attention to the manner in which the public relief money was expended in the Town of Lemont, brought about an investigation, just completed, which shows, if true, that there has been an astounding recklessness on the part of Supervisor Driscoll,—that he has squandered the funds in such a way as to merit the condemnation of all good men.

As is known, the Committee on Town Accounts of the County Board took hold of the matter soon after the publication of Mr. Brown's letter, with a determination to go to the bottom of the matter, and learn if his amazing allegations were true. They employed Mr. Henry Pilgrim, a fair and honest man, to get the facts by personal inquiry and examination, knowing that he could not be imposed upon, and would be apt to get at the truth. He spent a week in Lemont, and was eminently successful, having now in his possession names, and figures, and other details, which will more than astonish taxpayers. The reporters heard of his return yesterday, and were, of course, after him in a body to get him to unbosom himself. He was unwilling to do so at first, but, being in about the position of the young lady who married her persistent lover to get rid of him, finally yielded, and what he said is given below:

### HE FOUND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PERSONS WHO WERE GETTING RELIEF,

forty-five of whom were single. They were drawing $6, $8, and $10 a month,—getting county orders, which are equivalent to cash. During the winter such as needed fuel drew a ton of coal a month. Some had been on the books for seventeen years. There are a number of old Polish women in the town. They have sons and daughters, and while these are at work the grandmothers stay at home and mind the babies, the county paying them therefor—giving them money, fuel, and clothing. Some of these Polanders were put on the Supervisor's books as soon as they arrived from abroad. Their relatives had probably sent for them to come to this Eldorado. In some instances two members of the same family were getting relief. A widow woman was drawing $10 a month, and her son was doing likewise in his own name, both living in the same house. People who own property were also receiving cash,—$8, $9, and $10 a month. One of these owns five lots, a house, a cow, and several hives of bees, and another property in this city worth $1,400. A stone-cutter, who with his son works for Edwin Walker, and whose wages were $2 a day, was attended by a doctor for five weeks at public expense,—two calls some days,—and the county also paid for his medicine. The boy is sick at present, and he is being taken care of by the Supervisor, though his father is at work. Another stone-cutter, also an employe of Walker, who worked from March 7 to Dec. 1, and received $2 a day, began drawing $7 a month as soon he quit, and has been getting it ever since. A great many of Walker's men are receiving relief from the county. They complain that he owes them money, but questioning brings out that the amount is usually small,—$15 or $20.

### THESE ARE BUT SAMPLES

of what Mr. Pilgrim brought to the surface. He said that if the same rules were applied to Lemont as prevailed in the County Agent's office 80 per cent of the relief given in that town would be cut off. Supervisor Driscoll is very much put out by the investigation, and Mr. Pilgrim states that the other evening he assaulted with a broom handle Mr. Delaney, the foreman of Mr. Singer, who had assisted Mr. Pilgrim in obtaining information. He struck Delaney several times, knocking him down, and, jumping on him, might have inflicted severe injuries if others had not interfered.

As soon as the facts collected by Mr. Pilgrim are in shape they will be presented to the Committee.

## MATRIMONIAL.

### BAER-YONDORF.

The marriage of Miss Fannie Yondorf, daughter of Mrs. Caroline Yondorf, and Mr. Solomon Baer, was celebrated at Martine's North Side Hall at 7 o'clock last evening, the Rev. Dr. Norton officiating. There were six bridesmaids, as follows: Miss Minnie Solomon, Miss Fannie Maas, Miss Theressa Maas, Miss Dana Harner, Miss Pauline Hoffelt, and Miss Minnie Hoffelt. A huge pyramid of napkins was arranged at one end of the hall by Mr. Baker, one of the caterers. Martine's orchestra furnished the music. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Baer will take a bridal trip to the East, and when they return they will reside at No. 458 North Clark street. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Max Enderheimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Flersheim, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Yondorf, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Greenebaum, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Strauss, Mrs. H. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Maas, Mr. and Mrs. Leiser, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Yondorf, Mrs. H. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Ellringer, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hoffelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoffelt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. William Istel, Mr. and Mrs. Buehler, Mr. and Mrs. Reinach; Misses Jennie Kohn, Minnie Solomon, Mattie and Dora Horner, Julia Rice, Anna and Julia Cohen, Rachael Cohen, Rosa and Hannah Eisendrath, Rosa Weil; Messrs. Isaac, Angell, and Morrie Horner, S. Leiser, E. Meyer, Leo Stern, and Simon, of New York, Hirsch, Harry Levy, E. R. Weir, Leo M. Eisendrandt, M. Born, M. Schmele, Gus Yondorf, Charles Yondorf, Daniel Yondorf, Jacob Levy, David and Abie Cohen, Charles Dernberg, and others.

## SUBURBAN.

### HYDE PARK.

Friday last a young boy aged 15, named Joseph Marks, who says he has been living on Willet street, went to work for Conrad Eigeman, of South Chicago, to receive his board as an exchange for services. Yesterday morning he mounted a horse belonging to his employer and started off, when he was arrested on the Pavilion parkway by Officer Cornwall, of the South Park force, for horse-stealing. He will be tried this morning by Justice Rogers. Eigeman is very glad to recover his property. The boy intended to go to the Lemont quarries, where he could sell the horse.

The First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening elected as trustees, to serve for three years from March 5, 1878, Charles Hitchcock, C. B. Nelson, J. C. Welling; for three years from March 5, 1879, H. N. Hibbard, George M. Bogue, and Colan Robinson. The Board was increased by the election of Henry V. Freeman, to serve till March 5, 1880.

## TEMPERANCE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KEOKUK, Ia., March 12.—The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of Iowa, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned this evening. The following Grand officers were elected: Past Grand Dictator, C. H. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids; Grand Dictator, Henry Wheeler, of Dubuque; Vice-Grand Dictator, A. D. Griffin, of Vinton; Assistant Grand Dictator, A. B. Thomas, of Waterloo; Grand Chaplain, A. R. Hart, of Lyons; Grand Reporter, A. P. Roberts, of Ackley; Grand Treasurer, A. J. Maxfield, of Lyons; Grand Guide, F. Hardin, of Eldora; Grand Guardian, F. C. Koshule, of Belle Plaine; Grand Trustees, W. H. Fahs, of Red Oak; A. Schneider, of Lyons; Reuben Johnson, of Keokuk; Representative to the Supreme Lodge, J. W. Polleys, of Lyons; Alternate, C. H. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Marshalltown on the second Tuesday in March, 1880. A banquet and ball tendered by the home Lodges are in progress to-night.

## FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Manhattan Savings Bank, robbed some time ago of nearly $3,000,000 of its securities, which have been reduplicated and redeposited with the bank, resumed business this morning. Several hundred depositors were in line before 10 o'clock, the hour for resumption. At noon President Schell stated that a large number of depositors were drawing out all their deposits, but some only for present contingencies. With a surplus of $500,000, the officials say they can answer all claims.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The grain-commission firm of Sherman & Jennings has become embarrassed in consequence of the recent fluctuations in the wheat market, but it is thought will arrange matters so as to continue business. The firm is by no means conspicuous. Hence the embarrassment does not attract much attention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### LECTURES ON DECORATIVE ART.

Mr. Charles Wyllys Elliott, who is well known in the world of decorative and household art, both as connoisseur and critic, is delivering a series of lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays before the Decorative Art Society, of this city, at the Lydian Art Gallery. The first lecture was given on Tuesday last, and was very largely attended, the subject being "Household Life and Art in Greece in the Time of Pericles." The remaining five lectures will include, in the order named, household life and art in the time of Luther, in the time of Joan of Arc, in the time of Francis I., in the time of Richard I., and in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The lectures are illustrated with plain and colored stereopticon views. Mr. Elliott's long and close experience as a student of this attractive and useful subject is the only introduction he needs. His recognition already has been a generous and complimentary one, and the large attendance of the prominent ladies of the city at the first lecture shows that there is a very enthusiastic interest in that all-important matter of beautifying the home. Mrs. Cadwell, with her usual forethought and enterprise, has provided everything necessary to assist the lecturer and the audience, and make the occasion pleasant and successful.

### THE OPERA SEASON.

The sale of seats for the season of opera by the Strakosch troupe next week begins this morning at the box office of McVicker's Theatre. With the artists of the troupe opera-goers are well acquainted, and we need not present them. They will look forward with more interest to the repertory, and that is a very attractive one. It will include "Huguenots" for the opening night, cast to nearly the full strength of the troupe; "Faust" for Tuesday evening; "Mignon" for Wednesday evening; "Rigoletto" for Thursday evening; "Lohengrin" for Friday evening; "Martha" for Saturday afternoon, and "Carmen" for Saturday night.

### HAVERLY'S.

This evening the patrons of this theatre will be presented with the piano score and words of "Fritz" Emmet's popular song, "Climb Up, Climb Up," each copy of which will bear Mr. Emmet's autograph. Mr. Haverly recognizes merit wherever he finds it, and is determined that his patrons will enjoy it with him.

### DETROIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., March 12.—In July last Max Strakosch signed a contract to give four performances of Italian opera at the Detroit Opera-House in consideration of 80 per cent of the gross receipts. Subsequently the manager of Whitney's Opera-House offered him 90 per cent, and Max accepted, opening to-night with "Aida." Upon arrival to-day Strakosch was met by suits of damages instituted by Manager Darcy, of the Detroit Opera-House. The reserved-seat sales were garnished and forty trunks of properties and wardrobes attached by the Sheriff. Max, after much anxiety and use of choice Italian expletives, secured bonds, and his property was released. Darcy is in earnest in the matter, and proposes to find out in the Courts whether theatrical contracts are worth anything. Strakosch claims that the contract was duly canceled, and says he will fight the matter to the end.

## RAILROADS.

### THE PASS AGREEMENT.

There is a bright prospect that the Chicago Transportation Association, which was recently formed to carry out the agreement not to give passes or thousand-mile tickets to influence traffic, will go to pieces before it has fairly commenced its work. The cause of the trouble is a circular which has just been issued in the shape of a memorandum to the shippers by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in regard to the sale of thousand-mile tickets. The document in question reads as follows, and is signed by Marvin Hughitt, General Manager:

Memorandum concerning the sale and use of "commercial commutation mileage tickets":

*First*—They will be sold only upon the order of the General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, or the Traffic Manager of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway, at the rate of $30 each (three cents per mile), upon the purchaser signing the contract attached to and made a part of the ticket.

*Second*—They are not to be used for passage of any person unless accompanied by a "permit" of the form prescribed by the Company, and signed by the party signing the contract attached to the ticket.

*Third*—Any person or firm to whom the privilege of these tickets may be accorded, and who uses the same in his or their own proper business, and for no other purpose, will, upon compliance with the provisions of this memorandum, be allowed a rebate according to the following schedule:

For from three to five tickets, the drawback will be $5 each; six tickets, $6; seven, $7; eight, $8; nine, $9; ten or more, $10. All the tickets specified in the above schedule must be fully used within six months from date of sale, before the purchaser will be entitled to the drawback named.

*Fourth*—Upon the return of the covers of the commercial mileage tickets to the General Freight Agent of this Company, the person or firm to whom such tickets were issued, within six months from the date of their sale, a rebate will be paid in conformity with the foregoing schedule, provided such person or firm will sign a voucher of the form designated below.

To this is added the following form of voucher for drawbacks, to be signed by the purchaser of these tickets:

I (or we) certify, on honor, that the transportation originally contained within the covers of Commercial Commutation Mileage Ticket Books Nos. ——, herewith surrendered, was entirely used in my (or our) proper business, and for no other purpose, and in consideration thereof I (or we) claim a drawback of $——, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

It is claimed that the above action by the Chicago & Northwestern is a clear violation of the pass agreement, as it provides that no roads shall act independently in regard to selling thousand-mile tickets, but that the roads from each section may come together and agree upon the rate to be charged for those tickets, and that the price shall not be less than two cents per mile. All the roads in this city belonging to the Association were greatly exasperated when they heard of the action taken by the Chicago & Northwestern, and two of them gave orders last evening not to obey the agreement any longer, but to issue trip passes to shippers until the Chicago & Northwestern recedes from the position it has taken. It is generally predicted that the whole pass arrangement will be broken up at the meeting which will be held in St. Louis Wednesday.

### THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following editorial in regard to Gould's gobble of the Kansas Pacific Railroad:

> Now that the Kansas Pacific Railway has passed completely into the hands of Jay Gould, the momentous question to decide is what benefit St. Louis will derive from the change. Of course the consolidation of the Union and Kansas Pacific Roads was in its initiation forced upon Jay Gould by the movement in Congress to get pro-rate legislation, so that it is not to be denied that Gould was more influenced by the necessity of the situation than by any particular desire to make the new connections which will be opened to him through the Kansas Pacific. Having got that road on his hands, however, it is only reasonable to suppose that he will use the whole combination under his control in a way that will best further his own schemes, and although it is an unquestionable fact that he used his railway interests heretofore as means of stock manipulations rather than a source of legitimate business profit, it has long been believed that he is ambitious to get an unbroken line from New York to San Francisco under his control. The realization of this ambition will be easier, now that he controls the Kansas Pacific, than it was before, and it is a fact to be borne in mind that from San Francisco to New York via Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, and St. Louis, over the shortest existing routes, is only about fifty miles longer than via Cheyenne, Omaha, and Chicago. When the Kansas City & Northern branch to Omaha is completed the line through St. Louis will be about the same length, so that it will be possible to make more favorable connections here for the through transcontinental route, when the Omaha and Kansas City ends are both considered, than can be made at Chicago. It is not to be doubted, therefore, that Gould will send the business here if he is given better terms hence to the East than he is offered at Chicago. More than that, he is almost compelled to have a branch of his line to Kansas City, because of the fact that it is now known the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific have made an agreement and signed contracts guaranteeing the meeting of those roads within eighteen months. With this competing transcontinental line a certainty within a short time, Gould cannot afford to give it a monopoly of all the business which can be best reached at Kansas City. From Kansas City to the East, however, the natural, and in every way the most favorable, route is via St. Louis.

### FINAL DECISION.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—A dispatch from Reporter Otto, of the Supreme Court of the United States, says the Court has decided that, in cases where railroads are sold conditionally, title to cars and rolling-stock is in the vender and against the mortgage; and also that the Court can direct payment for the betterments of the road made by Receivers out of funds received to pay back claims. The case decided was that of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, but will apply to the Bloomington & Western, and other roads.

### ITEMS.

The representatives of the roads leading to Mississippi River points will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day to make summer rates.

Capt. Crutcher, Superintendent of the New Mexico Stage Line, is in the city, to make arrangements with the Chicago roads for business to Arizona.

The friends of Mr. W. M. Larrabee, the veteran Treasurer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his late severe sickness, and presides over the business of his department.

Another magnificent dining-car has just been brought out by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It is named the St. Charles, and is superior in construction and outfit to any dining-car that has ever been constructed by this or any other company. The dining-car line of this road is proving quite a card, and is giving great satisfaction to its patrons.

The cases of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents, who were recently arrested by the scalpers for refusing to redeem unused tickets, were to have come up before Justice Kauffman yesterday afternoon, but, owing to the continued sickness of that gentleman, they were again postponed until next Saturday. If Justice Kauffman is unable to attend to the cases at that time, they will be disposed of by Justice Hammill.

Eleven new warrants were sworn out again yesterday for illegally dealing in railroad tickets, and some of the scalpers were again arrested. The railroad men say they will keep this thing up from day to day as long as a scalper remains in the business in this city.

An interview with a gentleman who had recently returned from Leadville, Col., was lately published by an Indianapolis paper and republished in THE TRIBUNE, in which that gentleman gives a very exaggerated account of the hardships to be endured by people going to that place in search of fortunes. Among other things it was stated that the stage fare from the terminus of the railroads to that point is $100. How greatly false this statement is can best be seen from the fact that the entire fare from Chicago to Leadville, stage line included, is only $57, and the fare from Denver or Canon City to Leadville but $17. It is claimed, both by the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad officials, that the other statements made by that gentleman are equally exaggerated.

### AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION

may have gone abroad that the extraordinary rich display of late "novelties" in carpets, furniture, wall-paper, etc., at the Chicago Carpet Company's new stores, Wabash avenue and Monroe street, would not be sold at their former "popular prices." You can rest assured they will be.

### DELICIOUS.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are peculiarly delicious. It takes but a small quantity to impart the natural flavor of the fruit.

### DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer House.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

## MARRIAGES.

FREER—WHITLOCK—Tuesday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 690 Michigan-av., by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hills, of Allegheny City, Pa., Mr. L. C. Paine Freer and Miss Antoinette Whitlock.

## DEATHS.

ANDREWS—At Ravenswood, March 12, at 1 o'clock p. m., of consumption, A. May Andrews, aged 17 years and 9 months, daughter of James W. Andrews.

Funeral services on Friday at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Grand Rapids (Mich.) and Galesburg (Ill.) papers please copy.

DOWNES—On the 12th inst., at South Bend, Ind., Maggie Kain, wife of William Downes, and daughter of Francis and Rosella Kain.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Kingston (C. W.) papers please copy.

PHILLIPS—On March 12, at 4 a. m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Dix, No. 107 North Ada-st., Mrs. Catharine Phillips, in the 82d year of her age. She quietly went to sleep.

Funeral from the house Sunday, March 16, at half-past 1 o'clock.

☞ New York and Albany papers please copy.

WATSON—In this city, March 12, J. H. Watson, aged 32 years.

Funeral from No. 135 South Clinton-st., to-day at 10:30 a. m. to Graceland.

WHITING—At Arlington Heights Friday, March 7, Mrs. M. L. Whiting, wife of J. B. Whiting, aged 54 years 9 months and 5 days.

The funeral took place Sunday. The Rev. William Bartholomew preached the sermon.

### NOT SYMPTOMS, BUT THE DISEASE.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urinary affections, and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Political.

THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Twelfth Ward Republican Club this evening at Owsley's Hall, corner Madison and Robey-sts., to ratify the Republican nominations. Good speakers will be on hand.

### Miscellaneous.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON CEYLON WILL be given in the lecture-room of Union Park Congregational Church, Thursday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock on the native life, customs, and costumes, by the Rev. W. E. DeRiemer, for ten years missionary of the American Board.

A MEETING OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS OF the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms at 1 o'clock to-day sharp, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year.

LADIES INTERESTED IN "THE CHICAGO EXchange for Woman's Work" will meet in the parlors of the Grand Pacific this morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW ENGLAND SUPPER—THE LADIES' SOCIEty of the First Baptist Church, corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st., invite their friends to a New England Supper this Thursday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock, in the parlors of the church. Tickets 25c.

POSTPONED—THE REV. BROOKE HERFORD'S lecture on the "Discoveries of Dr. Schliemann," at Third Unitarian Church, is postponed to Thursday evening, March 20.

THE REV. JAMES K. APPLEBEE WILL DELIVER his lecture on "John Wesley—The Man and His Work," in the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., Friday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A WOMAN'S MISSIONARY Meeting at Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron-sts., at 3 o'clock this afternoon: Mrs. Thayer and Miss Porter, returned Missionaries, will address the meeting; other exercises of unusual interest.

THE JUNIOR CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Chicago will hold its annual exhibition this evening at the First Baptist Church, corner South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st. Exercises will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING IN LOWER FARwell Hall will be conducted to-day by the Rev. J. M. Worrall.

## LEGAL.

### ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, are hereby notified that he, on the 11th day of January, 1879, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1879.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee,
159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Tenney & Flower, Attorneys.

---

EUROPEAN GOLD

Alleged Higher Value of
tion Both to Silve
the General Ra
Commoditie

The Latest Conclus
United States Mone
mission---Is Go
coming Dear

The Steady Concentra
Metal in Single-
Countries Si
1872.

Increased Production the
Supplying the Incre
mands for G

# EUROPEAN GOLD DEMAND.

### Alleged Higher Value of Gold in Relation Both to Silver and to the General Range of Commodities.

### The Latest Conclusions of the United States Monetary Commission---Is Gold Becoming Dearer?

### The Steady Concentration of That Metal in Single-Standard Countries Since 1872.

### Increased Production the Only Means of Supplying the Increased Demands for Gold.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 11.—The documents accompanying the report of the United States Monetary Commission, organized under joint resolution of Aug. 15, 1876, have finally been printed. The documents themselves are of little interest compared with the report published now more than a year ago, although some of the papers may possess an historical value. Mr. George M. Weston, Secretary of the Commission, has, however, prefaced this volume of testimony with a valuable paper, the purpose of which is to present such facts as have become known since the report was made which throw light upon the extent of the new demands for gold, and especially upon the fact and extent of a supposed increased tendency of gold to be drawn from other parts of the world into Europe by the higher value which it has recently acquired there in relation both to silver and to the general range of commodities. Mr. Weston, in this paper, says:

This volume completes the publication of all the communications, and all the testimony of witnesses, which accompanied the report of the United States Monetary Commission, appointed under the joint resolution of Aug. 15, 1876. The publication has been delayed for various and unavoidable reasons, and the Secretary of the Commission has been directed to collect such facts as have become known since the report was made, which throw light upon the extent of the new demands for gold, and especially upon the fact and extent of a supposed increased tendency of gold to be drawn from other parts of the world into Europe, by the higher value which it has recently acquired there in relation both to silver and to the general range of commodities.

The change of the metallic standard of Germany from silver to gold was decreed in December, 1871. The German gold coinage, which commenced in 1872, amounted during that year to $100,000,000, and has been steadily persisted in since. On the 4th of January, 1879, it amounted to $418,554,266. The pressure upon the general gold markets, which was one of the results of the new German policy, became marked and decisive in 1873. The divergence from the previous ratio of the market values of gold and silver, which was another of its results, manifested itself somewhat later, and did not in fact become important until 1875. The maximum which it has so far reached was in 1876, and in July of that year it was attended with some circumstances of panic.

The natural effect of the new value thus given to gold, first in reference to commodities, but very soon in respect to both silver and commodities, would be to attract to the countries using gold as money, not only a larger proportion of the annual product of that metal than they had previously been receiving, but whatever available supplies of it could be reached in other parts of the world.

British India, China, and other countries of which silver is the exclusive money, contain considerably more than half of the population of the globe. However it may appear to others, it appears to them that gold has become dearer. So far as they buy gold for ornamental and consumptive uses, the tendency must be for them to buy less as the article grows dearer. In choosing between gold and silver as the medium of adjusting debts and transactions with foreigners, the tendency must be for them to use more of that metal for which foreigners allow an increased price.

In countries on the double standard, such gold as they may possess will be used exclusively in the discharge of their foreign debts, when it becomes more valuable abroad than silver.

In the countries using as their exclusive money either gold, or paper redeemable in gold, a pressure on the gold market means a pressure on the money market, and is attended by all the circumstances which attend a contracting volume of money.

Gold, which is their money, being the thing most urgently wanted, when its quantity is growing smaller, they will bid for it wherever they can find it, by lowering the prices of what they have to sell. So, also, they will call it in wherever they have the right and power to call it, and will cease to lend it, or lend it more sparingly.

It is not doubtful that in all these several ways the tendency has been steady, since 1872, to concentrate, in the countries using gold as their exclusive metallic money, such parcels of that metal as were disposable and could be reached. Of course, this movement of concentration, to whatever extent it has been successful, has mitigated by so much the pressure on the gold markets, or, what is the same thing, on the money markets of such countries. It would be desirable, but is not possible, to know exactly how much success has attended this movement. Such statistics, however, as are within reach seem to render it probable that the gold obtained since 1872 by the countries using that metal as their exclusive money, from other parts of the world, has been principally obtained directly from the stock of gold which was in monetary use in 1872 in Japan, and indirectly from the stock of gold coins then in use as a voluntary money in India.

JAPAN.

The general statement of the case is, that Japan, in 1871, established a mint at Osaka, on European models, and also decreed a standard of gold, silver coins being struck only for subsidiary use or for transactions with foreigners at the ports. The unit of value under the new system is the gold yen, which is nine-tenths fine, and the weight of it is only eight one-hundredths (8-100) of a grain less than the weight of the American gold dollar. Of this new gold currency the Japanese gold mint has struck rather more than 50,000,000 yens, or dollars, which have since substantially disappeared from the country, the actual internal currency of which is now suspended and depreciated bank-notes. These gold yens were manufactured principally from old Japanese gold coins. There is some obscurity about the Japanese official statements on that point, published in the first volume of this report, but the apparently correct construction of them is that the old Japanese gold coins furnished seven-eighths of the material of the new gold yens. Very little of the gold, at any rate, was imported, but it was substantially all taken from the old stock, always reputed to be large, of that metal, which Japan had accumulated from its mines, but which it has lost under its present system of foreign trade. About thirty millions of the new Japanese gold yens, or dollars, can be traced as having passed directly to England since 1873, and it is not doubtful that still more of them have reached the same destination through indirect channels. Upon this general view it will be seen that Japan has contributed a very important sum of gold within a short period for the uses of Europe.

Giving such exact figures as can be obtained, it appears that no gold yens were coined prior to July 31, 1871, and that in the three following years the coinage was as follows:

| | *Yens or dollars.* |
|---|---|
| Year ending July 31, 1871-'72 | 14,488,981 |
| Year ending July 31, 1872-'73 | 25,162,614 |
| Year ending July 31, 1873-'74 | 9,371,772 |
| | 49,023,367 |

The number of gold yens coined since has been inconsiderable.

In a report of the Director of the Japanese Mint for the year ending July 31, 1874, is the following in respect to the gold coinage:

There is a marked falling off in the coinage of gold, which was to be expected, for not only has the rate of exchange ruled against the advantage of coining gold, but the total amount in circulation may be considered equal to about $1.50 per head of the entire population of the country, and it is scarcely probable any large increase will be necessary.

From July 31, 1874, to June 30, 1876, only 1,607,857 gold yens were coined. During the year ending June 30, 1878, only 357,578 were coined.

The following are Japanese official statements of imports and exports of gold:

| | *Imports.* | *Exports.* |
|---|---|---|
| Calendar year 1872 | None. | $2,684,983 |
| Calendar year 1873 | $2,013,909 | 2,614,055 |
| Calendar year 1874 | 2,700 | 8,126,260 |
| First six months of 1875 | 24,399 | 7,134,998 |
| Year ending June 30, 1876 | 1,616 | 7,089,242 |
| Total | $2,043,122 | $27,649,538 |

The above exported gold consisted of coined yens, with the exception of $25,412.

During this period, when, as will be seen, the net export of gold was $25,605,416, the net export of silver was only $4,575,929.

In addition to the foregoing, the following statement is given in the Tokio *Times* of the Japanese export and import of gold and silver, not distinguishing the proportions of each, for the year ending June 30, 1878:

| | *Yens, or dollars.* |
|---|---|
| Export | 10,940,760 |
| Import | 1,912,640 |

It is not doubtful that this export was chiefly in gold.

In the official British Statistical Abstracts Japan is not separately named among the countries from which British gold imports are obtained. After giving the exact sources of nearly all the gold imported, they mass the remainder as received from "*other countries.*" The sums of gold so received during the eleven years ending with 1873 averaged annually only $249,353, and then suddenly swelled to the following proportions:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1874 | $7,839,020 |
| 1875 | 11,307,020 |
| 1876 | 7,276,100 |
| 1877 | 8,311,812 |

The tables of the London *Economist* give the British gold imports from Japan as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1875 | $9,778,790 |
| 1876 | 5,857,735 |
| 1877 | 5,137,065 |
| 1878 | 5,005,390 |
| Total | $25,778,980 |

During the foregoing four years the total British gold exports to Japan were only $409,000.

The tables of the *Economist* give no separate return of gold imports from Japan prior to 1875, but it is apparent that the sudden increase of British gold imports in 1874, noted in the British Statistical Abstracts as received from "other countries," came principally from Japan, whence the same increase in 1875, 1876, and 1877 is shown to have principally come. The British direct gold imports from Japan to the end of 1878 must have been more, rather than less, than $30,000,000.

The condition of the foreign trade of Japan, which has caused an outflow from it of the precious metals, and especially of gold as the most available for use with European merchants, is described in the *North American Review* (November and December, 1878), by a Japanese writer, Matsayama Makoto. He states that with a foreign trade, in which the imports and exports together have averaged annually $40,895,390, there has been an aggregate balance against Japan of $61,668,892 during the eight and one-half years ending June 30, 1876, or at the average annual rate of $7,255,164. He states that during the year ending June 30, 1877, there was a balance in favor of Japan of $2,000,000, in consequence of the extraordinary prices for raw silk, but that the returns for the next year, so far as received, showed a relapse into the old condition of things.

This writer says of the effect of the treaties of 1858 and subsequent years with the United States and other countries, restricting Japan to very low rates of import duties:

"The country was depleted of its treasure, and while Japan was flooded with unnecessary merchandise at extravagant prices from European countries, the old coins—gold and silver—of the Empire were recoined in remote capitals."

The actual internal currency of Japan consists (1) of subsidiary silver coins, debased about 11 per cent below the standard of the silver *yen*, and (2) of bank-notes. So far as these notes are redeemed at all it is in the subsidiary silver coins. The Tokio *Times* of Nov. 9, 1878, says that the large number of very small subsidiary coins struck during the year ending June 30, 1878, 35,701,003 pieces, of the aggregate value of only $4,031,345, was struck for the special purpose of redeeming certain descriptions of paper, described as Dai Jo Kuwon and Mim Bu Sho, whatever those words may signify. It also states that the depreciation of the Japanese paper money below Mexican silver dollars was then (Nov. 9, 1878) 12 per cent, or rather less than at some previous dates. No greater depreciation, however, than 20 per cent had been reached at any time. The *Times* insists, however, that there has been no depreciation of the Japanese bank-notes, as manifested in the prices of commodities. This may very well be so if they have depreciated only 12 per cent below silver, which, as is well known, has risen quite as much as that in value, or purchasing power, in all parts of the world within four of five years.

The Tokio *Times* says further:

"This country makes no pretense of any wish to transact business upon a gold standard."

In the external trade of Japan, at the open ports, the legal money of payment is the Japanese silver trade-dollar (identical in weight and fineness with the American trade-dollar). The Mexican silver dollar is also largely used. The Japanese Mint law of 1871 prescribes as follows:

"For the convenience of commerce at the open ports, the silver trade-dollar will be coined for the present for Japanese or foreigners on application; this will be the silver coin of commerce, and is intended to facilitate the operations thereof. This silver trade-dollar is solely to be used in the payment of import and export duties and all other taxes at the open ports, and in operations between Japanese and foreign merchants."

BRITISH INDIA.

In India, where silver has been the only legal money of payment since 1835, gold coins are nevertheless struck at the Indian mints, and have circulated, as well as British gold coins, as a voluntary money to some extent. Some authorities state that gold has constituted heretofore one-tenth of the metallic circulation of India. In the appendix to the report (1876) of the British Silver Commission, an estimate is found that $50,000,000 of British gold coins had been in use in India. Whatever the amount may have been, gold coins of all kinds must have substantially disappeared from monetary use in India since the recent violent change in the market values of gold and silver. But this disappearance of gold from use as money has not manifested itself in an outflow of gold from India, as it did in the case of Japan, but rather in assisting India to get along with a reduced inflow of gold for consumption purposes in the arts and in ornaments. Gold in the form of coins in India has been a stock to draw upon for such uses. As respects the Western World the effect is the same, whether India sends gold directly to Europe, or takes less for its own markets, so as to leave more to go to Europe from the producing countries and elsewhere.

In the direct movement of gold between India and Great Britain there has been some increase of gold receipts by the latter country, but it is not very marked.

The British imports of gold from India and exports of gold to India have been as follows:

| *Years.* | *Imports.* | *Exports.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1863 | None. | None. |
| 1864 | $290,000 | None. |
| 1865 | 2,310,475 | None. |
| 1866 | 5,837,125 | None. |
| 1867 | 1,026,425 | None. |
| 1868 | 1,510,890 | None. |
| 1869 | 186,940 | None. |
| 1870 | 3,615,860 | None. |
| 1871 | 1,337,320 | None. |
| 1872 | 496,175 | None. |
| 1873 | 1,458,085 | None. |
| 1874 | 1,316,675 | None. |
| 1875 | 457,025 | $388,610 |
| 1876 | 6,449,895 | 1,084,855 |
| 1877 | 4,933,960 | 3,047,565 |
| 1878 | 5,513,370 | 1,164,765 |

In the ten years from 1863 to 1872, both inclusive, the British gross gold import, and which was also the net gold import from India, was $16,611,210, or at the annual rate of $1,661,121. In the six years from 1873 to 1878, both inclusive, the net British gold import from India was $14,444,215, or at the annual rate of $2,407,369.

During the forty years ending with 1875, India had an average annual excess of gold imports over exports of $12,500,000, but since 1857, after California and Australia made gold more abundant, and as India has been more developed and more prosperous, the average annual quantity retained by it for its own consumptive purposes has been much more considerable. The India fiscal year has terminated since 1867 on the 31st of March, having formerly terminated on the 30th of April. The India net imports of gold, or excess of imports over exports, have been as follows:

| *Years.* | *Net imports of gold.* |
|---|---|
| 1858-'59 | $22,123,265 |
| 1859-'60 | 21,421,170 |
| 1860-'61 | 21,162,845 |
| 1861-'62 | 25,922,125 |
| 1862-'63 | 34,240,795 |
| 1863-'64 | 44,491,530 |
| 1864-'65 | 49,199,820 |
| 1865-'66 | 28,622,380 |
| 1866-'67 (11 months) | 19,211,640 |
| 1867-'68 | 23,047,335 |
| 1868-'69 | 25,796,760 |
| 1869-'70 | 27,960,535 |
| 1870-'71 | 11,410,605 |
| 1871-'72 | 17,826,720 |
| 1872-'73 | 12,716,810 |
| 1873-'74 | 6,913,190 |
| 1874-'75 | 9,367,675 |
| 1875-'76 | 7,725,657 |
| 1876-'77 | 1,036,749 |
| 1877-'78 | 2,340,645 |
| 1878 (seven months ending Oct. 31) | 852,792 |

Since the Indian fiscal year 1874-'75, that is to say, since March 31, 1875, and down to Oct. 31, 1878, the total Indian imports and exports of gold have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports | $29,439,469 |
| Exports | 17,483,625 |

The above two sums were obtained from the Bureau of Statistics in rupees, which are here converted into dollars at the rate of two rupees to the dollar.

In some cases it is possible to trace certain sums of gold which have passed to Europe since 1872, which would probably have gone to India if that country had been absorbing as much gold since 1872 as it did during several years prior thereto. Thus comparing the five years from 1868 to 1872, both inclusive, with the three years 1873-'74-'75, the annual average of Chinese gold exports to India fell from $6,871,681 to $4,882,028, while the annual average of Chinese gold exports to Great Britain rose from $65,166 to $1,089,168.

But it does not seem important to go into minute researches as to that class of facts. It is sufficient to know in general that so far as India takes less gold, more must be left to fall under the influence of the attraction of that metal toward Europe.

The imports of gold into Great Britain from Australia increased from an annual average of $30,393,205 during the ten years ending with 1872, to an annual average of $34,418,469 during the five years ending with 1877, when the annual production of gold in Australia was only three-fourths of what it was during the previous ten years. During the years of the high prices of cotton following the outbreak of the American civil war, India drew immense sums of gold from Australia. In the two years ending March 31, 1865, the total Indian net gold imports aggregated $93,591,350. During the same years the British gold imports from Australia fell nearly one-half below the average.

CHINA.

From 1863 to 1878, both inclusive, Great Britain exported to China (including Hong-Kong) only $1,500 of gold. From 1863 to 1872, both inclusive, British gold imports from China (including Hong-Kong) were also unimportant, aggregating only $364,140. They became sensibly larger after 1872, as follows:

BRITISH GOLD IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND HONG-KONG.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1873 | $644,230 |
| 1874 | 1,412,930 |
| 1875 | 1,708,345 |
| 1876 | 4,040,090 |
| 1877 | 932,970 |
| 1878 | 2,449,875 |
| Total | $11,188,440 |

The foreign trade of China is on a very restricted scale, as are also its imports and exports of both gold and silver. In respect to gold, it is described in general terms by Mr. Seward, the American Minister to China (see his letter, page 541 of first volume of this report), as consisting of an annual export of $5,000,000 to India, in part payment for opium, the gold being obtained by importation from California, Australia, and Russian Siberia, supplemented by the production, "*not very great,*" of some home gold mines. He says that "*it is not used as a purchasing agent, and is not much dealt in otherwise,*" its principal use being as "*gold-leaf for the ornamentation of temples, shop-fronts, ceilings, etc.*"

According to statements in the same letter of Mr. Seward, the gold exports of China to India in the eight years from 1868 to 1875, both inclusive, were $48,854,490, and to Great Britain during the same eight years $3,593,335.

Unlike Japan and British India, China had no stock of gold in its circulating money to draw from, and its consumption of gold has always been too small to admit of much, if any, reduction. It is not probable, therefore, that Europe, in its recent extraordinary efforts to obtain gold, has received any appreciable aid from China. It is true that British gold receipts from China (including Hong-Kong) have considerably increased since 1872, but it does not appear how much of this increase may have been from Hong-Kong, as an intermediate point of shipments of gold from Japan and other places.

GENERAL VIEW OF BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

Great Britain has so preponderating a share of the general commerce of the world, and London is such a centre for the receipt and distribution of the precious metals, that we shall find there, if anywhere, the indications of any special tendencies of gold since 1872 toward Europe from South America, Africa, and Asia.

So far as Asia is concerned, the only countries specially named in the British official Statistical Abstracts, in respect to gold imports and exports, are China and India. Such British dealings as there may have been with other Asiatic countries appear under the heading of "Other Countries," and are entirely insignificant, except since 1873, when they have become important from the large gold imports from Japan, commencing in 1874.

Taking Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West India Islands in one view, the British imports and exports of gold from 1863 to 1872, both inclusive, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| British imports | $120,129,110 |
| British exports | 58,880,025 |
| | $61,249,085 |

This is an annual excess of imports of $6,124,908.

With the same countries, the British imports and exports of gold from 1873 to 1877, both inclusive, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| British imports | $55,338,320 |
| British exports | 26,992,600 |
| | $28,345,720 |

This is an annual excess of gold imports of $5,669,144, which is rather less than before 1873.

With Africa, the British transactions in gold are entirely insignificant, except with Egypt. The annual excess of British gold exports to Egypt above imports for the ten years ending with 1872 was $5,978,542, whereas for the five years ending with 1877 it was only $1,061,620. How much of this treasure was sent to Egypt only *in transitu* for other places, it is not possible to determine.

To the minor countries, under the heading of "Other Countries," in the British official Statistical Abstracts, the British gold exports increased from an annual average of $2,173,050 during the ten years ending with 1872, to an annual average of $4,055,942 during the five years ending with 1877.

Upon the whole, there is no evidence in the British or other accessible statistics tending to show that the demand for gold in Europe, and the higher valuables obtainable for it there in exchange for either silver or commodities, have attracted thither any increased amounts of gold from South America, Asia, or Africa, except some quantities directly from Japan, and some other quantities which were let free to go to Europe by the falling off in the India import demand for that metal. There were no stocks of gold in either Asia, Africa, or South America to draw from, except what existed in monetary use in Japan and India, and stocks cannot be drawn upon but once. When the India stock of that nature is exhausted, the demand upon the general markets for consumptive purposes will tend to return to its former activity, if that country shall continue as prosperous and as able to indulge in luxuries as heretofore. There can now be very little left of either Japanese or Indian gold, which has been in monetary use, and hereafter the Western World must look for its supplies of that metal solely to the annual production of the mines. It is certain that the supply will become constantly more deficient, if that production does not increase in proportion to the new demands for gold.

THE EXTENT OF THE NEW GOLD DEMANDS OF GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES, AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

In an address delivered Jan. 21, 1879, before the London Statistical Society, by Mr. R. Giffen, that well-known statistician estimates the new demands for gold, arising from silver demonetizations by Germany and the Scandinavian States, the partial movement made by Holland towards a gold standard, and the resumption of specie payments in gold in the United States, at £125,000,000, or a little more than $600,000,000. This is too large a figure if exclusive reference is intended, so far as the United States is concerned, to the accumulations gold, which did not commence until May, 1877, with the special view of resuming specie payments. It is too small a figure, if it is intended to include the entire monetary policy of the United States, commencing with the act of Feb. 12, 1873, which did in effect, although not in terms, prohibit the further coinage of the silver dollar.

The new German gold coinage, reckoning four marks to the dollar, amounted to $418,554,266 on the 4th of January, 1879, and was still in progress. There were outstanding, when the present currency system was adopted, some old German gold coins which had not been a legal-tender since 1857, but had nevertheless been in use as a voluntary money. Their amount, as determined by their actual withdrawal, was 90,000,000 marks, or $22,500,000; but Soetber, the official statistician of the German Government, stated in a paper published in October last that this was offset by an equal amount of gold held in the form of bars by the German Imperial Bank.

In estimating the amount of gold now in Germany the only sums which Soetber would deduct from the total of the new gold coinage was given by him as follows:

"Allowance must be made for the expulsion from circulation of a quantity of foreign coins which were current in Germany before the reform began; the exodus of the stock of bars, etc., in the Hamburg Bank; the substitution of German coins for the French currency circulating previously to the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine; the loss of gold which has been exported under the effect of exchanges adverse to Germany; and the abstraction of gold by the Imperial and Prussian Governments to form special war-chests."

Soetber gives 202,000,000 marks, or $50,500,000, as the sum total of these several deductions, without distinguishing the separate amount of each. For his purpose, which was to show the amount of gold circulating in Germany, it was of no consequence what the separate amount of each was; but, from the point of view of other nations, it is material to know precisely how much is to be set down to the score of the "*special war-chests.*" What is locked up in that way is, at least, as effectually withdrawn from the uses of mankind as if it was circulating among the German people. The commonly reputed amount of the treasure in the Tower of Spandau is $20,000,000.

If all of Soetber's deductions are allowed, including the "*special war-chests,*" the absorption of gold by Germany since 1871 is $418,554,266, less $50,500,000, and amounts, therefore, in round numbers to $368,000,000. His deduction of the "*special war-chests*" manifestly should not be allowed in the present calculation, but, on the other hand, the export of the new German gold coins, especially in 1872 and 1873, was reputed to be considerably greater than Soetber chooses now to estimate it, and, upon the whole, $350,000,000 may be assumed as the figure of German absorption of gold since 1871. Some English statisticians make it even less, but they do this by assuming, without any authority, and contrary to all the probabilities of the case, that there were in Germany, in 1871, $150,000,000 in gold coins. The London *Economist* makes that assumption. Gold was not then a legal-tender in Germany, and had not been for fourteen years, and there was no inducement to hold it in any such quantity. It is known that the old German gold coins amounted to only $22,500,000. The addition to be made for foreign gold coins cannot be large. In fact, there is no good reason for supposing that there are any less foreign gold coins circulating in Germany to-day than there were in 1871.

The absorption of gold in consequence of the demonetization of silver by the Scandinavian States and of the law of Holland of 1875, authorizing the coinage of gold and making it a legal tender on an equality with silver, may be assumed to be $40,000,000, and is rather less than more. At the monetary conference of last August, at Paris, Mr. Mees, President of the Bank of the Netherlands, estimated the present total quantity of gold in Holland, including foreign coins and ingots in the Bank of the Netherlands, at 73,000,000 florins, or $29,200,000; but there must always have been more or less gold in a country so commercial, and the whole of that sum is not to be taken as new gold, obtained in consequence of the law of 1875. The total sales by Denmark of silver since its demonetization have amounted to $6,882,150, which may be taken as an approximate measure of the gold purchased to take its place. In the summer of 1876, after the operations of demonetizing and selling silver had been completed in Sweden and Norway, the gold in the Bank of Norway, coined and in bars, amounted to $4,708,107, and the coined gold in the Bank of Sweden and in private banks in Sweden amounted to $2,720,736. The new gold coinage had been twice that sum, but of the gold coins not in the banks, the American Minister at Stockholm states (page 520 of first volume of this report) that "*the larger part is, without doubt, exported and out of the country.*" Bank notes constitute much the greater part of the money in actual use among the people of both Sweden and Norway.

The accumulations of gold commenced in the United States in May, 1877, cannot be put at a higher figure than $100,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he has received $96,000,000 from the sales of bonds disposed of for resumption purposes, and that he has also reserved for the same purposes the surplus revenue, which, from May 1, 1877, to January, 1879, would amount to about $40,000,000. These statements correspond with his other statement, that on the 23d of November, 1878, he held for resumption purposes $141,888,000. But a part of this was not actual gold existing in the Treasury vaults or anywhere else, but only a gold credit at certain banks, doubtless well secured and available, but still not gold. Gold credits at banks subtract nothing from the general mass of gold in use in the world.

On these figures the absorptions of gold since 1871 have been:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Germany | $350,000,000 |
| In Holland and in the Scandinavian States | 40,000,000 |
| By United States for resumption purposes | 100,000,000 |
| | $490,000,000 |

The absorption of gold by the United States, in consequence of the silver demonetization laws of 1873-'74, has been much more considerable, and probably not less than $250,000,000. There was a large accumulation of gold under those laws before May, 1877, when there would have been none if the mints had been open to the coinage of silver.

The whole absorption of gold since 1871 has been:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Germany | $350,000,000 |
| In Holland and in the Scandinavian States | 40,000,000 |
| In United States, from the demonetization of silver and the resumption of specie payments in gold | 250,000,000 |
| | $640,000,000 |

The following is a proximate estimate of the amount of gold in coin and bars in all countries, not in a state of suspension, which make it their exclusive metallic money, or make it the standard of their metallic money by a limitation of the coinage of silver:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain and its colonies | $600,000,000 |
| Germany | 350,000,000 |
| United States | 250,000,000 |
| France | 600,000,000 |
| Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States | 100,000,000 |
| | $1,900,000,000 |

They have, in addition, a quantity of full tender silver money, performing all the functions of gold, and held to a parity with it by coinage limitations. The following is a proximate estimate of the amount of such silver:

| | |
|---|---|
| In France | $450,000,000 |
| In United States | 25,000,000 |
| In Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium | 100,000,000 |
| | $575,000,000 |

On these figures, the present aggregate of metallic money in Great Britain and its colonies, Germany, the United States, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States is $2,475,000,000. It may have been increased $100,000,000 by gold drawn from the circulation of Japan and India, but has been decreased to the extent of all the silver which the policy of silver demonetizations has excluded from the currency of the United States, Germany, Holland, and the Scandinavian States.

The quantities of metallic money in use in particular countries are incapable of precise determination, and authorities differ greatly. The estimates here given will be varied according to the varying judgments of readers.

GEORGE M. WESTON, Secretary.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### King Humbert to the Italians of Chicago.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 12.—In October last the Italian residents of Chicago sent to his Majesty King Humbert, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem for his deceased father Victor Emanuel, a beautiful allegorical picture, commemorating the services of Victor Emanuel in behalf of Italian independence and unity.

Grouped around the veiled bust of the dead King, each draped in female costume, are the liberated States and cities of Italy, offering with tearful countenances floral wreaths; upon the pedestal supporting the bust was an Italian inscription, the translation of which is: "To Victor Emanuel, the foremost champion of Italian unity, an affectionate and respectful tribute to his memory, by the patriots of the Chicago Colony, 1878."

The design was by Prof. L. Gregori, of Rome, now resident in Chicago, and the execution admirable. Inscribed upon satin, and inclosed in a beautiful case, together with a parchment containing the resolutions and signatures of all the contributors, it was forwarded to Rome. In response, the following letter has been received:

[Translation.]

ROME, Jan. 19, 1879.—The affectionate and patriotic sentiments in which the Italian Colony of Chicago expressed its profound grief at the death of the Glorious King Victor Emanuel has highly gratified our present illustrious Sovereign.

His Majesty King Humbert was rejoiced to learn that even in that remote region the hearts of Italians were affected with love and gratitude towards the Father of our dear country, and that their devotion to the house of Savoy rendered them participants in the sorrow of the Royal family.

Our gracious Queen Margaret joins his Majesty the King in expressing sincere thanks to the Chicago Colony for the artistic and affectionate tribute received, which will be preserved with the most treasured tokens of homage offered to the memory of the Liberator King.

Their Majesties intend to evince in a special manner their appreciation to the artists who designed with such great fidelity the reproduction of the noble countenance of the lamented monarch, and who finished in such an elegant way the fine embroidered case and decorated casket.

To the entire colony their Majesties send assurance of the Royal regard. May it be agreeable to you, sir, as the first signer of the honorable address, to become the interpreter to our fellow-countrymen of the friendly sentiments of the King and Queen, and accept, for the present, the assurance of my strong respect. The Minister,

C. VISONE.

### Union Park.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 12.—The pride taken in our large parks seems to have left the smaller ones in forgetfulness, and yet they are no less important to the health of the city. They are the breathing-places and sanitariums of many who cannot have the benefit of the larger and more costly improvements. Union, Jefferson, and Vernon Parks are in populous parts of the city, and are to the surrounding population what the lungs are to the human body. That they are not regarded by the city authorities with the importance to which they are entitled is evident from their condition now and for two or three years past. I refer now more particularly to Union Park, it being the largest of the three, and the only one where, in the limited space of sixteen acres, horses and carriages, dogs and babies are indiscriminately mixed. Its structures are fast going to ruin, and the recent removal of the fence renders it more unsafe than before for those who ought to be its chief beneficiaries,—the sick, the infirm, and the children. With no fence and no police to protect its grass and shrubbery, it is fast becoming a common, and not only pedestrians but teams also are making tracks and paths across the green at their convenience or caprice. For two years past it has had no protection from the police only such as the Superintendent could give, and his duties seem to be quite enough for one man apart from those of a policeman. Indeed, I believe Mr. Shaw is remarkably industrious in the various capacities of gardener, road-master, feeder of birds and beasts, and policeman, but he is not ubiquitous, and the effort to become so must be a severe strain even upon Scotch nerves and muscle.

But, whether or not the place is to become a common, and the green reduced to a wayside, the drives should be closed and horses excluded. It is unreasonable that this small area, so important to the healthful exercise of children in their small carriages, and of the sick and infirm as well as the more rugged, should be made unsafe and disagreeable by those who are in no need of this especial drive. When the park was made, the area around it was not built up, and other drives now accessible were not opened. It is no hardship for those in carriages to go around instead of going through the park, but it is a hardship for those who seek health and recreation in perhaps the only suitable place accessible to them to be subject to the dust and danger of the carriage-road. I have seen a family whose appearance indicated an inability to enjoy a more expensive picnic than they could have upon the grass in this park, after spreading their frugal repast, look with dismay upon the cloud of dust with which it was covered by the passing carriages. Let the carriage-roads of Union Park be closed.

W.

### Woman Suffrage and Temperance.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 10.—Your article, "That Big Temperance Petition," is to the point, and well worthy of great consideration. To give women the right to vote in this State requires a constitutional amendment. Sec. 2, Art. XIV., of the Constitution makes it necessary, in order to amend, that both branches of the Legislature shall propose an amendment by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the election of members of the General Assembly. This cuts off woman suffrage for at least two years, provided the question is submitted to the electors. If defeated, then it cannot come up for at least four years thereafter.

I think there is no one that claims that the Legislature can grant woman suffrage without an amendment to the Constitution, though there is no telling what these enthusiasts will claim in order to gain their point. This "Home Protection" movement is simply the entering wedge to general suffrage. Mrs. Harbert expressed her surprise when these leaders of this movement said they had nothing to do with woman suffrage. Miss Willard was an avowed woman-suffragist heretofore. Dr. Reynolds and Mr. Murphy advise the women to let the ballot alone in this temperance crusade, but they heed not. The woman-suffragists have just had a set-back—not a pull-back—by the British House of Commons. This body, by a vote of 103 yeas to 217 nays, has said woman must not vote.

Our own experience has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that woman has no place in politics as an elector. Wyoming Territory adopted woman suffrage about ten years ago. For two years most of the women voted. But since then none but the lower class vote, and those that want to show themselves. That intemperance has full sway in this Territory is evident from the fact that about two years ago Judge Beck endeavored to suppress intemperance among the lawyers in the court-room. This action of the Judge called down fearful maledictions upon his head. Then he ordered the Grand Jury to indict all parties that sold whisky or gambled without a license. This was too much. The whole Territory arose; the Legislature redistricted the Territory, and virtually deprived the Judge of his office.

Russia has just forbidden women to practice medicine in her dominions because these female physicians were the centres of political discontent and socialism, with all the last word means. New Jersey forbade her women from voting, after they had voted from 1776 to 1801, because of the scandalous frauds perpetrated by their votes. Utah still keeps polygamy, notwithstanding her women vote.

The "Home Protectionists" have begun at the wrong place to suppress intemperance. Let them begin at home,—with the child, with their own children.

The writer of this letter never drank any kind of intoxicants; never put his name to a pledge in his life, nor never will, and claims to be a better temperance man than there is in the ranks of all these pseudo-reformers. He received his training from a mother, and the temperance principle is a part of his being.

There is another point wherein these "reformers" are at fault. The most depraved libertine, gambler, cutthroat, yes, the very devil incarnate, they will elevate to high positions if he will claim that he is reformed,—putting down men of character and long standing to make room for these wolves in sheeps' clothing. Pure women, who ought to know better, will rush to hear these vagabonds speak, cry with them, shake their hands,—whose very touch is pollution. But the man who has lived a life of temperance and honesty must stand aside while these bulls of Bashan are petted, groomed, and fatted.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for your sensible article in the Saturday's issue, and all right-minded persons must agree with you. Hoping that you will continue to disseminate the right knowledge among the people, I am very respectfully yours,

D. H. PINGREY.

### The State Board of Health.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CALUMET, March 12.—An outsider, who has watched with much interest the fight going on between the regular doctors, and the quacks and irregulars, has at last become so much interested as to wish to take a hand in it. I may come out as the stranger did who interfered in the fight between the husband and wife. My sympathies are all with the regulars. I love to look upon the diplomas written in pure Latin, although I can't read a word of them, and to think of the vast amount of learning which the recipient must have before the College would issue it. A brother of mine had to study more than six months to get his. I asked him to read it. Oh! said he, that is not to read; it is needed to get a license from the State Board of Health, and here is the license, and I am a "regular." The quacks and irregulars are mad because they have no diplomas, and don't know enough to get them. That is the reason why they don't want any laws regulating the practice of medicine, and the reason why they are so down on the State Board of Health. The fact is, the whole opposition comes from these quacks, and is the result of pure, unadulterated malice, and I can prove it by every member of the Board, and by every member of the Physicians' Protective Association of Chicago, and by half of the regular doctors in the State.

Just see the vile attacks made upon the good Dr. Rauch, the ex-President of the Board, and through him upon the Board itself. He is maliciously charged with excessive drinking. That charge is shown to be false by the evidence of the regular doctor who prescribed for him. The Doctor only took these regular prescriptions of whisky and quinine—and one occasional drink at a few other places during each day. It is a shame to call that excessive drinking, and only quacks would have charged it. More than forty men in the city drink as much as that, and no one even questions their right to hold office. It was wicked, as well as malicious, to bring that charge against one who had saved thousands of our people from the terrible ravages of yellow fever.

One man, right in Chicago, who had the fever rode in an omnibus from a railroad depot to the hotel, and but for the active measures taken by the Board in establishing a quarantine at Cairo, our city might be depopulated. Dr. Rauch has the yellow fever now, in one of its forms, *carbonized erysipelas*, which would have proved fatal but for the specific used by him,—whisky and quinine, and rest. This can be proved by the Doctor himself.

Then see the absurd things said about the Board, "That they have not accounted for all the money received by them." Nothing but malice would have instigated such a charge.

Just as though the report of the Board could not be relied on. The report says that the Board had issued to Oct. 1, 1878, 5,170 certificates at $1 each, and when the Board reported that they received for them $5,064 I am one that will believe it, in spite of Daboll, or all the quacks in creation. Nonsense! to claim that 5,170 certificates at $1 each would produce $5,170. It only shows what quacks will do when governed by malice.

Then, they charge that the Board have not produced vouchers showing how the little sum of $5,435.44 was paid out. Everybody ought to know that the members of the Board would not pay out any money unless they believed it *necessary*. None but quacks, who never had the yellow fever, would question the expense account of the Board. What if the Board was limited by *law* to the sum of $5,000 in full, for all expenses? Don't the Board know better than the Legislature how much money the Board wanted to use? How could *the law* know what was needed? There has been more noise made about the insignificant sum of $2,926 used by the Board in excess of what that *law* allowed than has been made about the $40,000 used by the State-House Commissioners in excess of the *constitutional* limit.

What is the use in having Boards and Commissioners unless they can use their discretion, and apply money where it will do the most good? Malicious quacks only would notice such matters.

I am glad that Dr. Rauch and all his co-workers are to be vindicated from all these charges. They must all be confirmed. It is well enough for Senator Kuykendall to call the Penitentiary Commissioners to account for paying out for their expenses money not authorized by law, but when a Board with life and health preserving duties to perform are questioned by quacks as to money *in their hands* it is time for the Senate to pause in their investigation and ask themselves, What will be the end of all this if the *last* State Board created should prove, *like all the rest*, liable to censure?

Let the laws be enforced, and the learned and licensed doctors who have *paid* for their diplomas be protected.

JOHN NEEDLES.

### Capt. Cook.

*To the Editor of the London Times.*

It may interest some of your readers to know that, in the absence of any monumental statue to the honor of Capt. Cook, there is in his native country one memorial to the great circum-navigator. In the Church of St. Andrew the Great, in the Town of Cambridge, there is a fine mural tablet, erected to his memory by his widow. This tablet, which is carefully kept in a good state of preservation, overlooks the altar from the wall on the north side, and records the deaths of Capt. Cook and of his widow; also, the deaths of their six children,—of whom two, Nathaniel and James, died at sea, one lost in the Thunder and the other in the Spitfire sloop-of-war. Another son, James, died at Christ's College, Cambridge, in his 18th year. The other three children died all of them at a very early age.

With respect to Capt. Cook, the inscription is as follows:

"In memory of Capt. James Cook, of the Royal Navy, one of the most celebrated navigators that this or former ages can boast of, who was killed by the natives of Owyhee, in the Pacific Ocean, on the 14th day of February, 1779, in the 51st year of his age."

The inscription also records that Elizabeth, widow of the above-mentioned Capt. Cook, survived her husband fifty-six years, died at Clapham on the 13th of May, 1835, at the age of 94, and was buried with her sons, James and Hugh, in the middle aisle of St. Andrew's Church.

Below the inscription is a shield, with a star above and below, bearing the globe. The motto is "Nil intentatum reliquit."

The widow, Mrs. Cook, left a sum of £1,000 in trust to the Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish. The interest thence arising is to be spent in keeping clean and undefaced the tablet erected by her to her husband's memory, and also in keeping in order the inscription on the tomb of herself and her sons. The remainder, after £2 to be given to the Vicar, to be divided equally between five poor aged women of good character residing in and belonging to the said Parish of St. Andrew the Great. I am, sir, yours, etc.,

JOHN MARTIN, Vicar.

### Co-operation in Practice.

The figures which represent the sales of one of the London co-operative stores,—the "Army and Navy,"—as set forth in an article by Mr. J. H. Lawson in the latest number of the *Nineteenth Century*, are as follows: First year's business, $651,405; third year's, $2,177,260; fifth year's, $4,561,740, and the seventh and last year's, $7,700,000. Mr. Lawson considers various grievances which the shopkeepers have, speaking of one as follows:

"The final and the most important plea is the serious injury that is being done to the tradesmen themselves. This is a matter which deserves the fullest sympathy and the most grave consideration. Sorry as all must be, there is no doubt about it that the shopkeepers must suffer from the process, which will gradually lead to their almost total extinction; and how to alleviate that suffering is the point to which public attention should be directed. To attempt to do so by the abolition of co-operative stores would be futile, as they have taken too deep a root. As well might we demand the extinction of railways and the restoration of the old stage coaches. Progress cannot be impeded. Should the electric light prove a success, no consideration for the losses of the gas companies will prevent its adoption."

One of these London societies has become a manufacturer on an extensive and increasing scale, which is thus described:

"A very large number of workingmen are employed on the premises in tailoring, and more than 100 women are constantly at shirtmaking, receiving good and even liberal wages, in favorable contrast with those exposed in Hood's famous 'Song of the Shirt'; and it must be some satisfaction to the wearers of these garments that, though they get them at reduced prices, that reduction has not been wrung from the misery of the poor workers. It embarks, moreover, in mantle-making, perfumes, and in the manufacture of portmanteaus, dressing bags, purses, and other leather goods, tin-work, japanned ware, cabinets, etc., in fancy woods, also in printing and die-sinking. This may be deprecated by many, but the society has in fact been forced into it by the difficulty, and almost in some instances impossibility, of procuring really sound and good articles that could be confidently warranted to its members, owing to the system of scamping and concealing defects. The results have quite kept pace with the most sanguine expectations. The prices have been reduced, the members are satisfied, and the workingmen, many of them the best in their respective trades, are well content."

Mr. Lawson closes with a rose-colored prediction of the future of co-operation:

"It will thus be seen that co-operative societies are likely to prove friends to the workingman, however they may affect the traders; and another beneficial effect, a national one, must follow. By largely reducing the selling prices of these manufactures, they compete more favorably with those of foreign production, and tend, therefore, to keep the trade in our own hands."

## CURRENT OPINION.

### Not an Instance.

*Cleveland Herald (Rep.).*

J. Davis is not an instance of the survival of the fittest.

### Safer.

*Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).*

It is safer for Senators to abuse President Hayes than ex-President Jeff Davis.

### Wall-Street Lickspittles.

*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat (Dem.).*

The Democracy of Illinois, if they are wise, will fight shy of Manton Marble. A Democratic paper in Chicago is one of the needs of the party, but a lickspittle of Wall street is not the man to edit a Western Democratic paper.

### Perpetually Doing Things.

*New York Herald (Ind.).*

The Democrats are perpetually doing things which verify Gen. Grant's well-known prediction, that their political opponents may always rely upon Democratic blunders to help them out if they get in a tight place.

### Won't Forget It.

*Cleveland Leader (Rep.).*

No man in either House of Congress has a greater responsibility for the infliction of another session upon the long-suffering business interests of the United States than the great demagogue Thurman. And the people will not forget it.

### Inflationism Weakening in Hoosierdom.

*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*

From present indications the hard-money wing of the Democratic party in this State will be fairly on top by 1880. Meanwhile, Senator Voorhees will be getting ready to swear that he never was anything but a hard-money man, and the *Sentinel* to prove that it never howled for inflation.

### A Very Good President.

*Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).*

Two years ago President Hayes entered upon his duties as Chief Magistrate of the Republic: and so far as he has gone, despite the fears of many and the desires of not a few, he has made us a very good President, and done much to restore a better feeling among the people, while exerting all his efforts to return to constitutional and honest ways.

### Stephens' Independent Movement.

*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette (Rep.).*

The persecutions bestowed on Alexander H. Stephens for his independence have roused the old gentleman, and he has started an independent movement in Georgia that already bids fair to submerge the regulars. At all events, they are terribly frightened, and are in anxious consultation over the matter. It will be necessary to organize the rifle-clubs, and enter on a campaign of bulldozing, if they hope to get through.

### The Country Not Quite Sure.

*Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.).*

For the first time since 1860 the Democrats have control of both branches of Congress. It is of great consequence to the country, and of supreme consequence to the Democratic party, that no wild or extravagant legislation be attempted. The country is not quite sure whether the Democratic party is a lamb or a tiger, and if success in 1880 is worth having, to crown the work of decentralization, the Democrats must keep themselves down, and show, by their prudence and moderation, that they realize the responsibility now resting upon them.

### No Protection to Human Life in New Orleans.

*New Orleans Times (Dem.).*

The law is a farce,—a dreary and heart-breaking farce. The protection to human life as guaranteed by our law is one of those ghastly mockeries which seem to be intended as a divine revenge. There is no more restraint in New Orleans upon evil men's passions than there is in the Black Hills or in the heart of Africa. Any hasty word brings out the revolver or the gimlet-knife, and there is no experience or precedent within men's memories here to dissuade them from shooting or stabbing whenever the inclination seizes them.

### Republican Support for Randall.

*Boston Journal (Rep.).*

The Republicans must, first of all, do their utmost for their own candidate, and they must avoid any entanglements with the Greenbackers. But, in case of a profitless deadlock, rather than to keep up, or to allow to be kept up, a protracted wrangle, it is clear that there may devolve upon them the necessity of choosing between two evils. If this contingency arises, it would be, in our judgment, wiser for them to waive party considerations and join in electing Randall, than to allow either the reactionary wing of the Democrats or the handful of Greenbackers to control the organization.

### Good News from Maine.

*Bangor Whig and Courier (Rep.).*

The elections show that the deceitful Greenback fusion movement has spent its force, and the tide has fairly turned in favor of public honesty and sound doctrine. The soft-money delusion has been emphatically checked and the coalitionists defeated at all points. Portland elects a Republican majority of both branches of the City Government, and a combination Mayor has barely squeezed in by about forty majority obtained on "the islands." Lewiston and Auburn have been splendidly redeemed; Bath comes to the front with a sweeping Republican victory; Brunswick, Topsham, Gardiner, Readfield, Saco, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and other towns in all parts of the State, have decisively repudiated the fiat heresy, and leading towns in our own county and section have responded with equally gratifying results. The tide has turned and the intelligence and integrity of Maine is making itself heard. Let every good citizen aid in pushing on the good work.

### The Eads Jetty Humbug.

*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).*

The late Congress was completely deceived, or carefully befooled itself, about the pretension of improvement at the South Pass of the Mississippi, called the Jetties, and managed by Eads. This great engineer put $12,000,000 into a $2,000,000 bridge at St. Louis; and so great a success caused people to cry aloud to him as a deliverer and beg him to go elsewhere and do likewise. The best that can be said for the Eads enterprise is, that at a cost of millions he has made the South Pass about as good as the Southwest Pass was. The New York *Tribune* claimed a twenty-three-foot channel in South Pass a few weeks ago; and since that time three steamers, not one of them drawing twenty-three feet, have grounded in the pass. One of them, the Mikado, drew twenty-one feet eleven inches aft and nineteen feet seven inches forward. Eads has been paid for a twenty-four-foot channel; and a steamer drawing less than twenty-two feet stuck in it for three days.

### Where the Responsibility Is.

*Louisville Commercial (Rep.).*

It is for the Democrats to decide whether they will do something for the country they are supposed to be legislating for, or nothing. There are some things in the way of breaking down the barriers which now protect the rights of voters which these Democrats stickle for with great tenacity. It is hard to see how a Republican President can have a hand in this legislation which the Democrats want more than they want law and order and the proper forwarding of Governmental affairs. He must exercise the veto power or engage in acts of stultification which cannot be expected from him. The situation is not a pleasant one. The responsibility is on the majority in Congress, and the odium will be there, if anywhere.

### Paying Dearly for His Indiscretion.

*Cleveland Herald (Rep.).*

Just what the venerable negro, Abe Wootten, had done to incur the displeasure of his white fellow-citizens down in Tennessee we are not informed, but whatever may have been Abe's indiscretion he paid dearly enough for it. Eight armed and masked philanthropists called at his home the other evening and invited him to come out and be shot, and as he declined they set fire to his poor cabin, and when he and his wife and four little children were obliged to come out to avoid being burned to death, the chivalry shot Abe dead and rode away, leaving his wife and children alone in the darkness, with nothing to comfort them but the smoldering remnants of their home and the dead body of their husband and father. The prominent Tennessee citizens who were concerned in paying this attention to the Wootten family are undoubtedly Democratic patriots of high standing who feared an outbreak on the part of the blacks.

### A Democratic Denunciation of Randall.

*St. Louis Post (Dem.).*

The fact is, that Mr. Randall has not a single quality to raise him above mediocrity, except the experience and knowledge resulting from long-continued service in Congress. He is a man of shrewdness and cunning, but utterly devoid of talents, or culture, or the higher qualities of intellect and statesmanship. There are dozens of men in the House who have more character and greater ability. Mr. Randall's ignorance and trickery, compared with the great talents of former Speakers, is like the contrast between night and day. And, if the Democratic party should be judged by the character it has chosen for the most important position in its gift, it would indeed deserve to be defeated. But there are other, more specific and emphatic, reasons why Mr. Randall should not be re-elected,—certainly should not receive the vote of a single member of this State. There is not a single measure in which this State, or the West, is interested, not a single principle in which the real Democracy believe, which is not opposed by Mr. Randall. Mr. Randall is a professional politician. For more than a quarter of a century he has lived by making politics absolutely a trade. For the last sixteen years he has represented the district of Philadelphia which notoriously contains the very scum of that city. What more natural than that Mr. Randall should serve those whose creature he is, whose bread he eats, whose political work he receives, and without whose aid he never could be elected? What more natural than that Mr. Randall should be a Pennsylvania politician first, last, and all the time, which means a lackey of the Protectionists, and manufacturers, and monopolists, and the various selfish interests of the East generally? And what is more unnatural than the expectation of Southern and Western votes for such a person? And what more natural than his defeat, if the Southern and Western members will agree upon a candidate? Whoever it be,—whether Blackburn, or McMahon, or Goode, or Morrison, or House, or Tucker, or Hooker, or Springer,—it will be a great gain. No Western member can vote for Mr. Randall without betraying the interests of his people.

## KEARNEY AND WELLOCK.

### The Sand-Lot Hoodlums on the Rampage.

*San Francisco Chronicle, March 4.*

Dennis Kearney told his Sand-Lot hoodlum crowd last night that "if the Chinese curse is not removed, California will secede from the Eastern States." And he spoke of an army of 10,000 men, controlled by Col. Artley, Cummunist, of Chicago, as being "ready to help California." The same evening Kearney spoke at the First Branch Club, Eleventh Ward, and said that if Hayes should veto the Anti-Chinese bill, "then, by G—d, there will be an army of 50,000 men in California in less than six months ready to shoulder a musket, pistol, or dagger to stop Chinese immigration." On the same evening, Wellock, the alien Englishman, who stands second to Kearney in office in the W. P. C., declared at a meeting in Turn-Verein Hall that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the bill was signed or not; and he emphasized his words upon the necessity of using force here to expell the Chinese in defiance of law. When Mr. Kidney rebuked the English blatherskite and blasphemer by saying that there is "no enemy to fight," and that "the man who bawls so vehemently about using the bayonet is sure to be one who has little or no experience in the murderous business of riot and war," Wellock's friends retired from the hall with every display of rage and disappointment.

At a meeting held the night after that on which a gang of Wellock's roughs, counterfeiting the name and character of workingmen, broke up the Union Hall Democratic meeting, Kearney advised his hearers that they had a right to attend the meetings of any party, and to show their hatred of speakers by noisy demonstrations. He also counseled them to go to such meetings "prepared,"—meaning armed.

Taking their cue from this advice of their leader, a faction of some fifty armed bullies attacked a meeting of the Second Ward Workingmen's Club, and for a while made an angry and violent scene. When the meeting was about to adjourn, the Chairman of it said: "As Chairman of this meeting, I *authorize* you to use any means you think necessary, no matter what they may be, at the next meeting of this Club." One of the Club suggested "a six-shooter" as a good thing to preserve order, and was for "blowing off the tops of the heads of the——"

These are but specimen bricks from the political fabric which Kearney has erected, and, together with the alien blasphemer and corruptionist Wellock, owns and rules. On very many occasions these two and others of their speakers have declaimed loudly and lightly about the good uses of cannon, the pistol, the bayonet, and force generally, in carrying certain points which they think essential to the existence of society, against the law and in defiance of the Government. We have heard such talk before. It was all the fashion some seventeen or eighteen years ago, when a combination of fifteen States had resolved to go out of the Union in contempt of its Constitution and laws. They had what appeared to them quite as good cause as this Chinese nuisance gives the people of California for making threats of treason and civil war, and insulting the National Government. And they were more than twenty times as strong as we now are, too; but for all their high talk, they failed to get out of the Union.

### Condition of the British Working Classes.

According to statistics carefully collected in Great Britain lately, the distress prevailing in that country seems to be somewhat exaggerated. The entire working population of the Kingdom is put down at 24,000,000, out of a total of 34,000,000; and, allowing for shrinkages of £30,000,000 in the wages of the textile and iron industries during last year, the earnings of the working classes are reckoned to average 33 shillings per family of five persons each week. Considering the reduced price of the necessaries of life, the community, as a whole, is thought to be better nourished than at any former period. Of the 24,000,000 dependent on industrial occupations, 11,500,000 are declared to be actual earners. Of a total of £503,000,000 given as the earnings of a full year's employment, it is noticeable that 3,688,000 women earned £113,000,000, against £390,000,000 earned by 7,621,000 men. The 1,849,000 women engaged in domestic service earned £61,000,000, against £48,000,000 earned by 1,600,000 engaged in other kinds of labor. The workers of both sexes under 20 years of age earned $61,000,000, or well-nigh one-seventh as much as the adults. In the industries that are at present most depressed, 4,239,000 laborers are employed. This exhibit, like most exhibits of the kind, looks much better than the cold, hard facts themselves. Somehow, statistics and political economy often have a way of glossing the bitterest truths of an ill-fed, partially-idle population. They seem to have a softening, idealizing effect which actual observation and experience rudely remove.

### An Office for Jerome Bonaparte.

Jerome Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon I.,—a long resident of Baltimore, and practicing lawyer there,—has been presented by his friends for the vacant position of United States District Judge.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## The New $10 Government Certificates---Foreign Exchange.

## Light Business at the Chicago Banks—An Inactive Stock Market.

## The Produce Markets More Active—Provisions Stronger—Hogs Steady.

## Wheat and Corn Unsettled, but Higher—Weather Markets in Grain.

## FINANCIAL.

The Chicago Sub-Treasurer will have the new Government 4 per cent $10 certificates ready for delivery here April 1. These certificates are intended to be feeders to the regular 4 per cent bonds. The certificates, like the bonds, will be both coupon and registered, but the latter will not be ready for delivery as soon as the former. The certificates are not expected to have a large sale. They will be in demand only for those investors who have not the means to purchase a $50 bond, and wish to accumulate their funds in $10 sums for the purchase of a $50 bond. The interest of the $10 certificate is never payable except by conversion into a 4 per cent bond. The certificates can have no independent existence as interest-bearing securities. The accrued interest on them will cause them to be worth more than greenbacks or National-bank notes in paying for 4 per cent bonds. They will on this account run back with a steady current into the National Treasury in exchange for 4 per cents. The certificate will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face the following:

UNITED STATES REFUNDING CERTIFICATE.
TEN DOLLARS.
APRIL 1, 1879.

This certifies that the sum of $10 has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, under the act of Feb. 26, 1879.

JAS. GILFILLAN,
Treasurer of the United States.
G. W. SCOFIELD, Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Convertible, with accrued interest at 4 per cent per annum, into 4 per cent bonds of the United States, issued under the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., in sums of $50, or multiples thereof.

On the back of the certificate will be:

Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each nine days, or one-tenth of a quarter, 1 cent; for each quarter-year, 10 cents; for each entire year, 40 cents.

These certificates may be bought with lawful money, and the Secretary of the Treasury will also accept in payment certificates of deposit of National banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account; but the refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by a Treasury draft or by a deposit of a like amount with the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead. The following commissions will be allowed on the purchase of these certificates: On an aggregate $1,000 and not exceeding $100,000 in any one calendar month, one-eighth of 1 per cent; and on any amount exceeding $100,000 in a like period, a commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent on the excess, and parties purchasing at one time $1,000 or more of the certificates will be entitled to receive them free of charge for transportation.

Chicago bankers report the business in Governments decreasing. Their transactions show the same drift as the official figures of the issue of bonds by the Treasury. It appears from these that the holdings of registered bonds increased much more rapidly in February than those of coupon bonds. This indicates a decline of the speculation in the 4 per cents. The 6s of 1881, the 5-20s of 1867 and of 1868, were unchanged in price. The 10-40s declined ⅛, to 101⅛; the new 5s ⅛, to 104 and the new 4½s ⅛, to 104⅜. The currency 6s advanced ¼, to 121. The 4 per cents were unchanged.

The foreign exchange market was weak, with larger offerings of bills, but no quotable change in rates. Sterling grain bills were 484, and French bills 521¼. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486¼ and 489¼. In New York the actual rates were 486½ and 489¼. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 490. French bankers' bills were 516¼ and 518¾.

Consuls were unchanged at 96 7-16. According to the London *Times*, of Feb. 24, the general "demand for money shows no signs of increasing as the result of any material development of new business. Although there is more concealment of the failures in trade than was the case a year or two ago, sufficient evidence of serious unsoundness in certain departments of trade is afforded to check enterprise and cause capitalists to prefer to keep their money idle rather than employ it in channels which are not yet purged of the weaknesses which will prevent a healthy recovery so long as they exist."

At the Chicago banks business is light. Applications for new loans are not equal to the payments of maturing paper. Rates are 5 per cent for strictly call loans, and 6@10 per cent for time loans. The country orders for currency and the receipts are moderate. New York exchange is in demand on country account, but the supply is well kept up by local shippers.

Bank clearings were $2,800,000.

The speculation in Missouri, Kansas & Texas stock and bonds was one of the principal features of stock business. The second mortgage bonds advanced from 24, the opening price, to 28⅛, and closed at 26¼. The first mortgage bonds went up to 60⅛ to 60⅝. The stock opened at 10¼, sold as low as 9½, and closed at 10⅝, the highest point of the day.

The story that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has been a buyer of the securities of the Kansas & Texas Railroad is denied, according to our New York junior, "authentically." It becomes authority for the statement that certain Boston capitalists, who have realized large profits from their speculations in the securities of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, have been placing a portion of those profits in both the bonds and stocks of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company. This is the whole reason for the late advance in their prices. What may be done ultimately to improve the property and make a market for the securities bought is probably yet an unsolved problem in the minds of the capitalists themselves.

Alton was favorably affected by its annual statement, just published, which shows that the road is in good condition, and earning its dividends, after paying extraordinary taxes. The price yesterday was 78⅛. There was an advance of ⅛ on Lake Shore, to 71⅝; Northwest common, 1⅛, to 55⅝; the preferred, ¼, to 85½; St. Paul common, ⅜, to 38; Illinois Central, ¼, to 81¼; Erie, ⅛ to 25⅛; St. Joe preferred, ⅛, to 43⅝; Western Union, ⅛, to 104½; Canada Southern, ⅛, to 58; Kansas Pacific, ¼, to 22¼.

There was a decline in Michigan Central of ⅝, to 88⅛; Rock Island, ⅛, to 129; Wabash, 1, to 19⅛; Lackawanna, ¼, to 47⅞; Jersey Central, ¼, to 37⅞; Atlantic & Pacific, ⅛, to 38.

The call to Wabash stockholders for a special meeting at Toledo, May 14, says:

> This meeting is called to authorize an issue of bonds, secured by mortgage upon the Company's entire property, to the amount of two millions of dollars for the purpose of retiring what is known as the Seney mortgage, and for other purposes.

"For other purposes" has as much virtue in it as your "if."

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks for the day are given below.

Northwest gold bonds were 106⅜, St. Paul Sinking Funds 102⅝, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 73, Alton gold debentures 103⅝.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, were generally in brisk demand at advancing quotations, the improvement in some instances being quite marked. Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented rose from 58 to 58⅛, and do seconds from 21⅜ to 22⅜, on large transactions. Kansas Pacifics Denver Division were bought freely, and advanced from 101 to 102¼ with coupon certificates, and from 101 to 102 for trust receipts. Do Incomes No. 16, however, declined 1 per cent, to 31. The New Jersey Central issues were taken in round amounts, and advanced from 85⅛ to 85⅛ for consolidated assented, from 84⅜ to 85⅛ for convertibles assented, 97⅛ to 98⅛ for adjustment, 53¾ to 54 for incomes, 65 to 70 for Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Consols, and from 49⅜ to 50⅛ bid for do assented. Chicago & Northwest firsts rose from 108⅛ to 109; Erie consolidated gold 7s from 105⅛ to 106⅛; Lake Shore consolidated registered seconds from 109 to 109⅛; Harlem registered firsts from 123 to 123⅛; North Missouri firsts from 110 to 111¾; Central Pacific Land-Grants from 80 to 99⅝; Pacific of Missouri seconds from 105 to 105⅝; C., C. & I. C. seconds from 23⅛ to 24; Toledo & Wabash seconds ex-coupon from 82 to 82⅝; do, convertibles ex-coupon from 66 to 66⅜; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 91 to 92⅜; New York Elevated firsts 105⅛ to 105⅝; and Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by C., C. & I., from 92 to 92⅛. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s fell off to 116¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western seconds declined from 104⅛ to 104; Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1891 from 99⅛ to 99; Hannibal & St. Joseph convertibles from 106 to 105⅛; and St. Paul I. & D. Division from 101⅜ to 100⅝.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in the Boston market on Monday was steady all day at 107½, an advance of ⅝; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley advanced ⅛, to 72; Kansas City & Southwestern ½, to 105½; Kansas Pacific ⅛, to 10⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1-16, to 9 9-16; Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, declined 1⅛, to 121⅛. In bonds, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe bonds were steady; Burlington & Missouri advanced ¼, to 105¾; Denver & Rio Grande 7s 3⅛ per cent, to 88¼; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, ¼, to 84⅛; Missouri, Kansas & Texas first mortgage ⅜, to 58¼; do second mortgage ⅛, to 21⅝.

The following shows the prices and fluctuations of leading stocks for the day:

| *Stocks.* | *Opening.* | *Highest.* | *Lowest.* | *Closing.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 116 | .... | .... | 116 |
| Michigan Central | 88¾ | .... | .... | 88¾ |
| Lake Shore | 71⅜ | 71⅝ | 71¼ | 71⅝ |
| C. & N. Western | 54⅛ | .... | .... | 55⅝ |
| Do preferred | 85⅛ | 85½ | 85 | 85½ |
| M. & St. Paul | 37⅞ | 38⅜ | 37¾ | 38 |
| Do preferred | 81⅛ | 81¼ | 80¾ | 81¼ |
| C., R. I. & Pac. | 129½ | 129½ | 128¾ | 129 |
| Illinois Central | 81 | .... | .... | 81¼ |
| Chi. & Alton | 78⅝ | .... | .... | 78½ |
| Union Pacific | 74 | .... | .... | 74 |
| Erie | 25 | .... | .... | 25⅛ |
| Wabash Railway | 20⅛ | .... | .... | 19⅛ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 5⅜ | .... | .... | 5⅛ |
| H. & St. Jo. | 14¾ | .... | .... | 14¾ |
| Do preferred | 43⅜ | .... | .... | 43⅜ |
| Delaware & Hud. | 40¼ | .... | .... | 40¼ |
| D., Lack. & West. | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ |
| N. J. Central | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| W. Union Tel. | 104⅜ | .... | .... | 104½ |
| A. & P. Tel. | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38 | 38 |
| Can. Southern | 59½ | .... | .... | 58 |
| Kansas & Texas | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 9½ | 10⅝ |
| St. L., K. C. & N. | 8¼ | .... | .... | 8¼ |
| Do preferred | 35 | .... | .... | 34 |
| Kansas Pacific | 22 | .... | .... | 22¼ |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | *Bid.* | *Asked.* |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 105⅞ | 106⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67 | 101⅞ | 102⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68 | 102⅛ | 102⅜ |
| U. S. 10-40s. (ex. int) | 101⅛ | 101⅜ |
| U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. int) | 104 | 104¼ |
| U. S. new 4½s (ex. int.) | 104⅜ | 105¼ |
| U. S. 4 per cent coupons | 100 | 100½ |
| U. S. currency 6s | 121⅛ | .... |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

| | *Sixty days.* | *Sight.* |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 487 | 490 |
| Belgium | 517½ | 515 |
| France | 516¼ | 514⅜ |
| Switzerland | 516¼ | 514⅜ |
| Germany | 95⅛ | 96 |
| Holland | 40 | 40¼ |
| Austria | .... | 46 |
| Norway | .... | 27⅜ |
| Sweden | .... | 27⅜ |
| Denmark | .... | 27⅜ |

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling | 484 |
| France | 521¼ |

LOCAL SECURITIES.

| | *Bid.* | *Asked.* |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) | *110¼ | *111¼ |
| Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) | *110¼ | *111½ |
| Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long) | *110¼ | *111½ |
| Chicago City 6 per cents (long) | *105¼ | *106½ |
| Cook County 7 per ct. bonds (long) | *110 | *111 |
| Cook County 7 per cents (short) | *101 | *102 |
| Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds | *103 | *104 |
| South Park bonds, 7 per cent | *102¼ | *103¼ |
| West Park bonds, 7 per cent | *103¼ | *104¼ |
| North Chicago 7 per cent (railroad bonds) | *104¼ | *105½ |
| City Railway (South Side) | 165 | 167½ |
| City Railway (West Side) | 175 | |
| City Railway (North Side) | 118 | 121 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 58¼ | |
| W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's | *104¼ | *105½ |
| City scrip | 97½ | 98½ |

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the Chicago quotations for coins:

| | |
|---|---|
| Trades | $ 96 |
| Mexican | 82 |
| Sovereigns | 4.80 |
| Napoleons | 3.80 |
| Twenty marks | 4.70 |
| Austrian florins (paper) | 39 |
| Five francs | 85 |
| Prussian thalers | 65 |
| Holland guelders | 38¼@ 39 |
| Kronors (Swedish) | 25 @ 25¼ |
| Mexican and South American doubloons | 15.50 |
| Spanish doubloons | 15.60 |

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—Governments weak for 4½s and 5s. Others quiet.

Railroad bonds were active and firm.

State securities were dull.

Stock market opened weak. In early dealings there was a decline of ⅛@¾, in which all the active list participated. Coal stocks and the Granger shares showed the most weakness. Subsequently a recovery took place, and speculation assumed a firmer tone, the market closing at an advance from the lowest point of ⅛@1¾, the highest prices of the day being generally current in final dealings. Northwestern common made the greatest advance, which was attributed to a new movement said to have been inaugurated by the bull pool in that stock. Wabash was noticeably weak, declining from 20⅛ to 19. A contract was signed to-day between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Erie Railway Company for twenty-five years, upon practically the same terms existing heretofore. The bill granting the New Jersey Central Railway Company access to Jersey City by bridging the Morris Canal was rejected in the New Jersey Legislature to-day. Transactions were 120,000 shares: 7,000 Erie, 1,300 Lake Shore, 10,000 Wabash, 14,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 25,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Western Union, 18,000 Kansas & Texas, and 7,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money active at 3½@5, closing at 3@4.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange heavy at 486½; short, 489½.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons of 1881 | 106⅛ | New 4s | 99⅜ |
| Coupons, '67s | 102⅛ | 10-40s | 104⅛ |
| Coupons, '68s | 102⅜ | 10-40s, coupon | 104¼ |
| New 5s | 104¼ | Currency 6s | 121½ |
| New 4½s | 104⅜ | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 104¼ | N. J. Central | 37⅞ |
| Quicksilver | 11 | Rock Island | 128⅜ |
| Quicksilver, pfd | 34½ | St. Paul | 37⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 12⅜ | St. Paul, pfd | 80⅞ |
| Mariposa | 104 | Wabash | 19 |
| Mariposa, pfd | 104 | Fort Wayne | 105½ |
| Adams Express | 106¼ | Terre Haute | 2 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | 99 | Terre Haute, pfd | 10¼ |
| American Express | 48¾ | Chicago & Alton | 78½ |
| U. S. Express | 48 | C. & Alton, pfd | 106½ |
| N. Y. Central | 115¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 11 |
| Erie | 25⅛ | Del., L. & Western | 47¾ |
| Erie, pfd | 44 | A. & P. Telegraph | 37¾ |
| Harlem | 153 | Missouri Pacific | 1¼ |
| Michigan Central | 88⅛ | C., B. & Q. | 13⅜ |
| Panama | 132 | Hannibal & St. Joe | 14⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 74 | H. & St. Joe, pfd | 43⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 71⅛ | Canada Southern | 57¾ |
| Illinois Central | 80½ | Cent. Pac. bonds | 110 |
| Clev. & Pittsburg | 91½ | Union Pac. bonds | 110 |
| Northwestern | 55⅜ | U. P. Land-Grants | 112½ |
| Northwestern, pfd | 85½ | U. P. Sinking-F'ds | 108⅜ |
| C., C., C. & I. | 43 | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 31 | Virginia 6s, new | 30 |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 24 | Missouri | 104½ |
| Virginia 6s, old | 30 | | |

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Public* says the clearings during the past week show that the following cities gained over last year: New York, 52 9-10; Boston, 14; Philadelphia, 9 8-10; Chicago, 17 3-10; New Orleans, 22 4-10; Baltimore, 1 1-10; Milwaukee, 29 9-10; Louisville, 38 1-10; Pittsburg, 12 3-10; Cleveland, 12 2-10; Lowell, 7 5-10. The following show losses: Providence, 10 1-10; New Haven, 25 5-10; Syracuse, 12 3-10; Cincinnati, 9-10; Indianapolis, 3-10. This shows that the payments made this week were larger than any previous week this year.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 19 | H. & N | 16 |
| Alta | 5¼ | Julia Consolidated | 5⅛ |
| Belcher | 8⅜ | Justice | 4¼ |
| Best & Belcher | 19½ | Mexican | 40¼ |
| Bullion | 6 | Northern Belle | 10½ |
| Caledonia | 3 | Ophir | 35⅛ |
| California | 5⅞ | Overman | 12½ |
| Chollar | 43 | Raymond & Ely | 6⅛ |
| Consolidat'd Virginia | 5⅜ | Savage | 13⅞ |
| Crown Point | 6 | Sierra Nevada | 46⅜ |
| Eureka Consolidat'd | 27¾ | Union Consolidated | 74 |
| Exchequer | 5¼ | Yellow Jacket | 19¾ |
| Gould & Curry | 10⅛ | Bodie | 6⅛ |
| Grand Prize | 5 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12.—The Hale & Norcross levies an assessment of $1.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 12.—Consols, money, 96 7-16; account, 96½.

American Securities—Reading, 13; Erie, 25⅝; preferred, 45.

United States bonds—'67s, 104; 10-40s, 100; new 5s, 106¼; 4½s, 107⅛; 4s, 102⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £33,000.

PARIS, March 12.—Rentes, 110f 5c.

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, March 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prairie av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, w f, 20x125 ft, dated March 11 (John T. Dale to Andrew Benedict) | $ 1,149 |
| Mohawk st, n w cor of Wisconsin st, e f, 22x127 ft, dated March 6 (Frederick Warnicke to Wenzel Bartos) | 1,000 |
| Ward st, 95 3-10 ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 11 (Ludwig Ruchnaewitz to Michael Breichmann) | 1,200 |
| Werder st, 279½ ft w of Rockwell av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 25 (German Savings Bank to Mary Powers) | ----- |
| Blue Island av, 275 ft s w of Harrison st, s e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 10 (Bruno H. Goll to Joseph Chalifoux) | 6,000 |
| Illinois st, 110 ft e of North Clark st, s f, 25¼x100 ft, dated March 10 (Helena McCarthy to Ellen Durkin) | 4,000 |
| West Madison st, 196 4-10 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 24x187½ ft, dated March 12 (Isaac G. Wilson to Leopold J. Kunitsh) | 3,750 |
| Winchester st, 160 ft n of West Congress st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 12 (David Boddin to Ann McFarland) | 2,000 |

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gordon st, 200 ft w of Marshall st, s f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated March 8 (Jennie and Fred Meckes to John H. Bani) | 1,230 |
| Cairo st, 174 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated March 12 (D. C. and I. J. Nicholes to John Leffler) | 250 |
| May st, bet Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts, w f, 24 8-10x125 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1878 (John Fernley to Lucy Fernley) | 500 |

## COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for March delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

| | *Tuesday.* | *Wednesday.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mess pork | $ 9.72½ | $ 9.90 |
| Lard | 6.42½ | 6.62½ |
| Shoulders, boxed | 3.57½ | 3.62½ |
| Short ribs, boxed | 4.80 | 4.90 |
| Whisky | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| Wheat | 91⅛ | 91¾ |
| Corn | 32 | 32¼ |
| Oats | 23 | 23 |
| Rye | 46 | 45½ |
| Barley | 78 | 77 |
| Live hogs | 3.30 @4.20 | 3.30 @4.20 |
| Cattle | 2.60 @5.00 | 2.60 @5.10 |

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. |
| Flour, brls | 14,287 | 17,560 | 11,776 | 13,969 |
| Wheat, bu | 108,945 | 67,954 | 69,480 | 64,046 |
| Corn, bu | 105,235 | 179,327 | 107,267 | 165,034 |
| Oats, bu | 85,631 | 48,414 | 47,245 | 47,899 |
| Rye, bu | 3,764 | 5,928 | 500 | 7,907 |
| Barley, bu | 16,083 | 20,084 | 14,565 | 12,908 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 291,804 | 180,793 | 190,915 | 227,388 |
| F. seed, lbs | 86,900 | 78,800 | 96,110 | ........ |
| B. corn, lbs | 30,000 | 12,600 | 72,686 | 14,283 |
| C. meats, lbs | 339,176 | 570,150 | 1,186,000 | 1,969,158 |
| Beef, brls | ........ | ........ | 134 | 54 |
| Pork, brls | 820 | 559 | 481 | 3,559 |
| Lard, lbs | 1,713,214 | 211,465 | 114,210 | 1,551,980 |
| Tallow, lbs | 88,820 | 58,320 | 20,067 | 34,050 |
| Butter, lbs | 165,773 | 105,862 | 125,108 | 136,400 |
| D. hogs, No. | 225 | 197 | 165 | ........ |
| Live hogs, No. | 11,168 | 9,565 | 4,836 | 1,743 |
| Cattle, No. | 2,371 | 2,730 | 641 | 1,210 |
| Sheep, No. | 1,868 | 1,156 | 1,504 | 885 |
| Hides, lbs | 92,131 | 131,102 | 163,950 | 87,600 |
| Highwi'es, brls | ........ | ........ | ........ | 100 |
| Wool, lbs | 33,723 | 27,469 | 18,120 | 10,700 |
| Potatoes, bu | 5,576 | 1,362 | 510 | ........ |
| Coal, tons | 6,108 | 4,058 | 1,349 | 1,222 |
| Hay, tons | 144 | 78 | 10 | ........ |
| Lumber, m ft | 524 | 319 | 1,384 | 1,411 |
| Shingles, m | 800 | 310 | 390 | 140 |
| Salt, brls | 480 | 480 | 2,414 | 696 |

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,801 bu wheat, 447 bu corn, 2,627 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 14 cars No. 2 spring, 40 cars No. 3 do, 34 cars rejected, 8 cars no grade (101 wheat); 60 cars high mixed corn, 17 cars new do, 32 cars new mixed, 39 cars No. 2 corn, 5 cars rejected (153 corn); 27 cars white oats, 47 cars No. 2 mixed, 9 cars rejected (83 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars extra; 2 cars feed (8 barley). Total, 349 cars, or 160,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,656 bu wheat, 36,847 bu corn, 12,404 bu barley.

The public telegram from England about the wheat markets there yesterday conveyed the intelligence that buyers of cargoes had come to a pause, and graciously intimated that the suspension of demand was probably only temporary. The reader of such stuff may well be pardoned if, like Balaam, he fails to recognize the angel, but has no doubt in regard to the donkey.

Something less than a ton of "poetry" (some of it terribly heavy) has been written on the Keene phase of the Fisher-y question. We are not cruel enough to punish the authors by printing it; but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The leading produce markets were again nervous and irregular yesterday. There was a reaction in breadstuffs from the weakness of the previous day, but it did not last through the day. Wheat weakened after 12 o'clock, and corn followed the lead. The folks on 'Change seemed early to have changed their minds, and come to the conclusion that Keene still owns the wheat bought for him late in 1878. Later they veered around to the other track. Provisions were firmer, with a very good demand. The weather was again warm for the season, and some operators professed to expect that we shall have no more cold weather on this side of July. The natural result of such conditions would be a decline in the price of breadstuffs, as a consequence of promise of an abundant crop yield later in the year.

In dry-goods there was more activity than is usually witnessed at this stage of the season, and the tone of the market was strong. There was a fairly satisfactory movement in staple and fancy groceries, and the general market preserved the steady tone so long characterizing it. The only appearance of weakness was confined to white sugars, which fell off ⅛c. There was a continued good demand for dried fruits, and continued firmness as to prices. Fish were reported active, with all descriptions firmly held. Owing to the recent severe gale which did serious damage to the Georges fleet, the price of codfish is likely to advance. There was no marked change in the butter and cheese market. Oils were rather more active with no change in values. Prices of leather, bagging, coal, and wood were the same as for a number of days previous.

The sales of lumber were again large, and free orders continue to arrive from all parts of the West. No change is noted in prices, which are about as variable as they have been all along, though the big demand is having a tendency to strengthen the market in spite of the prospect of an early opening of the lumber ports to vessels. The soft weather has nearly ruined the roads in the pineries, and the season of logging is nearly at an end. The wool and broom-corn markets were steady. The demand for seeds was fair, and no material change in prices were noted, though some of the late varieties and poor grades were easy. Hay was steady. Poultry and game were slow and weak, and eggs higher.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

| | *Received.* | *Shipped.* |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 108,945 | 69,480 |
| Milwaukee | 33,080 | 24,320 |
| New York | 152,000 | 235,000 |
| Detroit | 24,000 | 33,000 |
| Toledo | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| St. Louis | 16,000 | |
| Baltimore | 61,200 | 138,000 |
| Philadelphia | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Total | 444,225 | 545,900 |

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

| | *Week ending March 8, 1879.* | *Week ending March 9, 1879.* |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, sacks | 150,000@155,000 | *120,000@125,000 |
| Wheat, qrs | 215,000@202,000 | 270,000@275,000 |
| Corn, qrs | 215,000@220,000 | 140,000@145,000 |

*Barrels.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

March 12.—Receipts—Flour, 22,684 brls; wheat, 151,566 bu; corn, 114,660 bu; oats, 23,989 bu; corn meal, 310 pkgs; rye, 5,088 bu; barley, 7,700 bu; malt, 5,764 bu; pork, 572 brls; beef, 2,334 tcs; cut meats, 4,982 pkgs; lard, 556 tcs; whisky, 340 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 235,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu.

SEED WHEAT.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

CHICAGO, March 12.—Permit me through your paper to call the attention of farmers throughout the spring wheat sections of the Northwest, and more particularly those of Central and Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, to the result of my experiments in the germinating qualities of their seed. The test was made under the most favorable circumstances, and the seeds selected were above an average, taken from fair samples gathered by myself, either at the stations noted or fields adjacent, in August last.

| | *No. sown.* | *No. sprouted.* |
|---|---|---|
| Des Moines, on the C. & R. I. | 100 | 74 |
| Grinnell, on the C. & R. I. | 100 | 78 |
| Marshalltown, on the C. & N. W. | 100 | 81 |
| Ackley, on the Ill. Cent. | 100 | 69 |
| Austin, on the Mil. & St. P. | 100 | 78 |
| Fillmore, on the South. Minn. | 100 | 88 |
| Winona, on the W. & St. P. | 100 | 93 |
| Owatona, on the W. & St. P. | 100 | 92 |

From this we conclude that of the wheat crop of 1878 the germ was killed in at least 20 per cent of the yield, hence the necessity of a corresponding increase of the seed to be sown this year in order to get the usual stand. Whether the seed has the ordinary properties for a sufficiet stooling-out I could not determine, but must rest my observations until the future shall develop it in the field. When we consider that during the past ten years our spring wheat crop, as indicated by receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee, has varied 45,715,623 bushels, or, in other words, that the receipts at these two points were, from the crop of 1873, 67,514,488 bushels, whereas from the crop of 1876 the receipts were but 21,798,865 bushels, and that this vast difference was mainly due to the poor seed sown for this latter crop, the great importance of good and sufficient seed will be at once apparent.

Very respectfully, J. Z. WERST.

WHEAT ABROAD.

The figures of the New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* show the following as the exports from Atlantic ports for the week ending March 5:

| *From* | *To Great Britain.* | *To France.* |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 151,985 | 304,188 |
| Philadelphia | 173,676 | 38,680 |
| Baltimore | 16,036 | 249,542 |
| Boston | 4,651 | .... |
| Portland | 117,600 | .... |
| New Orleans | ........ | 44,604 |
| Total bu | 463,948 | 637,014 |

Also to Holland and Belgium, 94,800 bu; to Spain, 79,096 bu; and to Portugal, 46,000 bu. Total of all, 1,320,858 bu.

The vessels passing the Dardanelles from Feb. 5 to Feb. 15 inclusive were destined as follows: To the United Kingdom, 1; to French ports, 6; Holland, 1; Spain, 1; Portugal, 1; Adriatic ports (Italy), 3; and to Malta for orders, 3. Total, 16. Southern Europe was taking the bulk of this wheat.

The official net imports of wheat into France from all sources during the month of January, 1879, were 7,276,126 bu, and the stocks in the principal importing cities of France are very small, showing that it passes direct into consumption. Same month 1878, about 710,000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Port of Chicago March 12: D. B. Fisk & Co., 6 cases artificial flowers; J. J. McGrath, 2 cases paper-hangings; Henry Sears & Co., 1 cask razors; O. R. Keith & Co., 44 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 34 cases dry goods; James H. Rice, 9 crates window-glass; Root & Sons' Music Company, 4 cases musical instruments; Fowler Bros., 222 sacks salt. Collections, $3,629.47.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active and comparatively steady, with an upward tendency during the greater part of the session, though hogs were unchanged, and Liverpool was not materially different in tone from the previous day. There was not much inquiry for shipment but the speculative movement was fair in volume throughout, with more confidence on the part of buyers.

MESS PORK—Advanced 15@17½c per brl, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 11,250 brls seller April at $9.77½@9.92½; 27,000 brls seller May at $9.87½@10.05; and 1,000 brls seller June at $10.00@10.10. Total, 39,250 brls. The market closed steady at $9.85 for cash or seller March, $9.87½@9.90 for April, and $9.97½@10.00 for May, with about $10.12½@10.15 for June. Old pork was quiet at $8.00 when not repacked.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $9.00@9.37½, and extra prime at $8.50@8.75.

LARD—Advanced 10@12½c per 100 lbs, and closed 7½c above Tuesday's latest quotations. Sales were reported of 100 tcs spot (kettled) at $6.37½; 7,000 tcs seller April at $6.50@6.57½; 8,000 tcs seller May at $6.55@6.62½; and 250 tcs seller June at $6.65. Total, 15,350 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.50 for spot or seller March; $6.52½@6.55 for April; and $6.60 for May. June was nominal at $6.65@6.67½ at the close.

MEATS—Were more active and stronger. Short ribs advanced about 10c per 100 lbs, with a fair speculative demand, and shoulders 5@7½c, while other cuts were firmer but little better than nominal. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders, seller April, at $3.55; 5,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 6⅜c; 150 boxes Staffordshire hams at 7⅛c; 5,800,000 lbs short ribs at $4.70@4.77½ for April, $4.80@4.90 for May, and $4.97½@5.00 for June. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

| | *Shoulders.* | *Short ribs.* | *L. & S. clears.* | *Short clears.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loose, part cured | $3.50 | $4.75 | $4.72½ | $4.82½ |
| Boxed | 3.62½ | 4.90 | 4.87½ | 4.97½ |
| April, boxed | 3.67½ | 4.95 | 4.92½ | 5.05 |
| May, boxed | 3.77½ | 5.05 | 5.02½ | 5.15 |

Long clears quoted at $4.62½ loose and $4.77½ boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 8@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7¼c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6⅛@6¼c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 5¼@5½c for short ribs, 5½@5¾c for short clears, 8@8½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4¾@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $9.00@9.25 for extra mess, and $17.75@18.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¼@6⅜c for city and 6@6⅛c for country.

## BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was less active, but firm. There was an inquiry by shippers for more flour than seemed to be on sale,—that is, of brands suited to their wants,—and some orders were left unfilled. Sales weae reported of 125 brls winters on private terms; 800 brls spring extras partly at $3.90; 25 supers at $2.05; and 20 brls rye flour at $2.85. Total, 970 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice winters | $5.25 @5.50 |
| Good to choice winters | 4.50 @5.25 |
| Fair to good winters | 3.75 @4.25 |
| Choice Minnesotas | 4.50 @5.00 |
| Fair to good Minnesotas | 4.00 @6.00 |
| Fair to good springs | 3.50 @4.25 |
| Low springs | 2.50 @3.25 |
| Patents | 6.00 @8.00 |
| Buckwheat | 4.00 @4.25 |

BRAN—Was quiet and steady at the recent advance. Sale was made of 30 tons at $11.00 per ton on track, and $11.00 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.12½ on track.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 40 tons middlings at $11.50; 10 tons rye feed at $14.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active, but very irregular. The market advanced 1c early, then declined 2c, and closed ⅜c lower than the previous evening, having been ½c below the minimum price of Tuesday. The British telegrams were conflicting, Liverpool being called quieter, and London improving, while cargoes were neglected. The weather in the West was fine, and our receipts rather small, only 101 car-loads of all kinds of wheat being inspected into store. The market opened quite weak, but soon improved under a better demand, as it was understood that most of the weak-kneed holders had sold out during Tuesday. It was also thought by some that the weather was veering round in the direction of "stormy," and they bought with reference to that. But the skies cleared later, and New York was called "neglected," though with some Continental demand. Then sellers came out in force, and for awhile the market fell almost as rapidly as it did last Friday, though it did not decline so far. The trading appeared to be chiefly local, outside orders being fewer than usual. The shipping demand was only moderate, and the low grades did not open till late. No. 3 closed at 80c for gilt-edged receipts, and No. 2 do at 91½c, while regular closed at 91c. Seller April opened at 91⅛@91⅜c, advanced to 93⅛c, declined to 91⅛c, improved to 92c, and closed at 91⅛c. Seller May sold at 94⅛@96⅛c, closing at 95⅛@95¼c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 91@92⅛c, closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 27,000 bu No. 2 at 91⅛@92⅛c; 27,600 bu No. 3 at 80@81c; 4,000 bu rejected at 68½@69c; and 14,400 bu by sample at 59@86½c. Total, 73,000 bu. Also 60 tons screenings at $9.00@13.00 per ton.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were made of 400 bu Mediterranean No. 2 at $1.08⅛ free on board car.

CORN—Was irregularly higher. There was more doing at times, and at other times the market was dull; it advanced ⅜c early, and closed only about ⅛c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were quoted tame, and New York was dull, while our receipts were somewhat larger in volume. The chief cause of the movement seemed to be sympathy with wheat, the firmness there calling out a better demand for corn futures, which, however, was not of long duration. Anticipations of stormy weather seemed to be general at one time. This would not make so much difference in the volume of receipts, as to the prospects for next crop, and it would require a great deal of bad weather to prevent early planting, as the ground is now in a much more forward condition than usual at this date. There was a fair shipping demand, and sample lots were firm. Seller May opened at 36@36⅛c, but there were more buying orders at the inside than could be filled at that figure. The market improved to 36⅜c, and fell back to 36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c. Seller June sold at 36¼@36⅝c, closing at 36½c. July sold at 36¾@37⅛c; and April at 32@32⅛c, closing at 32⅛c. Seller the month was quiet at ⅛c below April, closing at 33⅛c. Receipts for No. 2, dated since last Thursday, closed at 33⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 42,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 33¼@33⅜c; 800 bu new high mixed at 33c; 800 bu new mixed at 33c; (rejected nominal at 32⅛c;) 12,600 bu by sample at 33¼@36⅛c on track; and 29,000 bu do at 34@34½c free on board cars. Total, 85,200 bu.

OATS—Were in fair demand, opening firm, and closing easier. The market fluctuated in company with other grain, and New York came in dull at the last. The receipts also were big, but did not much depress the market, as a large portion of them had been sold previously to arrive, and were merely transferred here to Eastern lines. Samples were again in active request for shipment at nearly former prices. The profits on shipments just now are said to be unusually large. The speculative trading was mostly in May, which opened at 26c, sold at 26⅛c, then off to 25¾@25⅞c, and closed at 25⅞c sellers; June opened at 26⅛c, and closed at 26c; April and March were quiet at 23c; regular was quiet at 23c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu by sample at 25⅛@27¼c on track, and 39,000 bu do at 26@28c free on board. Total, 51,000 bu.

RYE—Was slow and easier except fresh receipts, which were scarce. Futures were lifeless at 45½@46c for the month, 46c for April, and 50c for May. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 45½@46c, and fresh do at 46½c. Samples were steady. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu fresh No. 2 at 46½c, 1,200 bu by sample at 47⅛c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 48@48½c free on board. Total, 2,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand, the trading being in cash for shipment. No. 2 was firm at 77c regular, and 80c for winter receipts in A., D. & Co.'s. Extra 3 sold at 41c in Fulton, and 45c in A., D. & Co.'s, and fresh in the latter brought 48c. Gilt-edged No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 40c, and regular was quoted at 37@38c. Futures were inactive and nominal at about 77c for April No. 2, and extra 3 was offered at 41c for April. Fair sales were made by sample. Cash sales were reported of 10,500 bu No. 2 at 77@80c; 2,000 bu extra 3 at 41@48c; 400 bu No. 3 at 40c; 6,200 bu by sample at 35@80c (outside for 3,000 bu to arrive) on track; and 1,200 bu do at 42c free on board. Total, 19,900 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—sales, 6,750 brls at $9.77½@9.80 for April and $9.90 for May. Lard—4,250 tcs at $6.50 for April, $6.55@6.57½ for May, and $6.62½ for June. Short ribs—200,000 lbs at $4.65@4.67½ for April and $4.80 for May. Shoulders—150,000 lbs at $3.50 for April.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steady, with sales of 345,000 bu at 91⅞@91⅝c for April and 95¼c for May. Corn—170,000 bu at 36½c for June and 36⅛@36½c for May. Mess pork—9,500 brls at $9.90 for April and $9.97½@10.00 for May. Lard—1,500 tcs at $6.60@6.62½ for May. Short ribs—850,000 lbs at $4.72½@4.75 for April, $4.85 for May, and $4.97½ for June.

LATER.

Wheat was active and strong, advancing ⅜c. The skies seemed to indicate a storm, and the rumors of failures that were started early were generally discredited. April sold at 91½@92⅛c, and closed at the outside. May sold at 95⅛@95⅝c, and closed at 95⅝c.

Corn was firmer, May selling at 36⅜@36½c, and closing at the latter figure. June sold at 36⅝@36⅝c, and closed at the outside. March was quoted with buyers at 32¼c, and April with sellers at 32½c.

Oats were quiet at 25⅞c for May, and 23c for April.

Lard was steady, sales being made of 750 tcs at $6.67½ for June, and $6.60 for May.

Short-ribs—Sales 350,000 lbs seller May at $4.85.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was firmer, closing at $9.92½@9.95 for April, $10.02½@10.05 for May, and $10.12½@10.15 for June. Sales 3,250 brls at $9.92½ for April, $10.02½@10.05 for May, and $10.12½ for June.

Lard closed better at $6.65@6.67½ for April, $6.60@6.62½ for May, and $6.67½@6.70 for June. Sales 500 tcs at $6.55@6.57½ for April.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair order request at quotations. The stock is large, and considerable corn is in the country yet. Dealers expect a good spring trade, and think they will be able to obtain at least present prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine green carpet brush, ℔ | 4 @4½ |
| Green hurl | 3¾@4¼ |
| Red-tipped hurl | 3¼@3½ |
| Fine green, with hurl to work it | 3½@4 |
| Red-tipped do | 2¾@3¼ |
| Inferior | 2½@2¾ |
| Crooked | 1½@2¼ |

BUTTER—Roll butter was neglected. There was a fair movement in packed at nominally steady prices. Stocks are moderate. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery | 22@26 |
| Good to choice dairy | 18@21 |
| Medium | 12@15 |
| Inferior to common | 5@10 |
| Roll butter | 8@13 |

BAGGING—Prices were again quoted steady and unchanged. There was a moderate demand at the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stark | 22½ | Burlaps, 4 bu | 12 |
| Brighton A | 22 | Do, 5 bu | 14 |
| Otter Creek | 19 | Gunnies, single | 14@15 |
| Lewiston | 20 | Do, double | 23@24 |
| American | 19 | Wool sacks | 40@45 |

CHEESE—Fair activity was noted in the demand for full cream and only slightly skimmed goods, but the lower grades are not much inquired for. Quotations remain as before:

| | |
|---|---|
| September and October, full cream | 8¼@8¾ |
| Part skim | 6½@7¾ |
| Full skim | 4 @5 |
| Low grades | 2½@3 |

COAL—Only a moderate demand existed. Prices were steady as previously given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lackawanna, large egg | $ 6.25 |
| Lackawanna, small egg | 6.25 |
| Lackawanna, nut | 6.00@6.25 |
| Lackawanna, range | 6.50 |
| Piedmont | 7.00 |
| Blossburg | 6.00 |
| Cannel | 6.50 |
| Erie | 5.50 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 4.50@5.00 |
| Minonk | 3.50 |
| Wilmington | 3.50 |
| Gartsherrie, Indiana block | 4.50 |
| White ash block | 4.50 |

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is good at the prices given. Quinine and other preparations of Cinchona are higher, owing to the light stock at the principal markets. Castor oil and camphor are also stronger. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Acid, citric | $ 67 @ 70 |
| Acid, tartaric, ℔, 25-℔ | 49 @ 52 |
| Ammonia, carb | 20 @ 25 |
| Axle-grease, ⅌ doz | 1.00 @1.25 |
| Borax, refined, ℔ | 10 @ 12 |
| Blue vitriol, ℔ | 7 @ 10 |
| Cream tartar, pure, ℔ | 30 @ 33 |
| Cochineal, Honduras, ℔ | 75 @ 80 |
| Chloroform, ℔ | 85 |
| Glycerine, bulk, ℔ | 17 @ 25 |
| Gum arabic, picked | 40 @ 50 |
| Gum camphor, ℔ | 31 @ 33 |
| Gum opium, ℔ | 4.75 |
| Gum shellac, ℔ | 30 @ 45 |
| Iodine, ℔ | 5.70 |
| Morphia, sulph, oz | 3.75 @3.90 |
| Oil, castor, ⅌ gal | 1.24 @1.32 |
| Oil, lemon | 2.75 |
| Potassa, chlor, ℔ | 23 @ 25 |
| Potassium, iod., ℔ | 4.25 @4.50 |
| Quinine, sulph., oz | 3.65 @3.70 |
| Root, rhei., E. L., powd., ℔ | 1.25 @1.50 |
| Salts, Epsom, ℔ | 2¼@ 5 |
| Silver crystal, oz | 85 @ 90 |
| Soap, Castile, gen., ℔ | 9 @ 12 |
| Sulphur, ℔ | 4 @ 6 |
| Sassafras bark | 12 @ 14 |
| Canary seed, ⅌ ℔ | 4 @ 5 |
| Hemp seed, ⅌ ℔ | 3¼@ 5½ |
| Sulph., cinchonidia | 1.45 @1.50 |

EGGS—Were firmer, opening at 16c and selling to 18c. The receipts continue to be unusually light.

FISH—There was a well sustained activity in the fish trade, and prices were thoroughly supported. The late severe disaster to the fleet engaged in the cod fisheries has stiffened prices of codfish, and an early advance is among the probabilities. Lakefish are very firm. We now quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 whitefish, ⅌ ½-brl | $4.40@ 4.50 |
| Family whitefish, ½-brl | 2.10@ 2.25 |
| Trout, ½-brl | 4.10@ 4.25 |
| Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl | 12.50 |
| Select mess, ⅌ ½-brl | 16.00 |
| Extra shore, ½-brl | 14.00 |
| No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 10.50 |
| No. 1 bay, ½-brl | 7.00@ 7.50 |
| No. 2 shore, ½-brl | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| No. 2 bay, ½-brl | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| Large family | 5.00 |
| Fat family, new, ½-brl | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| No. 1 bay, kits | 1.00@ 1.20 |
| Family kits | 75@ 1.00 |
| George's codfish, extra, per 100 lbs | 5.00@ 5.25 |
| Bank cod, per 100 lbs | 4.15@ 4.25 |
| Compressed cod | 6 |
| Dressed cod | 7 |
| Labrador herring, split, brls | 6.50 |
| Labrador herring, round, brls | 6.00@ 6.25 |
| Labrador herring, round, ½-brls | 3.50 |
| Holland herring | 1.15@ 1.20 |
| Smoked halibut | 11 |
| Scaled herring, ⅌ box | 30@ 35 |
| California salmon, brls | 13.00 |
| California salmon, ½-brls | 6.75 |

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were not quotably different from those current at the beginning of the week. Both domestic and imported varieties remain firm, under a continued good demand. Below are the quotations:

FOREIGN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dates | $ 5¼@ 6¼ |
| Dates, fancy | 8 @ 9 |
| Figs, layers | 14 @ 16 |
| Turkish prunes | 5⅛@ 6 |
| French prunes, kegs | 6½@ 7 |
| French prunes, boxes | 10 @ 16 |
| Raisins, layers | 1.70 @1.75 |
| London layers | 2.15 @2.25 |
| Loose Muscatel | 1.80 @1.85 |
| Valencias, new | 7¼@ 8 |
| Zante currants | 4½@ 4¾ |
| Citron | 14½@ 15½ |

DOMESTIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alden apples | 10 @ 14 |
| Evaporated | 8 @ 9 |
| New York and Michigan | 4 @ 4½ |
| Southern | 2¾@ 3¼ |
| Ohio | 3½@ 3⅝ |
| Peaches, unpared, halves | 3¾@ 4 |
| Peaches, unpared, quarters | 3⅜@ 3¾ |
| Raspberries | 32½@ 33 |
| Blackberries | 5¼@ 6 |
| Pitted cherries | 23 @ 25 |

NUTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Filberts | 9 @ 10 |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 20 @ 21 |
| Naples walnuts | 13 @ 14 |
| Brazils | 5¼@ 6 |
| Texas pecans | 6 @ 7 |
| River pecans | 5¼@ 6 |
| Wilmington peanuts | 5 @ 5½ |
| Tennessee peanuts | 4½@ 5 |
| Virginia peanuts | 6 @ 6½ |

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request. Oranges are firm, the sales being large, and the stock is not big. Domestic fruits were unchanged:

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, ⅌ brl | $2.00@ 3.00 |
| Cranberries, ⅌ brl | 5.00@ 7.00 |
| Lemons, ⅌ box | 3.50@ 4.50 |
| Oranges, ⅌ box | 3.50@ 4.50 |
| Valencia oranges, ⅌ case | 6.50@ 7.50 |
| Valencia oranges, extra size | @10.00 |
| Bananas, ⅌ bunch | 2.50@ 5.00 |

GROCERIES—The demand was good and the general market was steady. A decline in white sugars of an ⅛c was the only change noted. Tallows remain firm. We quote:

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolina | 6¾@ 7¼ |
| Louisiana | 6⅛@ 7½ |

COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mendaling, Java | |
| O. G. Java | 28 @29 |
| Choice to fancy Rio | 24½@26 |
| Good to prime | 17 @17¾ |
| Common to fair | 15¼@16 |
| Roasting | 12½@14½ |
| | 10½@11½ |

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent cut loaf | 9⅝@ 9⅞ |
| Crushed | 9⅜@ 9½ |
| Granulated | 8⅞@ 9 |
| Powdered | 9¼@ 9⅜ |
| A standard | 8½@ 8⅝ |
| Do. No. 2 | 8⅜@ 8½ |
| Extra C | 8¼@ 8⅜ |
| C No. 1 | 7⅞@ 8 |
| C No. 2 | 7⅜@ 7¾ |
| Yellow | 7 @ 7½ |
| New Orleans white, clarified | 8⅜@ 9 |
| New Orleans prime to choice | 7 @ 7½ |
| New Orleans fully fair to prime | 6¾@ 6⅞ |
| New Orleans fair | 6¼@ 6⅝ |

SIRUPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| California sugar-loaf drips | 35 @38 |
| California silver drips | 43 @45 |
| Sugar-house sirup | 35 @40 |
| New Orleans molasses, choice | 41 @43 |
| Do prime | 38 @40 |
| Fair | 33 @36 |
| Common | 27 @30 |
| Common molasses | 28 @33 |
| Black Strap | 24 @25 |

SPICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allspice | 18¼@19 |
| Cloves | 45 @50 |
| Cassia | 24 @25 |
| Pepper | 14½@15 |
| Nutmegs, No. 1 | 90 @95 |
| Calcutta ginger | 8 @ 9 |

SOAPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| True Blue | 5 @ 5¼ |
| Blue lily | 5 @ 5¼ |
| White lily | 5 |
| Savon imperial | 5 |
| German mottled | 5¼@ 5½ |
| Peach blossom | 6 |

HAY—Was steady under a light demand, with adequate offerings:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy | $8.00@8.50 |
| No. 2 do | 7.50 |
| Mixed do | 6.50@7.00 |
| Upland prairie | 7.00@7.50 |
| No. 1 | 6.00@6.50 |

HIDES—Were in moderate request, and steady. The receipts are small and inferior, this being the season for poor and grubby hides:

| | |
|---|---|
| Light cured hides, ⅌ ℔ | 7 |
| Heavy do, ⅌ ℔ | 6½ |
| Damaged or grubby do, ⅌ ℔ | 5½ |
| Bullhides | 5 |
| Part cured, ⅌ ℔ | 6 @ 6½ |
| Calf, ⅌ ℔ | 10 |
| Deacons, ⅌ ℔ | 40 |
| Dry flint, ⅌ ℔ | 14½ |
| Dry salted, ⅌ ℔ | 11 @12 |
| Green city butchers', ⅌ ℔ | 5 @ 5½ |
| Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ⅌ ℔ | 28 |

LUMBER—Was active. Some dealers report an increase in sales of over 500,000 ft in the month of March to date, as compared with the business during the same time a year ago. The orders are coming in from all quarters. The quoted prices are shaded, but perhaps not more so than usual at this time in the year. The fine weather favors an early opening of navigation, but dealers think the ports that have the big stocks of dry lumber will not be accessible before the 10th of April. The ice on Muskegon Lake and Green Bay is very thick, and it will take a good many warm days to rot and break it up. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear, 1¼@2 in | $30.00@32.00 |
| Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch | 27.00@28.00 |
| Third clear, inch | 25.00 |
| First and clear dressed siding | 15.50 |
| First common dressed siding | 13.50 |
| Second common siding | 12.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 25.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 22.00 |
| Flooring, third common, dressed | 16.00 |
| Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards | 30.00 |
| Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards | 25.00 |
| Box boards, C | 16.00 |
| A stock boards, 10 to 12 in., rough | 24.00@28.00 |
| B stock boards, 10 to 12 in | 20.00@25.00 |
| C stock boards, 10 to 12 in | 15.00@16.00 |
| D or common stock boards | 13.00 |
| Fencing, No. 1 | 10.00@10.50 |
| Fencing, No. 2 | 8.50@ 9.50 |
| Common boards | 10.00@11.00 |
| Cull boards | 9.00@10.00 |
| Dimension stuff | 9.50@10.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft | 11.00@13.00 |
| Culls, 2 in | 8.00 |
| Pickets, rough and select | 7.00@11.00 |
| Pickets, select, dressed, and headed | 18.00 |
| Lath, dry | 1.65 |
| Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry | 2.20@ 2.30 |
| Shingles, standard | 2.00@ 2.15 |
| Shingles, No. 1 | 1.00@ 1.10 |
| Cedar shingles | 1.90 |
| Track shingles | 1.80 |

OILS—There was a better demand for oils, but no change in value. Following are the prices current:

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbon, 110 degrees test | 12 |
| Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test | 14¼ |
| Snow white, 150 deg. test | 17½ |
| Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test | 18¾ |
| Carbon, Michigan legal test | 21¾ |
| Elaine, 150 deg. test | 19 |
| Lard, extra winter strained | 61 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 56 |
| Lard, No. 2 | 50 |
| Linseed, raw | 65 |
| Linseed, boiled | 70 |
| Whale, winter bleached | 55 |
| Sperm | $1.30 |
| Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure | 75 |
| Neatsfoot oil, extra | 70 |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 | 52 |
| Bank oil | 40 |
| Straits | 43 |
| Turpentine | 34 |
| Miners' oil, extra yellow | 55 |
| Miners' oil, white | 58 |
| Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity | 14 |
| Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg | 13 |
| Gasoline, 87 degrees | 19 |
| West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees | 30 |
| Natural, 30 degrees | 25 |
| Reduced, 28 degrees | 20 @25 |

POTATOES—Were slow and easy under free receipts, the bulk of which seemed to be rather poor. Rose were quoted at 50@60c, and Peachblows at 55@70c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was light, but the inquiry was small, and no change occurred in prices. The weather was warm for dressed, and live stock is beginning to come forward. Game was dull, the offerings being mostly ducks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chickens, dressed, ⅌ ℔ | $ 7 @ 8 |
| Chickens, live, per doz | 3.00 @ 3.50 |
| Turkeys, dressed, ⅌ ℔ | 11 @ 12½ |
| Geese, dressed, ⅌ ℔ | 6 @ 7 |
| Ducks, dressed, ⅌ ℔ | 7 @ 8 |
| Wild ducks, small, per doz | 50 @ 75 |
| Mallards | 1.00 |
| Red-heads | 1.50 |

SEEDS—Timothy was fairly active at recent prices, prime closing at $1.20@1.22. Sales were made at $1.08@1.26. Clover was in fair request at $3.55@3.80, and mammoth sold at $4.00. Hungarian sold at 70@75c, and choice was quoted at 80c. The demand for the late seeds was less urgent, and the feeling easier. Flax was steady at $1.30@1.60.

SALT—Was in fair demand at unchanged prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine salt, ⅌ brl | $ 1.15 |
| Coarse, ⅌ brl | 1.40 |
| New York dairy, ⅌ brl, without bags | 1.30 |
| New York dairy, ⅌ brl, with bags | 1.75@2.00 |
| Michigan dairy, without bags | 1.15 |
| Michigan dairy, with bags | 1.50@1.70 |
| Ashton dairy, ⅌ sack | 3.00 |

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the long-standing quotation of $1.04 for highwines. Sale was reported of 500 brls on that basis. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was steady under a fair inquiry from small consumers. It is expected that this demand will absorb all the stock here before the middle of May:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed fleece wool, ⅌ ℔ | 28@32 |
| Medium unwashed | 20@23 |
| Fine do, good | 18@20 |
| Coarse do | 16@20 |
| Tub-washed, choice | 35@38 |
| Tub-washed, common to fair | 30@33 |
| Colorado, medium to fine | 20@24 |
| Colorado, common | 16@19 |
| Colorado, coarse | 13@14 |

## LIVE STOCK.

### CHICAGO.

| *Receipts—* | *Cattle.* | *Hogs.* | *Sheep.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,849 | 12,515 | 880 |
| Tuesday | 2,371 | 11,168 | 1,866 |
| Wednesday | 4,300 | 13,000 | 2,200 |
| Total | 8,520 | 36,683 | 4,946 |
| Same time last week | 10,593 | 50,327 | 6,176 |
| Week before last | 13,391 | 61,072 | 5,062 |
| *Shipments—* | | | |
| Monday | 769 | 6,631 | 476 |
| Tuesday | 641 | 4,836 | 1,504 |
| Total | 1,410 | 11,467 | 1,980 |

CATTLE—It was the most favorable market-day that sellers have experienced within the past fortnight. The change for the better in the character of the news from the East and the report that the Privy Council had revoked the order lately issued relative to the importation of American cattle served to stimulate the demand, and, under the continued light receipts, the market for desirable shipping grades was strong at an advance over Tuesday's prices of 15c, or at an advance since Saturday of 20@25c. For butchers' stuff and stockers the market showed less change, though there was no description of stock for which it was not possible to obtain better figures than prevailed at the beginning of the week. Sales ranged all the way from $2.00@2.40 for scrubs to $5.00@5.10 for extra grades, but most of the trading was accomplished at $4.00@4.70 for fair to choice shipping steers, and at $2.60@3.75 for stockers and butchers' stuff. Should the reported revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle prove true, an immediate and decided improvement in the market for fat cattle may confidently be looked for. The market closed firm with but little stock left over.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards | $4.85@5.10 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs | 4.50@4.70 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs | 4.10@4.40 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs | 3.75@4.10 |
| Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs | 2.65@3.75 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs | 2.60@3.65 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 2.00@2.50 |
| Veals, per 100 lbs | 3.00@5.00 |

CATTLE SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 1,476 | $5.07½ | 18 | 1,034 | $4.20 |
| 15 | 1,502 | 5.07½ | 19 | 1,084 | 4.20 |
| 12 | 1,406 | 5.05 | 37 | 1,127 | 4.20 |
| 15 | 1,425 | 4.90 | 14 | 1,131 | 4.15 |
| 25 | 1,457 | 5.00 | 30 | 1,059 | 4.15 |
| 59 | 1,509 | 5.00 | 38 | 1,101 | 4.00 |
| 16 | 1,375 | 4.80 | 19 | 1,095 | 4.10 |
| 18 | 1,371 | 4.85 | 18 heifers | 1,192 | 4.10 |
| 72 | 1,331 | 4.85 | 20 | 1,050 | 3.90 |
| 14 | 1,590 | 4.80 | 21 | 1,117 | 3.90 |
| 16 | 1,421 | 4.70 | 21 | 996 | 3.85 |
| 16 | 1,366 | 4.70 | 14 | 1,051 | 3.75 |
| 16 | 1,320 | 4.75 | 20 | 1,023 | 3.75 |
| 47 | 1,348 | 4.65 | 18 stockers | 890 | 3.50 |
| 33 | 1,323 | 4.57½ | 11 | 1,122 | 3.60 |
| 32 | 1,190 | 4.55 | 20 stockers | 922 | 3.40 |
| 19 | 1,261 | 4.60 | 17 | 922 | 3.65 |
| 12 | 1,456 | 4.70 | 16 stockers | 1,120 | 3.60 |
| 36 | 1,228 | 4.50 | 13 stockers | 772 | 3.25 |
| 16 | 1,281 | 4.40 | 15 stockers | 977 | 3.25 |
| 13 | 1,208 | 4.45 | 12 | 988 | 3.00 |
| 41 | 1,212 | 4.40 | 22 | 848 | 3.30 |
| 17 | 1,163 | 4.40 | 14 | 1,052 | 3.15 |
| 19 | 1,186 | 4.40 | 11 | 1,005 | 2.90 |
| 25 | 1,160 | 4.35 | 10 | 1,011 | 2.90 |
| 30 | 1,159 | 4.35 | 14 | 1,009 | 2.85 |
| 17 | 1,232 | 4.35 | 18 | 985 | 2.75 |
| 17 | 1,152 | 4.35 | 20 cows | 910 | 2.75 |
| 17 | 1,184 | 4.45 | 12 cows | 902 | 2.75 |
| 33 | 1,181 | 4.25 | 22 | 879 | 2.70 |
| 49 | 1,133 | 4.30 | 12 bulls | 1,550 | 2.60 |
| 17 | 1,223 | 4.25 | 15 | 912 | 2.50 |
| 18 | 1,142 | 4.25 | 11 | 915 | 2.40 |
| 10 | 1,125 | 4.25 | 21 | 929 | 2.25 |

HOGS—There was more life in the trade than on Tuesday or the day before, and prices were firmer all around, averaging about 5c higher. The receipts were meagre, and about everything was disposed of by midday, at $3.60@3.80 for common to prime bacon grades; at $3.40@3.60 for poor to good mixed packing hogs; and at $3.75@3.90 for fair to good heavy shippers. Skips sold at $3.00@3.30, and a few choice Philadelphia hogs were taken at $4.15@4.25. The market closed steady. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 | 291 | $4.17½ | 61 | 205 | $3.65 |
| 31 | 245 | 3.90 | 55 | 212 | 3.65 |
| 21 | 304 | 3.90 | 96 | 191 | 3.65 |
| 33 | 269 | 3.90 | 51 | 291 | 3.60 |
| 35 | 231 | 3.90 | 61 | 223 | 3.60 |
| 27 | 249 | 3.85 | 121 | 250 | 3.60 |
| 31 | 254 | 3.85 | 23 | 169 | 3.60 |
| 36 | 229 | 3.85 | 39 | 279 | 3.50 |
| 20 | 218 | 3.80 | 24 | 246 | 3.50 |
| 69 | 203 | 3.80 | 55 | 213 | 3.50 |
| 105 | 206 | 3.80 | 20 | 280 | 3.50 |
| 55 | 329 | 3.80 | 37 | 305 | 3.50 |
| 57 | 271 | 3.80 | 27 | 263 | 3.50 |
| 83 | 216 | 3.75 | 33 | 288 | 3.50 |
| 77 | 178 | 3.77½ | 33 | 232 | 3.50 |
| 54 | 207 | 3.75 | 87 | 240 | 3.50 |
| 38 | 220 | 3.75 | 39 | 285 | 3.50 |
| 89 | 201 | 3.75 | 20 | 250 | 3.50 |
| 121 | 199 | 3.75 | 95 | 290 | 3.40 |
| 89 | 202 | 3.75 | 81 | 284 | 3.40 |
| 68 | 171 | 3.75 | 26 | 293 | 3.45 |
| 38 | 246 | 3.75 | 53 | 281 | 3.40 |
| 26 | 190 | 3.70 | 88 | 297 | 3.45 |
| 86 | 168 | 3.70 | 37 | 236 | 3.45 |
| 33 | 194 | 3.70 | 40 | 284 | 3.40 |
| 43 | 169 | 3.70 | 38 | 281 | 3.40 |
| 126 | 240 | 3.70 | 65 | 301 | 3.40 |
| 104 | 270 | 3.70 | 22 | 303 | 3.40 |
| 35 | 202 | 3.70 | 45 | 311 | 3.37½ |
| 49 | 190 | 3.70 | 24 | 300 | 3.30 |
| 54 | 280 | 3.70 | 65 | 135 | 3.40 |
| 39 | 237 | 3.65 | 35 | 136 | 3.25 |
| 43 | 167 | 3.65 | 21 | 189 | 3.15 |
| 41 | 220 | 3.60 | 47 | 224 | 3.10 |
| 70 | 203 | 3.60 | 25 | 216 | 3.10 |
| 62 | 252 | 3.60 | 22 | 277 | 3.00 |
| 53 | 290 | 3.65 | | | |

SHEEP—Were in good demand at about previous prices, or at $3.50@5.25 for poor to strictly choice grades. The best flock of sheep seen in our market this season was shipped in yesterday by Woodruff & Philp, of Polo, Ill. They averaged 173 lbs, and were sold by H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Hollis, at $5.50

SHEEP SALES.

| *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* | *No.* | *Av.* | *Price.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 93 | 110 | $4.70 | 71 | 173 | $5.50 |
| 186 | 92 | 4.30 | 78 | 104 | 4.25 |
| 170 | 103 | 5.00 | 38 | 101 | 4.50 |
| 169 | 107 | 5.00 | 53 | 102 | 4.75 |
| 17 | 103 | 4.50 | 80 | 100 | 4.62½ |
| 95 | 97 | 4.60 | 70 | 88 | 3.87½ |
| 122 | 108 | 4.40 | | | |

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 739; demand for prices stronger for shippers' and butchers' grades; stockers and feeders ¼@½c lower; no extra offering; good to choice shippers' steers, $4.50@5.00; fair to medium, $4.00@4.40; light butchers', $3.45@3.90; mixed butchers' lots, $2.50@3.25; stockers (Michigan), $2.90@3.20; feeders, $3.60@3.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; market without decided change; run light; demand good; fair to good Western sheep, $4.60@5.00; choice, $5.10@5.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; demand and offerings light, quality only fair; fair Ohio to good Illinois, York weights, $3.50@3.90; medium and heavy good to choice, $4.00@4.10; common to fair, $3.25@5.75; pigs not wanted; few sales at $3.25@3.35.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Receipts for two days, 2,100; nearly 400 taken for the English market; remainder sold at a further advance of ¼c; very common oxen and steers 7½@8c; ordinary to good, 8¼@9½c; prime and extra, 9¾@10¼c; sales very slow at an advance, and a clearance barely made; shipments, 1,320 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 6,400; market dull; downward tendency; sheep, 5¼@6¼c; lambs, 5½@6½c; shipments, 500 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 11,650; market dull and nominal; 6 car-loads offered alive; no sales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—CATTLE—Firm on light offerings; fair to good shipping steers especially wanted, and these sold at $3.40@4.65; native butchers' steers, $3.25@4.00; corn-fed Texans, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 300.

HOGS—Easier; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.40@3.60; packing, $3.23@3.50; butchers' and Philadelphias scarce at $3.60@3.90; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 1,700.

SHEEP—Butchers' and shipping muttons firm; lower grades slow; values unchanged; receipts, 700; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts 306 head; shipments, 108; fair demand for best; poor dull; native shippers, $3.73@4.65; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; native cows, $2.25@3.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,093 head; shipments, 1,227; firmer; fair to good, $3.10@3.25; light shipping, $2.90@3.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—HOGS—Demand fair and market firm; common, $2.75@3.40; light, $3.45@3.85; packing, $3.75@4.00; butchers', $4.00@4.20; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 665.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 27s 6d; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 48s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 32s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; Western, 48s. Hams, long cut, 20-℔ average, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 9s 1d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 9d@8s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s 5d; club, 9s 4d@9s 9d. Corn, 4s 6d@4s 7d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 32s 9d.

LONDON, March 12.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather quiet. MARK LANE—Wheat improving; corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, very little inquiry; fair average red winter, 45s; corn quieter; fair average American mixed, 22s 3d. Cargoes on passage—

Wheat buyers have made a pause, which, however, will probably be only temporary; corn very inactive. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 21s. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 6,000 qrs.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, March 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New No. 1, 4s 7d; No. 2, 4s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. Lard, 32s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged, at 5⅜@5½d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 32s 9d; Bacon—Long clear, 26s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 12.—PETROLEUM—22¼d.

## NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—GRAIN—An active but variable market reported for winter wheat; governing influences speculative, helped by advices of favorable weather for farming interests in the interior; earliest indications of weakness and hesitancy, followed promptly by an advance on options on favorite grades of No. 2 and amber and No. 1 white, which, however, failed to retain the improvement long, reacting near the close, and leaving off, in most instances, about ½@1c under the highest figures of the day; spring in comparatively limited request, even for early delivery winding up heavily; Western reports were of a variable tenor, closing unsettled. Corn very moderately dealt in for prompt delivery, at a further reduction of about ⅛@¼c per bu. Rye very quiet, at about former figures. Oats in very limited request, and rather weaker in price; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 34@34½c, and do in store at 33c asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products in more active speculative demand; quoted higher; Western mess quiet, but 15c higher, and quoted at the close for March, $10.30@10.45. Cut meats quoted steady. Bacon held higher, with long clear quoted at 5c asked; Western steam less freely dealt in for early delivery at higher prices, closing steady.

SUGAR—Raw in very moderate demand, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at 6¼@6⅜c for fair to good refining; refined less sought.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06½; sales of 50 brls at $1.06½.

FREIGHTS—Vessels suited to the grain trade continued in request, chiefly for Continental ports, on a generally steady basis; ship-owners are meeting the requirements of the market quite promptly at current figures; in berth freights the movement is on a restricted scale, though the advantage is in favor of shippers, as well for British as for Continental ports.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, March 12.—COTTON—Quiet at 9⅝@9¾c; futures quiet; March, 9.74c; April, 9.87c; May, 10.04c; June, 10.19c; July, 10.31c; August, 10.39c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 22,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.45@3.65; common to good extra, $3.75@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.75@5.00; St. Louis, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; receipts, 152,000 bu; rejected spring, 83@83½c; No. 3 do, 95c; ungraded do, $1.00@1.04½; ungraded winter red, $1.10@1.12; No. 2 do, $1.15; No. 1 do, $1.15½; No. 2 amber, $1.13¼@1.13¾; No. 2 white, $1.10; No. 1 do, $1.13½@1.14; extra do, $1.13½@1.15½. Rye quiet; Western, 60@63c. Barley steady. Corn heavy; receipts, 115,000 bu; ungraded, 45@46c; No. 3, 44¾@44½c; steamer, 45c; No. 2, 45@45½c; old do, 45¾@46c. Oats—Market dull and lower; receipts, 24,000 bu; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 do, 34½c; No. 1 do, 36c; mixed Western, 31@34c; white do, 34@35½c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio cargoes, 10¼@14½c; job lots, 10¼@16c. Sugar quiet, but steady; fair to good refining, 6¼@6⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; united, 85⅝@88⅛c; crude, 4@8½c; refined, 9½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅝@6 9-16c.

RESIN—Quiet.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 29¼@29½c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 17½c.

LEATHER—In fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light middles and heavy weights, 19@21c.

WOOL—Market dull; domestic fleece, 27@39c; pulled 18c; unwashed, 10@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $10.30@10.50 for new; $9.37½@9.50 for old. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, 5c asked, short do, 5⅛c asked. Lard—Demand active; prime steam, $6.65@6.70.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 7@29c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 2@9c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.06½.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged at 15⅞@16c. Pig iron quiet but steady; Scotch, $22.50@24.00; American, $15.00@18.50. Iron, Russian sheeting, $10.50@10.75.

NAILS—Cut, $2.10@2.15; clinch, $3.65@4.40.

## ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—FLOUR—Easier but not quotably lower; prices maintained, however, only on light supply.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; options fluctuated a good deal; No. 2 red fall, $1.01¼ cash; $1.02⅞@1.02 April; $1.04@1.02⅞ May; $1.02¼@1.01⅞ June; No. 3 do, 98½c; No. 2 spring, 89c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 32⅞c cash; 32⅜@32⅝c March; 33c April; 33⅞@33⅝c; closing 33½c May; 34½@34c, June; 35½c July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 26⅝@26½c cash; 25½c bid May. Rye higher; 48½c. Barley dull; prime to choice, 55@70c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; jobbing, $9.85@10.00; mostly delivered. Lard firmer; $6.50 asked. Bulk meats firmer; car lots, clear ribs, $4.70; clear, $4.80. Bacon stronger; clear ribs, $5.30 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu, corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 150,000; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

## PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, $4.50@4.75; do fancy and high grades, $5.00@5.12½; Ohio fancy, $5.50; Indiana do, $6.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00. Rye flour steady at $2.75@2.87½.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand light; No. 2 Western red, in elevator, $1.13½. Rye steady; Western, 56@57½c. Corn firmer; Western rejected on track, 43@43½c; steamer do, 43½c. Oats in limited demand; mixed, 30@31½c; white, 31@33c.

PROVISIONS—Steady at $12.50@13.00. Mess pork, extra, $9.00@10.00; pickled, $7.75@8.75. Lard—Western tierce, 7¼@7⅜c.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; Western full cream, 8⅛@8⅝c; do, good, 7@8c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 9c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.06½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

## BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.16½@1.16¾; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, $1.13¼@1.13⅜; April, $1.13⅝@1.13¾; May, $1.14⅛@1.14¼. Corn—Western firm; easy; Western mixed, spot and March, 43⅜@43½c; April, 44⅛@44¼c; May, 45@45⅛c; steamer, 40⅛@40⅜c. Oats unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Dull; unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

EGGS—Easier at 15@16c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.07@1.07½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, steady. Cotton, ¼d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7¼@7½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,712 brls; wheat, 66,500 bu; corn, 66,400 bu; oats, 1,487 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 138,100 bu; corn, 16,060 bu.

## CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—COTTON—Quiet but firm at 9¼c.

FLOUR—Weaker; family, $4.50@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red and white, $1.00@1.05. Corn quiet; 34½@35c. Oats—Good demand at full prices; 26@30c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 55@56c. Barley—In good demand; No. 2 fall, $1.00 bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; held at $10.00. Lard—In fair demand; stronger; steam held at $6.50; current make sold at $6.40. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, $3.65 asked; short ribs, $4.75 bid cash; sales at $4.77½@4.80 buyer March; $4.92½ seller May; short clear held at $5.00. Bacon firm at $4.12½@4.25, $5.37½@5.50, and $5.62½@5.75.

WHISKY—Steady, with a good demand, at $1.02.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady and firm at 65c.

## NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.25@5.00; high grades, $5.25@5.87½.

GRAIN—Corn dull, weak, and lower at 45@47c. Oats dull and nominal at 37@38c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at $2.50.

HAY—Dull and nominal; ordinary, $12.00@13.00; prime, 14.00@15.00; choice, $16.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and unchanged; old, $9.25; new, $10.75. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; tierce, packers', 6¼@6¾c; refined, 7⅛@7½c; kegs, packers', 7@7¼c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, loose, 3½c; packed, 3⅝c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5¼c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 5⅜@5½c; clear, 5⅝@6c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce and firm at 9@10c, as in size; uncanvased, 8@9½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 11@16½c. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 4⅜@5⅛c; fair to fully fair, 5¼@5⅜c; prime to choice, 5⅝@6c; yellow clarified, 6¼@7½c. Molasses steady; fermenting, 20@28c; common, 24@26c. Rice steady; fair demand at 4½@6¾c.

## MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened ⅛c lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.01½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.00; No. 2 do, 91½c; March, 91½c; April, 91½c; May, 96c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81c; No. 4, 75½c; rejected, 66c. Corn firm; No. 2, 33½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 24½c. Rye steady, with a good demand; No. 1, 45½c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring, fresh, 72½@73c; March, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork quiet; new, $9.85. Lard—prime steam, $6.55.

HOGS—Live dull and nominal at $3.35@3.60; dressed dull and nominal at $3.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu.

## BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 12.—FLOUR—Firm; Western supers, $3.25@3.50; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.50@6.50; winter wheat, St. Louis, $5.50@6.50; Illinois and Indiana, $5.20@6.00; Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheat, $6.50@8.50; winter wheat, $6.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@49c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35@36c. Rye—65@66c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; corn, 33,000 bu; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls.

WOOL—Quiet; buyers indifferent; leading mills having a supply; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 33@35c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 31@33c; combing and Delaine, 35@40c.

## LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—COTTON—Steady at 9⅛c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red and amber, 98c@$1.03. Corn steady; white, 36c; mixed, 34c. Oats demand fair and market firm at 30c; mixed, 28c. Rye quiet at 53c.

HAY—Quiet at $8.00@10.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf, tierce, 7½c; do, kegs, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, 3⅝@4¼c; clear, 5¼c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5⅛@5¼c; clear, 5⅜@5½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 8½@9¼c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.02.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—HOGS—Steady; $2.50@4.00; receipts, 2,500 head.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.04. Corn steady at 33¼@34c. Oats firm at 25½@27c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3⅝c; April, 3¾c; clear rib, 4⅜c; April, 5c. Lard, 6½c. Hams, 7½c.

## KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 19,550 bu; shipments, 11,414 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 91½c; March, 93c; No. 3 cash, 86c; March, 88½c; No. 4 cash, 80c. Corn—Receipts, 7,300 bu; shipments, 1,200 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 24¾c; March, 25¼c.

## BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn dull; sales of 3 cars new on track at 39½c. Oats dull; sales 1 car mixed Western at 30c. Rye neglected. Barley—Light inquiry; no sales.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

## DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 12.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.06¾ asked; No. 1 white, $1.04½; March, $1.04½; April, $1.05⅜; May, $1.06¾; milling No. 1, $1.00; amber, $1.00. Receipts, 24,000 bu, shipments, 33,574 bu.

## OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 Western, 44c.

## TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 12.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, May, $1.07½; No. 2 red Wabash, May, $1.07¾. Corn quiet; No. 2 cash, 35¾c; May, 37½c. Oats—Nothing doing.

## PEORIA.

PEORIA, March 12.—HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1.03.

## COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¼c; low do, 9c; net receipts, 1,723 bales; gross, 2,253; exports to the Continent, 850; coastwise, 4,884; sales, 4,000; last evening, 1,750; stock, 268,862.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 12.—COTTON—Steady; receipts, 2,493 bales; shipments, 1,930; stock, 59,484; sales, 3,100; export, 1,300; spinners, 1,200; speculation, 100; middling, 9⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 9⅛c; sales, 1,600 bales; receipts, 950; shipments, 1,400; stock, 28,960.

## PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 12.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with sales at 88¼c, declined to 86⅛c, at which price it closed; shipments, 33,000 brls, averaging 30,000; transactions, 164,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.06¼ at Parker's, for shipment; refined, 9c, Philadelphia delivery.

## DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Jobbing trade improves steadily, and business fair with cotton goods commission houses; Utica shirtings and wide sheetings are advanced by agents; fancy prints rather more active; ginghams quick; dress goods in fair request; men's wear of woolens sluggish; foreign goods in better demand.

## TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 12.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 26¼c.

# MARINE NEWS.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LAKE MARINERS.

THE TRIBUNE received the following official notice yesterday:

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR ELEVENTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, Mich., March 10, 1879.—On the opening of navigation the following changes will be made in the buoyage of the Eleventh District:

Buoys on the ends of the middle ground off the Michigan Central Depot, Detroit River—The color of these two buoys will be changed from black to red and black horizontal stripes.

Buoy off Grosse Point, Lake St. Clair—For the eighteen-foot spar buoy at this point a second-class can-buoy, painted with black and white perpendicular stripes, will be substituted.

Buoy on extreme end of shoal off North Point, Thunder Bay—A second-class can-buoy, painted red, will be placed on the extreme end of the shoal extending in a southeasterly direction from North Point in Thunder Bay, and in the following bearings:

North Point, east end, N. by W. ¾ W., 1¼ miles.
Thunder Bay light, N. E., ¾ E., 3¼ miles.
Mouth of Thunder Bay River, N. W. by W., ⅞ W., 9½ miles.

By keeping to the southward of the buoy the shoal will be avoided.

Buoy on shoal southeast of Middle Island, Lake Huron—The color of this buoy will be changed from red to black.

Buoyage of the Cheboygan River, South Channel, Straits of Mackinac—On the opening of navigation the necessary buoys will be placed to mark the channel leading to Cheboygan, Mich. Notice will be given of the number of buoys and their positions when the Channel has been examined and the buoys placed.

Buoy in Lake Michigan off Old Foss Point—This buoy being of no service to navigators will be discontinued.

Buoy off Grand River, Lake Michigan—This buoy will also be discontinued.

Buoy on Whale's Back Shoal, Green Bay—A second-class can-buoy, painted with red and black horizontal stripes, will be placed on the south side of the shoal and midway of the extreme eastward and westward ends.

It should not be approached from the north, east, and west nearer than one and one-half miles, and from the south nearer than one-half mile. Until the shoal is more prominently marked, great care should be observed in approaching its locality, except in very clear weather.

Buoy on shoal off Peshtigo Point, Green Bay—A second-class nun-buoy, painted red, will be placed on the extreme end of shoal extending in a southeasterly direction from Peshtigo Point. It will be placed on the same bearings from prominent objects as the spar buoy which has previously marked the end of the shoal.

Buoy on extreme north point of shoal east of Point Abbaye, Lake Superior—A third-class can-buoy, painted black, will be substituted in place of the spar buoy which has previously marked this end of the shoal.

J. N. MILLER, Commander U. S. N.,
Inspector of the Eleventh District.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.

## DEATH OF CAPT. SAM ALLEN.

The first sad news of the season was spread among many mariners yesterday that the venerable Capt. Sam Allen died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 806 West Lake street, of an asthmatic affection that had troubled him for a year past. He will be buried at Rosehill to-day,—the funeral taking place at 1 o'clock,—according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. Almost every one identified in any manner with the lumber-carrying trade in particular, and lake navigation in general, knew 'Old Sam," as he was familiarly called. He was a true type of the sailor, having been, it might be said, brought up on board a British man-of-war. He was born in London, Eng., and at the time of his death was 58 years old. He was an old resident of Chicago, having come here twenty-five years ago. He went before the mast first on the lakes in the Manistee lumber trade with Chicago, and after sailing about seven years he went into the ship-chandlery business as an employe of Hubbard, Koy & Co., then on South Water street. For a long time he was employed by Scranton, Dunham & Holt, chandlers, and until last season, when he went into the house of Capt. Harry Channon, by whom he was employed up to the time he was taken seriously ill, which was about a week ago. He suffered a severe attack of sickness last summer, and it was then thought that he would not survive it, but, being possessed of great vitality, he recovered and resumed his place in the chandlery. Though not in good health, he continued his labors until his last illness. Capt. Allen was a useful man in the ship-supply business, and his late employer misses him very much, while the many who were so familiar with the weather-beaten face of the old mariner will drop a sigh of regret or shed a tear over his demise. His wife died two years ago, and he leaves an estimable daughter of 19 years to mourn his loss.

It is expected that the seamen generally, who knew the deceased, will attend the funeral.

## MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—The schooners Anna Thorine and George Oscar arrived here this morning with cargoes of wood from points north along the west shore of this lake. This afternoon the schooner Napoleon cleared for Ahnapee to load with wood. She is the first vessel of the fleet that wintered here to go into commission.

Capt. Travis is here from Chicago to take charge of the schooner Lotus.

The schooner Granada went into dry-dock today at the Milwaukee Company's yard for sundry repairs.

Yesterday, while the tug Welcome was endeavoring to shift the schooner Granada from Elevator A Slip, a cake of ice was hurled against the schooner Garibaldi, crushing a plank above light-water mark.

## MICHIGAN CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., March 12.—The harbor improvement, breakwater, and piers have withstood the winter storms and ice remarkably well, and the harbor is clear of ice and in fine condition, there being over eleven feet of water in all parts of it. Capt. Manning has been making careful soundings in the past few days, and finds such to be the case. Vessels can enter at any time.

## CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., March 12.—As there was no attendance from abroad, and as Cleveland took no stock in it, the long-announced meeting of vessel-owners did not come off to-day.

## NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Eliza Day is receiving a new mast at the Light-House Slip.

The schr J. W. Brown is booked for an overhauling at Miller Bros.' dry-dock.

Capt. Channon is supplying the schr Skylark with a new gang of wire rigging.

The fishing-tug Davis arrived from Sheboygan yesterday afternoon with a cargo of fish.

The prop Heath is expected here from Saugatuck this morning with shingles and lumber.

The canal prop Lockport brought 100 brls of flour up, and left here yesterday on her second trip of the season with a load of wheat.

The bark Parana is at the Danville Elevator receiving grain for temporary storage, in order to relieve that institution of the extraordinary pressure upon it.

The prop Pridgeon was floated out of Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday, after having received an overhauling, and a tug towed her down to her dock at LaSalle street.

Upon docking the prop Inter-Ocean yesterday it was found that she needs two new wheels, instead of one, and they will be furnished her.

Capt. Frank Perew and John Kelderhouse are the delegates appointed by the Buffalo Vessel-Owners' Association to attend the Cleveland Convention.

The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company's tugs Union and Van Schaick are being fitted out, and will be placed in commission in about ten days.

Failure to hear from the Buffalo, Detroit, and other vessel-owners was the cause of the postponement of the Cleveland Convention, which will meet about the middle of next week.

The Board of Directors of the Lumber-Vessel Owners' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon and recommended the owners of vessels in the lumber trade now lying at this port to remain here until April 1. Nothing was done about rates.

A rumor was afloat yesterday that the schooner Flying Mist and bark Parana had been chartered at 5¾ cents per bushel on corn to Buffalo, but there was no truth in the report, according to the gentleman having the vessels in charge.

The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company have abandoned, for this season, the project of running a swing of six or nine barges from their mills on the Menominee River to Chicago, for the reason that the supply of logs is not as large as anticipated, the fall of snow being very light and insufficient in that region for logging purposes. On the east shore of Lake Michigan the winter season was favorable for logging, and the lumbermen over there have gotten out all they require. Should the next winter be favorable, and the experiment now being made by another company be successful this navigation season, the Company above named will probably engage the necessary vessels to form a complete line.

# ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

### The Unhappy Prelate in a Place of Concealment—His Brother, Father Edward Purcell, Seriously Affected.

*Cincinnati Telegram in New York Sun.*

The Rev. Father Edward Purcell has gone off to the Ursuline Convent, near Fayetteville, Brown County. He left yesterday, and hours elapsed before his departure was known. It is said that his mind has been seriously affected by the unhappy troubles growing out of his financial mismanagement, so much so that his memory, upon which almost everything depended, had become almost valueless, and his physicians prescribed for him absolute rest and quiet for a time.

It has been generally understood here that the Archbishop was at St. Joseph's, the mother-house of the Sisters of Charity, near Delhi. It was said that he was expected in town yesterday, but he did not come. This morning a *Sun* reporter tried to find him at St. Joseph's, and then learned that he had left there on Tuesday last, and had gone to St. Vincent's Academy at Cedar Grove, several miles distant. Upon inquiry at the latter institution it was learned that he had gone from there on Thursday to the seminary on Mount Adams. This morning he left the seminary to go to his residence on Eighth street, but he did not go there. Late in the day the Assignee, Mr. Mannix, said that the Archbishop was somewhere out of town, where he could be reached only by those having the most important business. Fathers Quinn and Callahan, of the Archbishop's household, averred that they did know where he was, and could not even communicate with him.

The reason given for his disappearance, and the mystery thrown about his whereabouts, is that he has been so greatly affected by the sight of the misery of the complaining creditors at the Episcopal residence that it has been found necessary to remove him to where he will be in entire quiet and tranquillity. "His mind is all torn up," Mr. Mannix, says, and Mother Josephine, at St. Joseph's, reports that while there he seemed to be constantly suffering great mental distress. He would totter wearily and unsteadily about his room until exhausted; then would sit gazing into vacancy, while his eyes would fill with tears. Few words escaped his lips about the catastrophe. He seemed loath to speak of it at all, but it was evidently constantly in his thoughts, and is in weeks placing the weight of years upon his aged head. If a creditor found him out and asked him to sign a note, mortgage, or anything else, his lawyers say he would do so meekly; therefore, to save him from torture and ill-advised actions, he has been conveyed into strict retirement.

### Mrs. Sherman's Enthusiasm.

*New York Herald's Baltimore Telegram.*

Mrs. W. T. Sherman was called upon to-day at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Elder, in reference to the feeling of the Catholic ladies toward Archbishop Purcell. She appeared deeply interested in the subject, and, upon being asked what the ladies of the United States would probably do for the Archbishop, she replied: "I don't think they can properly do anything until Cardinal McCloskey calls upon them officially. It is too stupendous a matter for ladies to deal with except in an official and organized manner."

"Have you thought of any plan by which the ladies could help the embarrassed Archbishop?"

"No; but the Catholic ladies, I think, would take hold of any plan looking to his relief. I am confident of this."

Speaking of the Archbishop's troubles, Mrs. Sherman said that it was a terrible calamity, and has been a severe blow to her personally. She had known the Archbishop since she was a little girl, and his brother for forty years, and, she added, "There are not two better and purer men in existence than they."

"What do you think of the objection being raised in some diocese that by coming to the assistance of the Archbishop a bad precedent will be established?"

"Why," she said, earnestly, "I think it is not a bad precedent,—on the contrary, a very good one. You might as well say we should stand by and see a man down, with folded hands, for fear of establishing a bad precedent by saving him. If I had $1,000,000 I would give it to the Archbishop, if it would save him. I do not think the hierarchy will refuse to help him. Are we to stand by and see him ruined?" she exclaimed. "I am a woman, and, perhaps, it may appear presumptuous, but I don't see how they can avoid aiding him." In her opinion, the call for aid would be cheerfully answered on all sides.

# EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

## LUCKY CITIZEN AUBRIOT.

*Correspondence New York World.*

PARIS, Feb. 17.—No. 978,599 had been turned up by our wheel of fortune—who was No. 978,599? Who was he? A journeyman leather-dresser, Aubriot by name. Where was he? At his master's workshop in the Rue de la Reine Blanche. What was he doing on his own account while Fortune was doing so much for him? Simply making his Sunday half-day for journeyman's wages at his bench. He thought so little about the lottery that he would not lose his four hours for the sake of getting early news of the winning ticket. These are the exact particulars, and it may be as well to give them, because Aubriot's name has already become the nucleus of fable and legend. All sorts of things have been written about him, on the good old principle of imagining what he ought to be to save the trouble of finding out what he is. France is without an equal in the world for the perfection of that kind of labor-saving machinery in pen and ink. All the papers had something to say about him; not one took the pains to apply to him for the facts. As soon as it was known that he was a poor workman, any number of men of inventive genius sat down to consider how a poor workman ought to behave under a sudden accession to fortune. It was agreed on all hands that he ought to laugh and cry by turns,—Aubriot accordingly was made to do both; that he ought throw his cap over the housetop and his money out of the window,—Aubriot was not suffered to fail in either duty; that, in respect of personal behavior, in short, he ought to exchange his nature of humanity for that of the finished ass,—Aubriot accordingly was made to undergo a more thorough transformation than *Bully Bottom* himself. For further and incidental particulars it seemed good to add that the grand lot of his winning had been bought at a fancy price by a grand seigneur. This, too, was done; and we were assured that the Prince of Wales had secured the treasure.

These things appeared so probable, and withal so pleasant, that at first I was tempted to take them as I found them. In an evil hour, however, it occurred to me that I might as well go and see Aubriot, and then I learned there was not a word of truth in them from beginning to end. I say in an evil hour because the facts are nothing like so picturesque as the fancies. He is, or rather was, a workman, and one of the soberest and steadiest; he never was an ass. He maintained his natural steadiness and nerve all through a change of fortune as wonderful, considering his circumstances, as anything recorded in the "Arabian Nights." I found him at his lodgings on a fifth floor in the Rue Cardinal Lemoine—quarter of the Luxembourg—a dirty street, a dirty house, but a clean home. On one side of the fire sat his old mother, on the other side his wife; the adopted child, a niece—they have no children of their own—was in the next room. He assured me with great indignation that he had never forgotten himself for a single moment under the excitement of the news. He thought very little about the great prize on the day of the drawing. He went to his work, as I have said, and on coming home "cleaned himself up" and took his family out for an airing. The newsboys were selling the evening papers containing the "winning number of the *gros lot*." He bought a paper, put it in his pocket and forgot all about it till he was undressing to go to bed. Then he took it out and found that he was not to sleep for some hours as yet, inasmuch as the winner of the *gros lot* was himself. He changed color with excitement; he owns to nothing more. It was the public went mad, not he. Since the publication of his name and address it seems he has hardly had a moment's peace. All the crack-brains of the country—to give them their courtesy title, though swindlers would perhaps be the better word—have been at him for a dip of his lucky bag. He could have got rid of the sum twice over in loans of 100 francs apiece to deserving widows who offer their note of hand for security and a blessing for interest. He has been asked to assist in the starting in life of at least sixteen hundred and thirty boys warranted to turn out well. About a like number of blushing maidens await nothing but his generous aid in the matter of dowry to become the happiest of wives. Three hundred and seventeen ingenious speculators undertake to show him how sums varying from one to fifty thousand francs may be doubled, trebled, quadrupled by a turn of the hand. He has been invited to pierce two isthmuses, to build three bridges, found seventeen asylums, and save nine hundred and sixty persons from suicide. The more persistent of these bores were not content with writing; they came in person to get the answers to their letters. Poor Aubriot could never make sure of a meal in peace. Until his advent the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of charitable fame, may be considered to have had the widest experience in this kind of the mingled folly and knavery of the world. Aubriot, however, might soon surpass her but for one thing: he is going away—to where the wicked cease from troubling, namely, a country home unknown to the readers of the daily papers. To tell the plain truth about it, he is running away. His good luck has chased him out of Paris. His mother is a provincial, and he is going to take her and the whole family to her native place. He has left off working for his living, and now he thinks of taking a turn at fancy gardening by way of filling up his time. Gardening is the reflective man's occupation, and while Aubriot is planting his potatoes he will be considering what he shall do with his plum,—at present safely stored in a bank and yielding him what he accounts a princely income in interest. Then, in due time, he will come back to Paris, take a business, double his fortune, retire at 50,—he is now about ten years younger than that,—and live happily ever after in the French bourgeois way by passing his mornings at the cafe, his evenings at the play, and his afternoons in fishing for sticklebats on the banks of the Seine.

I ought not to forget to say to the credit of Aubriot that his first thought on winning was of a benefactor of his family, M. Menier, the well-known chocolate-maker and free-trader, the less-known Deputy. Aubriot's wife and mother had worked at Menier's factory, where the system of affectionate interest in the welfare of the workpeople is carried to great perfection. In this instance it has borne its fruits in gratitude. Aubriot knew that by the conditions of the lottery he could sell his lot back to the Commission for at least its full worth in the market, $25,000; yet he thought it would be only a graceful and becoming thing to let M. Menier have the first refusal of it on his own terms. Menier of course declined, but the offer was creditable to his humble friend.

## THE GREVYS AND MACMAHONS.

*Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.*

All manner of absurd reports have recently been set afloat respecting the Grevy family. First, it was said that the new President was a widower; secondly, that he had never been married at all; thirdly, that he was married, but separated from his wife; and, fourthly, that he had espoused a person of very low origin. None of these stories were correct. Mme. Grevy belonged to a thoroughly-respectable family, her brother being at present a judge de la paix. She brought her husband a dowry of $20,000. They have one child, Mlle. Alice Grevy, now some 25 years of age. Mme. Grevy has long been in delicate health, and has, moreover, a natural disinclination for society, but she is a fine-looking woman, and will probably do the honors of the Elysee far better than did her unamiable predecessor. Mlle. Grevy is singularly intellectual and accomplished, having been educated by her father, whose idol she has been since the hour of her birth, and her literary and artistic tastes have been thoroughly developed under his influence. Her boudoir in the hotel on the Rue St. Arnaud has been described as being more like an artist's studio or the home of an art-collector than the sitting-room of a Parisian young lady. It is hung with rare old tapestry, and filled with curious old china, bronzes, books, and pictures. I have heard an anecdote of the mother and daughter which I here repeat, "under all reserves," as the French papers say. An intimate friend of Mme. Grevy's called upon her the day after her husband's election to congratulate her, and was so much moved that she shed tears. "Why do you weep?" asked Mme. Grevy, sadly; "it is rather I who should do so in view of the terrible responsibilities that have fallen to my lot. I have seen this hour approaching for years past, but I was in hopes that it would not arrive during my lifetime." "Nay, mother, am I not here to aid you?" exclaimed Mlle. Alice, kneeling beside her mother's chair; "I am no longer a child,—nor will your new duties appear so formidable when once you have assumed them." I can well imagine the shrinking nervousness wherewith the delicate retiring lady must contemplate the trials and difficulties of her new position.

Yet everybody exclaims, on discussing the question of the social affairs of the Elysee, that it will be impossible for the new hostess to be half as disagreeable as was Madame de MacMahon. Proud, arrogant, and brusque, she reserved all the sweetness of her diction and the graces of her courtesy for some few favored guests of lofty station, such as the Orleans Princes. The rudeness of her manners has been accounted for by the fact that during her early married life she lived much with her husband in garrisoned towns, and thus acquired the roughness and abruptness of French military society. I am told that her neglectful way of receiving, or rather *not* receiving, her guests at the large balls at the Elysee, whereof I spoke in my letter last week, was by no means a peculiarity of her demeanor on such general occasions only. One of the South American Ministers told me that he never called upon one of her weekly reception evenings without having a regular search to find his hostess. She was, therefore, very unpopular, not only with the advanced Republicans, but with all the frequenters of the Elysee. Yet she was highly accomplished, speaking English to perfection, and she might have made herself agreeable had she only chosen so to do.

I am told that M. Grevy, notwithstanding his age (he is 66, I believe), is extremely good-looking, being accounted one of the handsomest men in France. His features are very fine, his mouth being particularly well cut and expressive. He has certainly began by being, as the Republican journalists declared he meant to be, a President after the American fashion. A gentleman connected with one of the foreign Embassies told me that he went to the Elysee a few days after the installation of M. Grevy to see one of the Secretaries on some question of public business. When he arrived there none of those gentlemen were present, having gone out to get that dreadful midday breakfast which consumes so important a portion of the day in France. "But, sir," said the usher, "the President is here,—cannot you transact your business with him?" The gentleman demurred, not wishing to trouble the President respecting the matter, but the usher persisted, and he was shown into M. Grevy's private office. There he found the ruler of France in a loose coat and slippers, pacing the floor, and in the full enjoyment of a cigar. He greeted my friend warmly, remarking that he was meditating over the terms of the message which he was to send to the Chambers in a day or two. The point under discussion was quickly settled, and my friend took his leave, considerably impressed with the genuine Republicanism and kindly geniality of the new President's manner. For in the days of the Marshal's rule it was rather harder to get speech of him than it used to be to obtain a private interview with the Emperor when Napoleon III. was in the plenitude of his power.

## A HUSBAND'S LIABILITIES.

*London Correspondence New York Herald.*

A way has been found in England in which husbands may guard against being responsible for the debts contracted by extravagant wives. The case of Howell against Lord Desart, recently tried in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, before Sir Alexander Cockburn and a special jury, has considerable interest to married men. The story is as follows: Messrs. Howell & James sued Lord Desart for the sum of £112, being the balance of an account alleged to be due from his Lordship for goods supplied to Lady Desart between December, 1875, and June, 1877. The noble defendant denied his liability. It was stated that Lord Desart on coming into his title inherited estates so heavily incumbered by charges upon them for the benefit of relatives that his actual and tangible income was only £1,000 a year. On his marriage in 1871 to the sometime Lady Desart £500 a year was settled on her by her father for her separate use, so that their joint income was £1,500 per annum. It was mutually agreed that £500 per year should be set apart to meet the expenses of their joint housekeeping, and that her Ladyship should retain for her sole personal use the annual sum of £400.

In a few years the lady ran into debt to the extent of £6,000, which heavy sum her father made arrangements to liquidate. A fresh agreement was then come to between the parties. Lady Desart promised—so the defendant's counsel represented—not to incur any more debts. But in September, 1875, the first installment of the yearly stipend of £250 was paid to Lady Desart, and in December of the same year she opened a fresh credit account with Messrs. Howell & James. The account went on unknown to her husband for some eighteen months; the bills for goods delivered were sent in to Lady Desart, and not to his Lordship; in May, 1876, Lady Desart paid the firm £25 on account by her own check on her own bankers, and in April, 1877, she paid them in the same manner £30 more. In 1877 Messrs. Howell & James seem to have begun to press the lady for payment, without, however, having recourse to her husband. In May, 1878, certain painful circumstances culminated in the dissolution of the marriage between Lord and Lady Desart, at the suit of the former, and shortly after the divorce Messrs. Howell & James made to Lord Desart their first application for payment of the balance due to them. Lord Desart, finding that there were similar claims against him from other tradesmen to the amount of several thousands of pounds, denied his liability. The action tried by Sir Alexander Cockburn was thus a test case.

The decision of the eminent Justice is thus stated by the *Daily News*: "The divorce made, of course, no difference in the liability, nor was the fact that Lady Desart had a marriage settlement relied on. But it so happened that her allowance had been paid to her separate account and that she was accustomed to discharge her bills with her own checks,—an arrangement resorted to in consequence of some previous extravagance of hers. This was regarded by the jury, and had evidently been regarded by the Lord Chief Justice, as strong if not complete proof that Lady Desart was not entitled to pledge her husband's credit, and that her tradesmen had, by the mere receipt of her checks, sufficient intimation of the fact. This view of the case was strengthened by the fact that Lord Desart had never received applications for payment until after the divorce. It would appear from this case that tolerably simple means exist of checking the foibles of an extravagant partner; the means, namely, of a separate account and a check-book. Nor can this decision be thought hard on tradesmen, inasmuch as by the simple process of sending in their accounts to the husband at recent intervals in any doubtful case they can soon ascertain whether or no his credit, as well as their customer's, is pledged. There are tradesmen, no doubt, who object to this on the ground that it might offend their customers, but in such a case they must naturally take the consequences of their acts, or rather of their inaction."

There is naturally much consternation among our much-trusted West End firms, who are, as the *Telegraph* remarks, "already much exasperated at the spectacle of the Haymarket and of Bedford street blocked up by carriages and carriage people, who are flocking with their ready money to the stores."

## MME. "TOTTERING LILY."

*London Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

In company with an attached Secretary to one of the Foreign Legations here, I was induced to go to the farewell reception of the Chinese Ambassador here. The assemblage was large, and very much mixed in point of nationalities as well as persons, for the Chinese Minister has "kept open house" freely during his sojourn here. Entering the drawing-room, the first personage met was the wife of the Ambassador. Extremely petite and youthful looking is she. She is in a sort of a Parisian costume of the latest undefinable style, and, by its close-fitting and "strict construction," she looks much smaller and more youthful than she otherwise would in her pronounced loose native and better costume. She is profuse in smiles and the odors of a subdued "Frangipanni" abomination. Her English is more dove than pigeon-like, and demands close attention to comprehend. Her French is better, yet both French and English suffer from a sort of chopsticks melange of Celestial seasoning that is much more strongly odored, if I may say so, than the "Frangipanni." But if she be a "Tottering Lily" in name, she is a perfect "Dandy Lion" in her way of richly-colored talk. She will talk in any but a tottering fashion. She blows into "yellow sentences of sounds" and demands your ear. If the Chinese theory be correct that this world will be destroyed by a woman, and should that woman resemble "Tottering Lily," I am satisfied. Come an end of the world! Affable, communicative, jocose, and full of wit that sparkles in her dove-English and covers the enormities of her French costume, is "Tottering Lily." It may be a liberty to thus familiarly use her name, but then it is such a pretty and poetic one that a prefix of Madame or Mrs. would be "awfully awful." Just fancy saying Madame "Tottering Lily!" Then there is a petal,—a lilliputian "Tottering Lily,"—a Celestial child of which the mother is immensely proud. Such a Mongol human mite I never saw. Indeed, I scarcely saw it at all, for those two little slits on the face called eyes were quite enough for me.

I believe it is not proper for the vulgar eye of men to rest on the feet of Celestial women of the aristocratic type. To the most curious and communicative of barbarian women this infinite pleasure is permitted. A lady present told me she had seen all that remains to "Tottering Lily" of feet. In the concrete form, this lady said, they represented the appearance of a bunch of knuckles, pounded and displaced as if by some thumb-screw process. They looked like small boys' chubby hands under the "easy method of learning to write legibly in three hours,—price, $2.50 per course of four lessons" (vide advertisements). The heels were where the ankles should be, and the ankles were nowhere. The toes took the place of the heels, and the foot was all instep, or rather like the foot of a wooden leg. No wonder she is a "Tottering Lily," or a tumbling silly. She could do much better with no feet and a pair of crutches, this pretty little daughter of the sun and sister of the moon. However, it is not her fault, but the "cause of all effects," that confounded Confucius. What a head he must have had to come down to such feet!

### Bismarck.

Labouchere says: "My recollection of Bismarck, however, when I used to see a good deal of him at Frankfort before he was a great man, is that he was a very gross feeder; indeed, I once saw him devour a fish that smelt so high that it almost made every one else in the room sick. And then his hands were always filthy, and he used to paddle them in his plate in a most unpleasant manner. Except for these peculiarities he was a very agreeable man, talking, it is true, thirteen to the dozen, but with a sort of clever, reckless, dare-devil air."

NOTICE.

### Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into Preferred Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than nine-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their labors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879.

Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth-av., New York.

The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
Dec. 18, 1878.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

JNO. JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of the Currency.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

### CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| aPacific Fast Line | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| aSioux City & Yankton | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| aOmaha Night Express | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| aSioux City & Yankton | † 9:15 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque | * 9:15 a m | * 3:10 p m |
| aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque | *10:15 p m | * 6:30 a m |
| bMilwaukee Fast Mail | * 8:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| bMilwaukee Special—Sundays | 9:00 a m | 4:00 p m |
| bMilwaukee Express | *10:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| bMilwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p m | *10:20 a m |
| bMilwaukee Passenger (daily) | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 6:45 a m |
| bGreen Bay Express | * 9:00 a m | * 6:30 p m |
| bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express | *10:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| bLa Crosse Express | *10:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| bLa Crosse Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| bWinona & New Ulm | *10:00 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| bWinona & New Ulm | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |
| bMarquette Express | * 9:00 p m | * 6:45 a m |
| aLake Geneva & Rockford | * 4:00 p m | *10:45 a m |
| bFond du Lac, via Janesville | * 4:45 p m | * 9:55 a m |

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mendota & Galesburg Express | * 7:25 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Ottawa & Streator Express | * 7:25 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Pacific Fast Express | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Kansas & Colorado Express | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | 11:00 a m | * 2:05 p m |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p m | * 7:55 a m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Express | * 4:15 p m | *10:40 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p m | * 8:55 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p m | * 7:15 a m |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:30 p m | * 6:35 a m |
| Omaha Night Express | † 9:05 p m | ‡ 6:55 a m |
| Texas Fast Express | † 9:05 p m | ‡ 6:55 a m |
| Kansas City & St. Joe Express | † 9:05 p m | ‡ 6:55 a m |

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

### CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. | *12:30 p m | * 3:35 p m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | * 9:00 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:55 p m |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | ‡ 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Peoria, Burlington Fast Exp's | * 9:00 a m | * 3:35 p m |
| & Keokuk Express | ‡ 9:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |
| Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. | *12:30 p m | * 3:35 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | * 9:10 a m |

### CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee Express | * 7:55 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express | *10:10 a m | * 4:00 p m |
| Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express | * 5:00 p m | *10:45 a m |
| Milwaukee Fast Train (daily) | 9:00 p m | 4:00 p m |
| Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 a m |

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | § 8:50 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| aCairo & Texas Express | § 8:50 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Springfield Express | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| Springfield Night Express | § 8:50 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk | * 8:30 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | § 8:50 p m | § 6:30 a m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *10:00 a m | * 3:20 p m |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:30 p m | * 6:35 a m |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:30 p m | * 9:25 a m |

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 7:00 a m | * 6:55 p m |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 4:00 p m | *10:30 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 6:45 a m |

### PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 8:30 a m | * 7:00 p m |
| Pacific Express | § 5:15 p m | § 8:00 a m |
| Fast Line | § 9:10 p m | ‡ 6:00 a m |

### BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | * 8:50 a m | § 5:40 a m |
| Fast Line | § 9:40 p m | * 7:05 p m |

### LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail—Old Line | * 7:35 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| New York & Boston Special Ex. | * 9:00 a m | * 7:40 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 8:00 a m |
| Night Express | †10:20 p m | ‡ 5:40 a m |

### PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express | * 8:40 a m | * 8:10 p m |
| " Night Express | § 8:00 p m | § 7:10 a m |

### KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | * 9:40 a m | * 8:00 p m |
| " " Night Express | § 8:00 p m | § 7:00 a m |

### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport Express | * 7:50 a m | * 7:25 p m |
| Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex | *10:30 a m | * 3:40 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p m | *10:20 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡ 6:15 a m |

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

### CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 4:20 p m |
| Nashville & Florida Express | § 7:30 p m | § 7:15 a m |

# INTERVIEWS.

### Senator Windom, Gen. Garfield, Stanley Matthews, Ohio Townsend, and Gen. Singleton.

### What They Have to Say on Current Topics of Political Interest.

### The Extra Session of Congress--The Repeal of the Election Laws--Democratic Frauds--The Speakership.

### Who Will Be the Candidates for President in 1880?--The Chinese Question--Financial Legislation.

## SENATOR WINDOM.

CAUSE OF THE EXTRA SESSION--THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.--The views of Senator Windom, and in fact the opinions of most Republican Senators, as to the causes of the extra session, and the probable outcome of it, are contained in the following interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent:

*Correspondent*--"The unseemly haste and extreme confusion in which the most important Appropriation bills are forced through at the end of almost every Congress have given rise to much dissatisfaction and complaint. This was particularly noticeable at the close of the last session. Does your experience as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations enable you to fix the blame and the responsibility for this vicious system of legislation?"

*Senator Windom*--"I am not surprised at the public dissatisfaction on this subject. I regard the practice of which you speak as one of the most dangerous and vicious connected with Congressional legislation. If the people could understand the circumstances under which scores of millions are disposed of every year during the last days of the session, they would with one voice demand a remedy. You ask me where the blame rests? I answer,

NOT UPON THE SENATE.

The custom which has prevailed for many years gives the House of Representatives the sole right to originate Appropriation bills, and the most important of them are nearly always kept back until within a few days of the adjournment, when the Senate is compelled to act upon them with the undue haste to which you refer, in order to avoid an extra session. Take the last session for illustration. The Sundry Civil bill, appropriating some $17,000,000, was passed by the House of Representatives, without debate and under the previous question, Monday, the 24th of February. It came to the Senate Tuesday, the 25th, and was at once sent to the printer. It was not received by the Senate Committee on Appropriations until Wednesday, the 26th. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, appropriating some $20,000,000, was not received by the Senate Committee on Appropriations until Thursday, the 27th of February. These two bills are the largest and most difficult of any that are considered during the session. The former covers all the outlying service which is not included in any of the other regular bills, and requires a more careful and judicious exercise of discretion than all the other bills combined. The latter embraces the Civil Service of the Government in all its branches, and should receive the most thoughtful and thorough investigation. But, by reason of the delay in sending them to the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations

HAD BUT THREE DAYS TO CONSIDER THEM BOTH.

Unless they were reported back to the Senate by Saturday evening, an extra session would be unavoidable. The Senate Committee worked continuously for three days and two nights, and then, utterly exhausted and worn out from hard work and loss of sleep, reported them back on Saturday for the action of the Senate. That body had less than twenty-four hours to consider these two bills, amounting to nearly $40,000,000, and embracing an almost infinite variety of items. I need not say that, under such circumstances, it was physically impossible for either the Appropriations Committee or the Senate to do justice to the vast interests with which they were thus compelled to deal. The haste, the excitement, the confusion, and the physical exhaustion were due to the fact that the House of Representatives alone originates Appropriation bills, and did not send them to the Senate in time to be properly considered. This remark applies to former sessions as well as to the last. The Senate is often criticised for the haste with which such bills are disposed of; but the blame rests upon the House for withholding them until so near the end of the session that they can be disposed of in no other way."

*Correspondent*--"What remedy can you suggest for this state of things?"

*Senator Windom*--"I think

THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY

would be for the Senate to originate and perfect a portion of the Appropriation bills. The Constitution gives to the House of Representatives the exclusive right to originate Revenue bills, but it confers no such exclusive power over appropriations. If this could be done, both Houses could be at work on appropriations in the early part of the session, instead of crowding nearly all the work upon the Senate within the last few days. At one time during the last short session, the House of Representatives did not send to the Senate an Appropriation bill for about six weeks. If, during all that time, the Senate could have been considering bills originated by itself, it would have saved the unseemly haste and confusion of the last week. If this cannot be done, the only remedy I can think of will be to compel the House of Representatives, by joint rules, constitutional amendment, or some other way, to send their bills to the Senate long enough before the close of the session to enable the Senate to consider them."

*Correspondent*--"Who is to blame for the extra session?"

*Senator Windom*--"Those gentlemen alone who insisted upon

POLITICAL LEGISLATION IN THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The necessary appropriations had all been agreed to, and every bill would have been passed but for those political riders. The Senate and the Appropriations Committee labored almost continuously, night and day, without rest or sleep, for nearly a week, in order to avoid the necessity of an extra session; and they would have accomplished it but for persistent determination of those who cared more for partisan ends than for the business interests of the country."

*Correspondent*--"What will be the result of the extra session?"

*Senator Windom*--"The Republican party cannot afford to yield upon the demand of those who would make one of the coequal branches of the Government subordinate to the other. The question involves the existence of independent branches of the Government."

*Correspondent*--"Does it appear to you that the Democracy are bent upon revolution?"

*Senator Windom*--"I think they are."

*Correspondent*--"What must be the result of it?"

*Senator Windom*--"The result must be, that the party that stands upon the Constitution as it is, and resists the revolutionary determination to overthrow it, must win; and there is

WHERE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS TO-DAY."

*Correspondent*--"Do you think the Democracy will dare to go so far as to stop the supplies?"

*Senator Windom*--"I don't think that they can maintain that position any great length of time, and for the reason that to do so is to attempt to subordinate the Executive Department of the Government to the Legislative, and to compel the Executive to approve a bill which he does not approve, as the purchase-price of the means to run the Government. If they can do that, they can coerce the Judiciary, and compel the Courts to render such decisions as their judgment does not approve. Hence the position in which they have placed themselves in attempting to coerce the Executive is not one on which they can stand."

*Correspondent*--"Do you imagine that they will recede from their position?"

*Senator Windom*--"I believe that the President cannot afford to surrender the independence of the Executive Department of the Government, and that he will not. And I do not believe that the Democratic majority in the House can be held together to carry out this threatened programme of revolution."

*Correspondent*--"Do you think that there is any doubt of the President's action?"

*Senator Windom*--"I do not think that there is. I have not talked with him myself, but other Senators have, and I am convinced that there can be no doubt as to his position."

*Correspondent*--"What will be the effect of the extra session upon the Democratic party as a whole?"

*Senator Windom*--"I think that

IT WILL BE INJURIOUS.

If they can maintain their programme of revolution, it will be disastrous to them. If they should be compelled to surrender, it would be equally disastrous."

*Correspondent*--"The Democrats plead as an excuse for their action that former Congresses have inserted political legislation in Appropriation bills, and that part of this very legislation that they are now seeking to repeal was enacted in Appropriation bills. What answer can be made to that?"

*Senator Windom*--"That affords no justification whatever for the present programme, for the reason that, if former Congresses inserted political legislation, both Houses agreed to that legislation, and the President approved it. Such acts were mere irregularities in legislation; but the present programme was, in the first place, to coerce the Senate into the approval of legislation which it disapproved. In that they have failed, and hence the extra session. The next step is to coerce the Executive into the approval of measures he does not approve. This programme is one of undisguised and naked revolution."

E. B. W.

## GEN. GARFIELD.

AN INTERESTING TALK--UNSCRUPULOUS DEMOCRATIC MEASURES--THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

*Correspondence Cleveland Herald.*

MENTOR, O., March 10.--On the noon Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train came Gen. James A. Garfield, and the distinguished Congressman had scarcely time to pull on his rubber-boots and inspect the condition of his well-tilled farm ere your correspondent drove up to the gate of the yard leading to his country-house. The operation of putting down some pipe for use in watering cattle, in which two men were engaged, at that time occupied the General's attention; and, although not at all backward about answering any political questions, the change from the fatiguing labors of legislative halls to healthful out-door exercise seemed so pleasant that Garfield almost disliked to lead the way to the slight confinement of the building set apart for his library and studio. When he at length seated himself in the sanctum he remarked: "I suppose you will hardly care to have me speak of the causes of

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

that we are to have; your readers know all about that?"

"If you will do so, I would like to have you talk of the session, and what has led to it. Your opinions will be valuable and read with interest."

"Well, sir, I should say first that the Washington *Post*, a leading Democratic organ, published a series of sensational articles editorially, declaring that, unless the Election laws at present in existence were broken down, the Democracy could not hope to carry a National election in the future. In Congress everything had been going on in its usual way, and it seemed that the Appropriation bills would soon pass through all right, and Congress have its customary adjournment, when the Democrats called a caucus. Thurman was the leader of the radical Democracy, and Bayard of the conservative element. It was seen that there were a number of Democrats under indictment, and, if the prosecutions against them were allowed to go on, enough Congressmen-elect might be sent to the Penitentiary to lessen and seriously impair the Democratic majority. If the Democrats wished a good majority in Congress, these prosecutions must be stopped. So, after a long and stormy debate, in which Thurman led the radicals, it was resolved to have the Election laws repealed before the Appropriation bills were passed. In the House there was introduced with an appropriation matter three amendments. The first was to the Army Appropriation bill, forbidding the use of United States troops to

KEEP THE PEACE AT THE POLLS

on National election-days. Now, as a matter of fact, there had been no interference of the military with elections for years and years. This law was passed in 1865, when the Rebellion had just been concluded, and there was really no order in the South except what had been established by the military. Second, there was tacked on the Legislative Appropriation bill an amendment to repeal the jurors' test-oath. That was an oath required of jurors in 1865. Before men could sit on a United States jury they were obliged to swear that they had not taken part in the Rebellion. Third, there was put on the same Legislative bill what was designed to repeal twenty sections of Election laws passed in 1872. There were adopted just after the great frauds in New York City by which Seymour and Blair were declared elected in that State through a majority obtained by the casting of 51,000 fraudulent votes. In New York Seymour and Blair had, however, only 10,000 majority with all that fraudulent work. As a result of the investigation into

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS

Congress then adopted a law providing for all large cities--those of 20,000 inhabitants and upward--that the Judge of the United States Court appoint two individuals, one of each leading party, to be called Supervisors, whose duty it should be to station themselves at each side of the ballot-box, and remain as official witnesses of the voting during the day."

"Had these Supervisors a right to interfere, if necessary?"

"None of themselves; they were simply witnesses; but, if they discerned any frauds, they could testify to them. The very presence of watchful guardians in the North as well as in the South has unquestionably been of great benefit to both parties. Another element in the Election laws was that the United States Marshal was instructed to arrest any one known to have been guilty of fraudulent voting. There were in some sections a great number of arrests, and probably 200 persons are now under indictment, or suffering in some way, for their wrong course at the last Presidential contest. Among these, you know, is Eph Holland, of Cincinnati."

"These laws were important?"

"Yes, indeed. Under them were discovered

THE TISSUE BALLOTS

of South Carolina and other frauds. These are the *only* means the United States has of securing free and pure elections. Now, the Democrats have determined to have these valuable laws repealed, leaving the whole matter of protection in the hands of the local authorities. We have had an abundance of opportunity to see what this means. In New York in 1869 there was no such controlling power, and how disgraceful the result. We in Congress resisted the proposed changes, but at length, in order to show our disposition to deal fairly, we said we were willing to give up the first two points. The employment of the United States troops to guard the purity of the ballot is not necessary now. I said 'we will give the first two points up if you will give up the others.' So far as the matter of the Jury law was concerned, you see the Senate passed a bill repealing it last December. It could have been taken up at any time by the House. We said we would give up the two clauses if the Democrats would abandon the remainder, which we regarded as so important. 'If you force an extra session of Congress on the country it will be on your own responsibility,' we continued. And they did force an extra session; they allowed the last Congress to close without passing these two great bills,--one for the army appropriation, and the other one for the expenses of Government. If there had been no new session called by the President,

THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE OBLIGED TO STOP

by the 1st of July. There would be no money for the army, the United States Courts could not be kept up, and the executive machinery of the country in general would have to stop."

"Were all of the Democrats in favor of the adjournment without passing the bills?"

"It should be said in justice to the few, that some conservative Democrats did not want this extra session. If fifteen Democrats had but voted with us it would have been all right, but that number could not be found, although four did it. There was a very active fragment of the Democracy, led by Blackburn, that wanted an extra session, seeming to believe that, if it was obtained, the South would carry the Speakership. Randall and his party did not desire the fresh session, but they did not have nerve enough to prevent it."

"THE SPEAKERSHIP QUESTION

must be causing some agitation now?"

"Yes, there is a very active canvass going on inside the Democratic party for the Speakership. Randall figures strongly on one side, and Blackburn on the other. A small body of men that were elected as Greenbackers are striving to keep up a separate party, saying that, if if they succeeded in causing to remain within their ranks true Greenback men,--including those Republican or Democratic who were elected on that issue,--they will possess the balance of power, and compel whichever party secures the Speakership to succumb to their terms. It was stated that, if the Republicans should vote for some such man as Kelley, they might support him, and he would go into the Speaker's chair with flying colors. To the Democrats they might say: 'You favor Ewing, and we will all vote for him.' By this means they would anticipate securing a Greenback man in this prominent Congressional position. I said to our people, and they agree with me, I think: 'We will make no trades. We are in the minority; but it is a strong, honest, straightforward minority, and such it will remain. We do not want the Speaker on any trading propositions. We expect to nominate one of our own men as a candidate, and consider that he will be defeated, as in the past when we have been in the minority. We

ARE FIGHTING FOR 1880,

not that we expect to gain any momentous advantage in this Congress. We intend to carry the country then, and we shall keep aloof from all trades. Certainly I would not advise the making of any sort of terms with the Greenbackers, as we are fighting them most vigorously, and believe them to be very dangerous; and surely we will never trade with Democrats. If the latter party in Congress wishes to elect as Speaker of the House Blackburn, of the South, that is their affair, not ours. Our platform is to continue to stand firmly to strong Republican principles, and wield a free lance among the majority. If the obnoxious election measures should possibly pass through both Houses finally, which I hardly believe, the President will, I think, veto the bill; President Hayes will probably stand by us and veto it."

"You believe there is little doubt of a veto?"

"President Hayes will unquestionably veto the bill, and it can't be passed over a veto. The election questions will either come to that or the Democracy will have to back down, or else will bear the responsibility of letting the Government stop from next July 1 from lack of funds to carry it on. The party can take its choice."

ABOUT THE CHINESE.

"What is you opinion, General, in reference to the Chinese question?"

"I have a great deal of sympathy with the people of California and the other Pacific States in reference to this subject; but it was a mistake on the part of some Congressmen to confound the immigration of the regular Chinese to this country with the advent of Coolies, who may be brought under contract, and perhaps as slaves. We have a right to reject all slaves; there are laws to prevent their importation to the United States just as in old times. These laws can be made to apply to the Coolies just as stringently; or, better still to obtain the end, in view of preventing the introduction of Coolie labor to the disadvantage of the working classes of this country, we might make a treaty with China by which it would be understood that slaves or Coolies were not to be landed on our shores. But to say that any well-behaved, law-abiding person should be kept away when desirous of coming of his own free will, aside from the Coolie system, would be hard and contrary to the intentions of our institutions."

"Will a bill of the character you indicate be apt to pass?"

"A bill in some modified form may be presented, and, if in proper shape relative to the Coolies, we will be willing to help its passage, and the President and all will concur in it; otherwise, not."

"How long is this session of Congress likely to last?"

"It should be concluded in six weeks; but there may be, as I said, a wrangle over the Speakership and other subjects, causing it to continue for a longer time,

PERHAPS ALL SUMMER.

There may be further attempts made to improve in the rectifying of sugar. Not long ago it was ascertained that the Nation is losing from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 revenue on sugar from undervaluation. If Congress had passed a bill to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to remedy the difficulty, everything would have been immediately set right, but no agreement could be come to on account of the opposition. I hope that Congress may decide on some simple provision, so that the Secretary may have the power to correct undervaluations where he recommends; and the Republicans will try hard to effect the change. Even three weeks might finish up the session; but, if the Democrats propose to resist and prohibit the passage of measures without the election scheme, they will be met with a stanch resistance. The session will be just as long as their stubbornness and fatuity will allow."

"Will there be any other disturbing elements?"

"Yes;

THE GREENBACKERS,

ever since the passage of and successful results attending the Resumption law, have been dissatisfied, and desirous of doing something to give them an advantage."

"What is your opinion of Thurman now? You were speaking of him when I met you last summer."

"Mr. Thurman has been following further and further from the course that he should properly pursue,--to go first after greenbacks, and then on the hunt for the Presidency. He is constantly sinking deeper in the mire, and his influence is always cast where it appears that it will prove personally beneficial."

"Will his efforts win the nomination?"

BOUND TO TILDEN.

"If Tilden lives and is well, the Democrats are rather bound to take him up. You see they had a choice of two courses with reference to Tilden: they could kill him off, or whitewash him; and the selected the latter course. If what they claim is true, Tilden is a terribly-abused man, and he must be nominated for the Presidency. It looks as if he could dictate the nomination by saying: 'Here, take me, or lose New York.' Either horn of that dilemma will be a pretty sharp one for the party to hang on."

## STANLEY MATTHEWS.

A BRIEF AND INFORMAL CHAT WITH THE EX-SENATOR.

*Cincinnati Enquirer, March 11.*

Ex-United States Senator Stanley Matthews, whose term of service in the National Legislature expired on the 4th inst., arrived in the bosom of his aforetime constituency last Saturday evening, and yesterday resumed his accustomed seat at his office desk, where he will for the present look after his private interests in the practice of his profession. The Senator's stalwart form has lost none of its rotundity. His keen blue eyes are as kindly as ever, and he appears the very picture of robust manhood. An *Enquirer* representative called at his office yesterday afternoon to pay his respects and welcome his return. Mr. Matthews was found busily engaged in his office, but courteously laid aside his business for an informal chat with his visitor.

"Well, you have laid down the sceptre of power, Mr. Matthews, and are once more a private citizen."

"Yes, sir; I am

DONE WITH OFFICIAL LIFE FOR THE PRESENT,

and will take up my law-books and endeavor to begin where I left off."

"Have you any further aspirations, politically?"

"I don't believe I have."

"You will not, however, withdraw from politics altogether?"

"No, indeed; I shall always exercise the right of suffrage and work for the Republican party."

"Is it true that President Hayes tendered you the mission to Berlin?"

"No. The President never offered it to me, nor would I have accepted it if he had. I have no desire to hold the office, and, besides, the mission will hardly go to an Ohio man."

"Mr. Matthews, you have had excellent opportunities for seeing which way the wind blows, politically; who will get

THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY

this time on the Democratic side?"

"Well, there are several that want it. There's Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, and Bayard of Delaware; but I have no idea who will get it. I hope, however, Tilden will be the man."

"Why?"

"Oh! because he thinks he is entitled to the Presidential Chair now, and the country would like to see how much sympathy he has gained, and whether he will be 'elected' again."

"And on the Republican side?"

The Senator shook his head, as much as to say, "Don't ask me."

"Will it be Grant?"

"Possibly."

"Or Sherman?"

"Probably."

"Perhaps Hayes will try it again?"

No answer.

"I'll tell you who's my choice for Governor," said Mr. Matthews, seemingly anxious to get off of the Presidential subject.

"Well?"

"In the first place, my choice will be the choice of the Republican Convention, but I would

LIKE TO SEE JUDGE TAFT NOMINATED.

For Lieutenant-Governor, I would be perfectly satisfied with either Gen. Beatty or W. S. Furay,--both excellent gentlemen. Judge Taft has every qualification for the proper discharge of the duties of Governor, and his nomination would, in my opinion, be the best that could be made."

"Would the Judge accept?"

"I believe he would. Although no longer in official life, I do not intend to abstain from politics, and I intend to take an active part in the campaign, and will work wherever my services are needed."

Another short pause, and the attack was resumed in another quarter:

"Mr. Matthews, our worthy Postmaster, Loge, seems to be 'in hot water' as to his official head. What do you think are the probabilities of his removal?"

"I do not believe that he will be disturbed. The reports that are flashed over the wires almost daily to the papers, that his tenure of office is insecure, are the sheer inventions of his enemies, and are made for a purpose. I believe he will remain where he is."

## OHIO TOWNSEND.

OPINIONS ON THE EXTRA SESSION, PRESIDENCY, AND SPEAKERSHIP.

*Cleveland Herald, March 11.*

A *Herald* reporter attempted to find the Hon. Amos Townsend yesterday afternoon that he might extract some information from him, but failed. About 9 o'clock in the evening, however, that gentleman ran into the clutches of the interviewer, who asked first what the prospects for a long extra session were.

"It is difficult to say as to that. It is the general opinion, however, that it will be

VERY SHORT OR VERY LONG,

and not of medium duration."

"Will the Democrats be united on the question of loading down the Appropriation bills with partisan legislation?"

"They are making strong efforts to get their forces together in Congress before the assembling of the session to decide upon the plan of action. One of their schemes is to send the bill repealing the three sections of the Election law to the President by itself. If he vetoes it they will then attach it to the Appropriation bills and make the fight there."

"There is no doubt but that President Hayes will stand by the veto?"

HAYES WILL BE FIRM.

"While he has not foreshadowed his action in the matter officially, from a conversation I had with him I am satisfied that he will veto any law repealing any section referring to Marshals of Elections. He regards the purity of elections as at the foundation of the Government, and will do all in his power to protect it. The Democrats want any laws repealed that prevent repeating, tissue-ballots, or bulldozing."

"Who is the mover in these plans of the Democracy, which, of course, are intended to bear upon the Presidential election in 1880?"

TILDEN'S TACTICS.

"I regard Tilden at the bottom of the whole thing. If this law is repealed he will say: 'I can carry New York. No other man can. Nominate me.' With an honest election the Democrats cannot carry New York. Without such an election they can poll as many votes as they care to. This repeal is desired more in the North than in the South. Down there all they have to do is to kill a few 'niggers,' and they are all right."

"What is the Republican outlook from a Washington standpoint?"

REPUBLICANS AND GRANT.

"The Republican party to-day is intact. The tactics of the Democrats in Congress for the last few weeks are calculated to unite the Republicans in the North better than they have been for years. The course of the Democrats is condemned by prudent men on all sides as revolutionary in tendency. It has not met with the approval of the better class, but they were powerless to control it."

"How is the Presidential question shaping as regards the Republican candidature?"

"While it is too early for matters to assume very definite shape, the present outlook is for Grant. But there is plenty of time yet for the situation to change."

"To change the subject, Mr. Townsend, what is the meaning of this talk to put Garfield in the Speaker's chair?"

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

"I don't exactly understand it. The extreme Democrats are said to claim that it will be either Blackburn or Garfield. How this is to be brought about I don't see. Randall will doubtless be elected. Garfield would not be indebted to any faction for the election, and, while he would be complimented by the solid Republican vote, would not accept the chair without a party behind him in the House to control legislation."

## CONGRESSMAN SINGLETON.

WILL ACT WITH THE BOURBONS AND BULLDOZERS--THINKS HANCOCK COULD BEAT GRANT--IS FOR FIAT-INFLATION.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 11.*

The Hon. James W. Singleton, Congressman-elect from the Eleventh District of Illinois, and a renowned wheel-horse of the soft-money section of the Western Democracy, took dinner at the Planters' House yesterday, on his way home from Hot Springs. He has spent several weeks at the Springs for the benefit of a rheumatic shoulder, and has quite recovered. In reply to queries put to him by a representative of the *Globe-Democrat*, Mr. Singleton said that, although he is a Greenbacker on principle, he will act and vote with the Democrats in the organization of the House and on all party measures. He had been quoted as a member of the National party, but

THIS WAS A MISTAKE.

In his opinion there is no doubt that the Democrats will organize the House and elect their Speaker.

He refused to express any choice among the various candidates for that position, but thought the fight would be a lively one. He had received a great many telegrams, both from the friends of Mr. Randall and Mr. Blackburn, but could not or would not say that he will support either of them. He is opposed to all bolts and splits within the party.

In reply to a question as to his opinion of the course taken by his party friends on the question of repealing the Federal Election laws, he said:

"In general, I am opposed to the policy of saddling Appropriation bills with riders that are not properly a part of an Appropriation bill; but, now that we are in for it, the party must adhere to the programme. I think that the Federal Election laws should be repealed at once, for I am convinced that we must steer clear of everything that tends to centralization. The broad seal of the State should be a sufficient assurance of the election of a Congressman or any other official, and I do not want to go behind it. If you supervise the States, you may carry the principle down to counties, towns, precincts, and finally to the individual voter. This is contrary to

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE STATES."

"You are an ardent State-rightsman, Mr. Singleton?"

"Yes, I am; but not to the extent of secession. I believe that our present form of government must be preserved. I think a time may possibly come when we may turn to centralization to escape greater evils, but I do not think that it has come yet."

"What do you think of the revolutionary method proposed by the Democrats to compel the President to sign the bill for the repeal of the Election laws by cutting off the necessary supplies of the Government?"

"Well, I haven't thought much about it, but I shall act with my party when the time for action arrives."

"Who will be the next President, Mr. Singleton?"

"Not Tilden, if I know anything about it."

"You don't seem to favor his candidacy, then?"

"No, sir; Mr. Tilden has nothing but his money and his ambition to back him."

"Two powerful factors, are they not?"

"Well, yes, in some sense. But Tilden is

NOT SO FREE WITH HIS MONEY

as many people suppose. He loves it inordinately. I have been told by prominent New-Yorkers who know the facts that they and others came here to secure his nomination in 1876, and spent a great deal of their own money for that purpose. When he was asked to reimburse them for their expenses he refused to pay one dollar. His nephew, Pelton, whom he has kicked out of his house in New York, spent all his own money, I am informed, in the late campaign, and never got a cent in return from Mr. Tilden."

"Who is your favorite?"

"Personally I am in favor of Hancock. I believe he is the only man that would have any show to beat Grant."

"You think, then, that Grant will be the Republican candidate?"

"It is almost absolutely certain. He will be stronger with the people than he was in 1872; he may not be so strenuously supported by the politicians of his own party, but the people all over the country will be for him. I think that Hancock may possibly beat him if the Greenbackers and Democrats unite, as I think they will; but I know of

NO OTHER CANDIDATE WHO CAN."

"What do you think of John Sherman as a Republican candidate?"

"Nothing."

"How would Thurman do for the Democrats?"

"He is an able man, and so is Bayard, but neither of them could win. I think that Hancock and Sam Cary would make a ticket that would satisfy both the Democrats and the Nationals, and it might be elected. Hancock could carry Pennsylvania and Cary Ohio."

"What of Hendricks?"

"Hendricks reminds me of a young Missourian who met a party of Federal soldiers who were uninformed, in the early part of the War. They asked him what side he was on. He looked at them doubtingly, and said that he hadn't taken sides yet. 'Well,' said a soldier, 'you are old enough, so choose at once.' 'Gentlemen,' said the youth, 'you are the most numerous; you say first, and I'm with you.' That's the kind of a man Hendricks is. When he was a candidate in 1876 I worked hard for him; and, when he was named for the second place at the Convention in this city, I sent him a dispatch saying that he could not in honor accept. I am of the same opinion still."

SPEAKING OF POSSIBLE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION,

Mr. Singleton said he thought that many measures would be introduced, but that little change might be expected. If he could have his own way he would immediately repeal the Internal-Revenue laws, and supply the deficit thus created in the National income by the issue of an equal amount of greenbacks, receivable for all public and private debts, and not redeemable. He would have this system kept up year by year, and thinks that by pursuing this course we would have money enough for all our wants at home, and that our notes would go abroad and be honored in every civilized nation as gold is now. While of the opinion that the Government should issue all the money we need, he is not very hostile to the National banks, but is opposed to the new certificates of depost that draw 4 per cent interest.

## ROYAL NUPTIALS.

### The Wedding To-Day of an English Prince and a German Princess.

*London Court-Journal.*

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia will be celebrated at Windsor on the 13th of March. The Crown Princess is expected to leave Berlin for England in a few days, while the Crown Prince and Prince William will follow at the end of the month. Prince and Princess Friedrich Carl, with the intended bride, their daughter, will previously pay a visit to Prince Henry's widow at the Hague. The Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, which leaves England on the 25th, will convey the party from Antwerp or Flushing across the sea. After the wedding, the Duke and his young wife will make an excursion to the Mediterranean.

There will be eight bridesmaids on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia with the Duke of Connaught. Two daughters of Dukes, two daughters of Marquises, and four daughters of Earls. Their names are:

Lady Ela Sackville Russell, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer-Churchill, fifth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

Lady Blanche Conyngham, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham.

Lady Adelaide Louisa Jane Taylour, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort.

Lady Louisa Elizabeth Bruce, sister of the Earl of Elgin.

Lady Mabel Selina Brigeman, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

Lady Cecilia Lelia Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll.

Lady Victoria Frederica Caroline Edgecumbe, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been asked to perform the ceremony, but owing to his recent bereavement it is not yet decided whether he will officiate. The assisting prelates will be the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester, and Winchester.

The best men of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold.

The foreign guests invited to be present on the auspicious occasion are the King of the Belgians, the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Grand Duke of Hesse.

A statement has been made that the approaching Royal marriage will be strictly private; that will not be the case. The marriage will not be shorn of any of the splendor, form, and strict observance of Royal etiquette which have been observed on former occasions. Indeed, the ceremonial of processions, etc., will be based upon that of the last marriage at Windsor Castle, namely, in 1871. In consequence of the recent great bereavement there will not be any State banquet or balls, and this will be the only exception to the former routine.

### A Description of the Bride.

*New York Herald.*

The bride is scarcely 18 years old. Although not possessed of sufficient charms to be styled a beauty, she is by no means void of attractions. She is tall and slender, has sweet large gray eyes, a profusion of fair hair, and a very clear pink and white complexion,--gifts which go very far toward making a woman produce a good impression on the world. Added to these qualities, she is dignified and composed, almost English in her reserve. Princess Louisa is not only devotedly attached to her betrothed, but delighted at the thought of her future home being in England. She was highly pleased with her visit to England last autumn, when she stayed with the Queen at Balmoral for nearly a fortnight. She made frequent excursions into the Highlands, and brought home numerous sketches drawn by herself. Her Highness is very skillful with the pencil, and has a particular faculty in portraying heads. Some of the likenesses done by her are said to be excellent. The Princess was named after the famous Queen, not unjustly called the guardian angel of the Prussian Kingdom. She has resided chiefly at Berlin and Potsdam. When in the Capital her parents live at the Old Castle, in the crooked corridors and spacious halls of which she passed the greater part of her youth. After the close of the season the family go to Rhein Gleinecke, where the Red Prince possesses a small castle.

### The Bridal Dress.

*Boston Transcript.*

The bridal dress of the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia is of heavy white satin, and the low bodice is embroidered with lace four inches in width. The skirt is ornamented with lace twelve inches in width, and there is attached in front, a little toward the right, a small bouquet of myrtle. The train is thirteen feet long, and is covered by a rich lace flounce, the width of which is three feet and a half, and upon which is laid a branch of myrtle. The bridal veil is a square of lace blossoms, about ten feet and a half square, which will be fastened to the top of the crown, enveloping the Princess. All the lace is of the finest point d'Alencon; the design modern in style, representing a fantastic combination of oranges, myrtle, and roses. The bridal handkerchief is made on the same pattern, and has in one corner the interlaced name of the bride, and in the other the Prussian eagle. The bridal wreath, the orange blossoms and leaves, will be added in England. The recent bereavements in the two Royal and Imperial families have rendered several black robes de cour for the Princess indispensable. Among these are a velvet dress, bodice, and skirt richly embroidered with pearl lace, and a dress of rep, the satin insertion of which is adorned with rich bead embroidery. The traveling costume is gray, braided with soutache.

### The Future Home.

*London Letter to Toronto Globe.*

A few particulars describing the future residence of the Duke of Connaught and his bride have just been published, which may be of interest to Canadians. The site selected is Bagshot Park, in Berkshire, formerly the seat of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. The old mansion which they occupied has been pulled down, and an entirely new building of gothic architecture is being erected in red brick and Portland stone, a few hundred yards from the site of the original dwelling. The new mansion faces the north, and has an imposing aspect. The grand entrance is at the base of a lofty turreted tower, and in the west wing are the Prince's room, the library, drawing-room, saloon, and dining-room, while the Duchess' boudoir and the bed and dressing rooms are on the first floor. The house commands some splendid views across the Surrey hills, and the grounds are very extensive and well laid out. It is within an hour's drive from Windsor, and about nine miles from Aldershot camp. Its situation is therefore very convenient. Both the Queen and the Princess herself have frequently inspected the progress of the works, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the beginning of the autumn. The marriage of the Royal couple will take place at Windsor next month, but, in consequence of the recent death of the Princess Alice, the ceremony will be performed with the utmost privacy. There is some talk, I believe, of the Duke of Connaught and his wife paying a visit to the Princess Louise in Canada during the year, but I would advise Canadians not to place too much confidence in these reports.

### Spelling-Reform.

Dr. Edward North, of Hamilton College, in an address delivered before the Convention of School Commissioners and Superintendents, held at Ithaca, forcibly presented the advantages to be gained by a simplification of our spelling. He also offered grounds for the belief that the success of a movement toward simplification was only a question of time. He discards the theory of phonetic fanatics, and then goes on to say: "Noah Webster began the work of dropping the superfluous letter *u* from *honour* and similar words. F. W. Newman, an English writer of high repute, advocates the dropping of the silent *b* in *lamb*, and the silent *a*, as in *dead*. The Spanish Academy has succeeded in effecting a great simplification in the spelling of that language, and our best American philologists are heartily in favor of a like reform in the English tongue. The changes proposed for immediate adoption are these five: They would (1) omit silent *a* in such words as *health* and *head*; (2) omit silent *e* after a short vowel, as in *have, give*; (3) write *f* for *ph* in *alphabet, phantom*; (4) omit one of the double letters in *cliff, shall*; (5) change *ed* to *t*, when it has the sound of *t*."

## TILDEN.

### The Literary-Bureau Fellows Grooming Him Up--Commencing Their Campaign--Plenty of Stuff in the Bar'l.

*New York Letter in Philadelphia Times (Dem.).*

For a man who, according to his enemies, is broken up and broken down and broken crosswise, broken, as it were, all to smash, Mr. Tilden seems to bear up pretty well. And if (recalling one of the humors of the last campaign) he still keeps his money in bar'ls, then the coopering business must have been pretty good in Gramercy Park this past year; for it is currently believed that in that period Mr. Tilden has headed up more than $1,000,000 made from the rise in value of his New York Elevated Railroad stock. Three years ago the New York road had in operation only one line, that from the Battery up Greenwich street and Ninth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. It was single-tracked, trains were run at long intervals, the travel was light, only Irish dividends were paid, and you could scarcely give away the stock. Two years ago the Company began the construction of a double track on the same route, which was finished about a year ago. This much more than doubled the travel, and, though it was too far over on the west side of town, its increased carrying capacity drew public attention and patronage, the figures began to show something to the good, and the stock went up to about 72, but was slow of sale at that figure, and nobody gave much thought to it anyway. But Mr. Tilden, who is one of that very select circle of men whose foresight is as good as their hindsight, never let go of the immense block he held. The Metropolitan Road went into operation up Sixth avenue. The traffic was enormous. Then the New York Road built its line, double-tracked, up Third avenue. At certain hours it can't begin to carry the people who want to ride, and its receipts exceed the imagination of its projectors. A month ago the stock had risen to 142, which is about the present figure, and Mr. Tilden was a million dollars richer. Cyrus W. Field is generally credited with a like amount of profits.

Mr. Tilden is around attending to business as usual and may sometimes be found at the office of the New York Elevated Railroad Company, but oftener at his house in Gramercy Park. He rides out almost every day on horseback, though he does not repeat his memorable ride of one day late in the last campaign, when he rode down the Bowery and into the swamp, as the region back of Printing-House square, where the leather dealers' warehouses are, is known. His health is about what it has been for the last ten years. If there has been any change, it has doubtless been for the worse, though he is a tough old man yet. It was observed by those who sat near him at the Potter Sub-Committee's late investigation in this city that whenever he raised his left arm his hand trembled perceptibly; but still the man who can sit a horse and guide it through the streets of a city is not exactly in a condition that would lead the average undertaker to contemplate him with any great glee.

In this neighborhood nobody doubts that Tilden will strive for the next Democratic nomination, and the number of those who doubt that he will get it is diminishing daily, and the ranks of those who think he would be elected are constantly increasing. There is one curious feature of the Tilden talk, which is that men are very savagely for him or very bitter against him, and the expression is commonly heard that, should should it be Grant on one side and Tilden on the other, the campaign would be one of unparalleled energy and desperation.

## HUMOR.

*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Do two phrases make a paraphrase?

A speech from the thrown--"Blame that mule!"

An Irishman who couldn't get his money, deposited with one high in the Church, was asked why he didn't appeal to the See. "The Say? So I would," replied Pat, with a twinkle in his eye, "if it was the Cash-payin' Say."

*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

A man of pluck--The fowl-stripper.

Every baker's shop has the stomach cake.

The great Teller Committee--Womankind.

The lawyer who charges a nominal fee is phenomenal.

The Government detective at the Mint may not be good enough to eat, even if he is a mint spy.

"Pa," said Pet, "may I det up and twot on your knee?" "Certainly," was the ready reply, "let the little gallop."

The manager of a ballet-exposition in a Western city advertises thusly: "Two hundred calves wanted." Did you heifer!

Nota Bene: Mme. Gerster is inordinately fond of that light and delicate dish, pork and beans, which doubtless accounts for her having been so enthusiastically received in Boston.

What is the difference between the best new railroad-track and the worst old yarn? One is steel rail and the other is reel stale. (Don't fail to note the exquisite double-entendre on the word "reel" as related to "yarn.")

*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A scientific club--The boomerang.

Is a shoe horn a good instrument for a sole oh?

This is the walking year, the next will be leap year.

The man who was in "high feather" has got down.

Never checker perspiration by sitting in a draught.

Singular that the war king mania should be so prevalent in the Republic.

Prince of Wales red is the new color. Whales red! We always thought Whales blew.

Archbishop Purcell has proved a purse sell to those who intrusted their funds to him.

The idea the fruit eaten at night is deleterious is proved by the bad effect it had upon Adam from eating an apple after Eve.

A rambling orator in the City Council is said to have never spoken "to the point" but once, and that was when he sat down on the sharp end of a carpet tack.

The Selectmen of an adjacent town, having advertised for "a man of some experience in the management of poor-houses," have received several replies from gentlemen in the theatrical business.

## A REAL PIRATE'S SERENADE.

*New York World.*

Oh! leave thy chamber dearest--
The night is bright with stars--
Thy Buccaneer is waiting
Beneath thy lattice-bars,
To wander in the moonlight
While thou art by his side,
And then to far-off spicy isles
He'll bear the Pirate's Bride.

Ah! come, my love, dost hear me
Breathe to the light guitar;
No brother shall pursue thee--
All dread thy Jacamar.
My maid of Andalusia
The Pirate's Bride shall be,
The queen of sunny lands afar,
Beyond the bounding sea.

There flow'rs are ever blooming,
And skies are ever bright,
And dark-eyed maids are dancing,
And music breathes by night.
Come, come, the moon is waning--
Why com'st thou not? Dost fear
My fierce-eyed crew who on the shore
Await the Buccaneer?

Art coming? *Ain't you coming?*
I don't see why you can't,
Who cares? And if you won't come
You needn't--and you shan't.
You ain't no Donna Inez;
I hain't got no guitar;
And there ain't no crew so brave and true
Calling no Jacamar.

You hain't got no mantilla;
I ain't no Buccaneer;
Your hair is red as blazes, Ann--
Your eyes are rather queer.
And bust me if I'll come, Ann,
Again to sing for you;
You may do what you choose about it, Ann,
And--I don't care what you do!

### "Pidgin" English.

On the numerous book-stands which line the narrow, crowded thoroughfares of Canton, China, the most conspicuous, even among the old classical books, is a work wrapped in a bright yellow paper cover, and entitled "The Vulgar Tongue of the Red-Haired Barbarians." It was printed in the beginning of this century, and every aspiring boy or future cooly makes it a rule to invest his half-dozen "cash" in the purchase of the work, in order to learn the red-haired tongue, or the English language on a "pidgin" scale.